U.S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908

INCLUDING AN

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION" (see pp. 207 to 228)

COMPILED BY

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UNIVERSITY LIBRARY PRINCETON, N.J.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1908

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: While this report of the business transacted during the fiscal ar 1908 by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is signed the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, that fact is due ely to the sad circumstance that Hon. Frank P. Sargent, who filled e position of Commissioner-General from June 25, 1902, until Sepmber 4, 1908, died on the latter date. The report is Mr. Sargent's every particular, not only because it covers a period during which he ld the chief administrative office connected with the Bureau and the migration Service, but because the views and opinions which necesrily accompany the data and explanatory material contained therein re expressed by him, either in giving instructions regarding the paration of the report or incidentally during the year covered. In t, the only reason his signature is not appended to the report is that e final draft was not finished until after the sad event alluded to.

Following directions given by Mr. Sargent, no recommendations additional legislation concerning immigration and Chinese-exclusion tters are set forth herein. He felt that, inasmuch as a commission pointed by the President under congressional authority is now gaged on a detailed investigation of all questions affecting the immiation and Chinese exclusion laws, the Bureau's proper attitude ould be to furnish a statement of facts, leaving to others the duty or drawing conclusions as to necessary or advisable measures to effect a more thorough control of these important subjects.

There is no lack of items of interest to the average American citizen to emphasize in furnishing tabulated statistics and a general review of the year's work. Some of such items are: Observation of the main question of immigration in its numerous aspects from the novel viewpoint of a considerable reduction in the totals; the fact that during the entire year a new law and new regulations have been in operation; a second year's experience in the handling of the important, but still new, matter of Federal control of naturalization, and the organization within the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of still another division—the Division of Information, authorized by the act of February 20, 1907, and charged with the duty of disseminating among arriving aliens information respecting desirable sections

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in which to settle, and the distribution of the aliens, an enterprise the importance of which can not be overestimated, the efficacy of which the conditions of the past year have not, however, been calculated to test with accuracy.

The Bureau's work now falls into four chief lines, represented by its three divisions—the Bureau proper, or Immigration and Chinese Division (enforcing both the immigration law and the Chinese-exclusion law), the Division of Information (and Distribution), and the Division of Naturalization—and, in furnishing a brief summary of the accomplishments of the past year, the report will be divided into the four titles suggested, and the arrangement of subtitles adopted in the last two reports will, for convenience of comparison, be followed as far as necessary or feasible.

I. IMMIGRATION.

In the treatment of this subject the same classification is observed as heretofore, except that distribution and naturalization are omitted from this title and covered by separate titles, in connection with which are quoted the reports of the chiefs of the two divisions now charged particularly with those portions of the Bureau's work, and a new subtitle, devoted to a discussion of Japanese immigration in particular, is added.

The fiscal year 1908 has, unlike each of the preceding nine years, been remarkable for a reduction in the number of aliens entering the United States. The total number landing on our shores has been only 782,870, or 502,479 less than the total (1,285,349) for the fiscal year 1907. And this reduction has occurred chiefly in the months which usually show the largest influx, viz, the spring months. July, August, September, October, and November, 1907, showed considerable increases over even the theretofore unprecedented figures for the same months of 1906. The reasons for this decrease are not many nor far to seek. Quite possibly last year's statistics represented the highest point likely to be reached under normal conditions, and a slight decrease was therefore to be expected as a natural result requiring no explanation. But two facts in particular have operated to produce the reduction—first, the causes impelling emigration out of Europe (Russia especially) have not been as urgent as in past years; and, second—the reason that overshadows all others—the financial flurry of last fall and the consequent depression in business resulted in a reduction of the demand for labor in this country. This year, therefore, furnishes an emphatic illustration of the fact that immigration is, after all, largely a question of demand and supply, and that the figures for succeeding years constitute in their fluctuations a fairly accurate barometer of industrial progress and its variations. Chart 2 (p. 62), covering this feature, becomes this year more interesting than ever, and the accuracy of the picture thereby presented is demonstrated, because the drop in its wave line represents a condition that is even now present in the minds of those who examine it.

When the new law became effective, at the beginning of the year, it was necessary to put into operation at the same time detailed regulations for carrying it into force. To prepare such regulations was a task of magnitude, but its performance was approached in the light of an extensive, varied, and recent experience with the act of 1903, many

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of the provisions of which were reenacted in the new law. The new regulations were issued on the first day of the year, the Bureau having in their preparation collaborated with and enjoyed the valuable assistance and advice of the Solicitor of the Department; and, while the experience of the year has shown that a number of amendments were required, and a new book will be issued early in the coming year, the Bureau feels that the task was as well accomplished as could be reasonably expected in advance of a trial of such of the provisions of the law as are new departures in immigration control.

Considerable friction was caused by the enforcement of that new portion of section 21 which requires, in the cases of aliens who are, when ordered deported, in such mental or physical condition that it would not be safe for them to make the ocean voyage unless under arrangements insuring special care and attention, the employment by the Department of qualified attendants, at the expense of the responsible steamship line; the transportation companies claiming that they were in position where it was not only a matter of willingness to properly care for such deported persons, but a matter of business necessity that they should do so for the protection of their own good name and reputation as carriers. Several conferences were held with a committee representing all the trans-Atlantic lines, with the result that an agreement was reached to try the experiment of allowing the companies to furnish the care and attention required, under a system of receipts and returns which would insure the Government's receiving detailed reports as to the daily condition and care of the disabled deportees, as well as definite, dependable advice of actual delivery into proper custody in the country of origin. This system is explained in rule 37 of the regulations, and has been found to work very satisfactorily since it became actually operative and the steamship officials have grown familiar with its requirements.

In presenting tables covering the statistical portion of the report, the general outlines of the plan followed for several years is observed. To facilitate a ready grasp of their interesting features, the most important tables are briefly commented upon in the text. Other deductions desired for particular purposes can readily be drawn from the tables, the figures contained in which are both complete and accurate.

1. Statistical Tables.

The tables correspond, in the main, with those bearing similar numerical designations in the report for 1907. Some of them require no explanation and call for no particular comment; certain features of others need to be emphasized in the text. But before entering upon a discussion of them in the order presented, it will be of value to note some of the general facts of importance. The total immigration for the year 1908 (782,870) was 502,479 less than that for 1907 (1,285,349), 317,865 less than that for 1906 (1,100,735), and 243,629 less than that for 1905 (1,026,499), such decrease approximating 39, 29, and 24 per cent by comparison with the three years, respectively. During the fiscal year 1907, 13,064 aliens were rejected; during the past year, 10,902, a decrease of 2,162 in actual numbers but a slight increase in the ratio the rejections bear to the admissions, made possible by the two facts that the present law is somewhat more rigid

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than that formerly in force and that simultaneously with its going into effect immigration has decreased. The total number of aliens who have sought admission in 1908, viz, 793,772, is less than the number applying in 1907, viz, 1,298,413, by 504,641.

Table I (p. 12) gives a comparison, by ports of entry, between the number of aliens admitted during 1908 and during the preceding year, segregated by sex. For comparisons with previous years former reports should be examined. The general decrease in immigration amounts to about 39 per cent. The several large Atlantic ports show decreases approximately as follows: New York, 41.8 per cent; Boston, 41.1 per cent; Philadelphia, 46.1 per cent, and Baltimore, 53 per cent. The entries from and through Canada, on the contrary, have increased by 20.9 per cent, while those from and through Mexico have increased by 42 per cent. That the decrease is due to general, not local, causes is obvious, and is emphasized by the increase in the number of Canadians entering—general conditions in Canada having been even less promising than in the United States. (See also report of commissioner of immigration for Canada, p. 139.)

In Table I A (p. 13) there is furnished information which it has not heretofore been practicable to gather, and which gives a more correct idea with respect to the net results of immigration than any figures published in preceding reports of the Bureau. It will be noted from said table that during the past fiscal year 782,870 immigrant aliens and 141,825 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 924,695, were admitted to this country; and that during the same period 395,073 emigrant aliens and 319,755 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 714,828, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 209,867. Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely accurate conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. In making the classification shown in the table, the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. The great preponderance of nonemigrant over nonimmigrant aliens is due largely to the fact that many on arrival who intend to reside permanently change their mind and return after a temporary residence only. The keeping of these figures has been made possible by the new provision contained in section 12 of the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, requiring all steamship companies carrying alien passengers out of the country to furnish manifests similar to those required in the case of arriving aliens.

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One striking fact is to be mentioned concerning Table II (p. 13), namely, that the decrease of about 39 per cent in the total immigration for the past year as compared with the year 1907 is more than produced by decreases in the number coming from the various European countries in which our largest immigration has had its source in recent years. Thus, approximately, the figures for Italy are 55 per cent, those for Austria-Hungary 50 per cent, those for Russia 39 per cent, those for Greece 41 per cent, and those for the United Kingdom 18 per cent less than for the preceding year. And these percentages are reduced in the aggregate by increases recorded for countries heretofore sending fewer immigrants—British North America, Mexico, Turkey in Asia, Roumania, Central America, and India showing varying gains.

The scope of Table III (p. 14) has been extended so as to furnish a segregation of the several new classes of inadmissible or excludable aliens created by the act which went into effect the first of the year, and has also been made to furnish several details of information not supplied by the table of like number appearing in previous reports. In fact, it is in many respects the most comprehensive table given, and covers items regarding immigration of the most general interest. Some of these items are worthy of special mention in the text.

Of the total number of aliens admitted (782,870), 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44 years, and 112,148 were under the age of 14 years; only 40,051 having reached or passed the prime age of 45 years. This latter item, however, is a considerable comparative increase over similar figures for the year 1907. During that year only about 3.6 per cent of the aliens admitted were over 45 years of age, whereas the figures above given show that about 5.1 per cent of those admitted this year had passed the said age.

Of those admitted, 172,293 (112,756 males and 59,537 females) could neither read nor write, and 2,310 (1,241 males and 1,069 females) could read but not write, the corresponding figures for the year 1907 being 337,573 and 5,829, respectively, all figures exclusive of aliens aged less than 14 years. By taking the total number of those over 14 years of age arriving during the year, 670,722, and comparing that number with 174,603, the total of those who could neither read nor write and those who could read but not write, it is found that about 26 per cent were illiterate, a decrease of 4 per cent over the percentage shown in 1907 and of 2 per cent over that shown in the preceding year.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $17,794,226, or an average of almost $23 per person. Of course this includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and undoubtedly much carried was not shown; moreover, there is no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent to relatives or friends by aliens already located in this country. Of those admitted, 463,070 were able to show amounts of less than $50 each, whereas 89,201 showed $50 or over each; so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 552,271, about 84 per cent had in their possession less than $50, as compared with about 89 per cent for the year 1907.

During the year there were turned back at the ports 10,902 aliens—about 1.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The

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following comparative statement as to causes of rejection is inserted for the sake of convenience, carrying out a similar illustration on page 7 of the report for 1907:

Cause of rejection.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Idiocy	16	38	92	29	20
Imbeciles	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Feeble-minded	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Insanity (including epileptics)	33	92	139	189	184
Pauperism	4,798	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741
Contagious diseases	1,560	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,900
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Criminality	35	39	205	341	136
Prostitution (and in 1908 other like immorality)	9	24	30	18	124
Procuring or importing prostitutes, etc	3	4	2	1	43
Contract laborers	1,501	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932

The figures with regard to prostitutes and women and girls being imported for other like immoral purposes are significant, showing that, with the broadened provisions of the new law, the rejections have amounted to 124, as against 18 in 1907. Even more significant are the figures concerning procurers or importers of immoral women, showing the rejection of 43 during the past year, while in 1907 only 1 such person was detected. This matter is treated more at length under subtitle 3 of this title in discussing the "white-slave traffic" (p. 123).

It will be seen from the above comparative statement that the number of contract laborers rejected at the ports during the past year is 1,932, compared to 1,434 rejected in 1907, an increase of 34 per cent.

With regard to the new causes for rejection, it is exceedingly interesting to note from Table III that 45 imbeciles, 121 feeble-minded persons, 53 persons afflicted with tuberculosis of a contagious type, 88 children under 16 years of age, and 870 aliens against whom a surgeon's certificate has been rendered showing mental or physical defects of a character not enumerated in the law, but so serious as to affect ability to earn a living, have been rejected.

Table III A (p. 18) shows that in the cases of 2,069 aliens warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to such aliens. Many details are also furnished with regard to the races to which these deportees belonged, and the causes of their removal from the country. It will be noted that the total is divided into two general classes, namely, those whose deportation is mandatorily required if certain conditions are found to exist within three years after landing, aggregating 1,955, and those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing, whose deportation is effected with the consent of the aliens, aggregating 114. This latter class is removed from the country upon the theory that it is cheaper to expend at once the small amount required in each instance to transport the alien to his native land than to allow him to remain a charge upon the public in this country indefinitely.

Table III B (p. 20) is a continuation of the statement of rejections beginning with the year 1892, such table having first appeared in the report for the fiscal year 1904 and having been inserted in last year's report at page 14. It gives in a concise manner the numbers debarred and deported under headings showing causes for such action. For

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the past year it has been necessary to extend the segregation to include the several additional classes of inadmissible aliens created by the new act.

Table III C (p. 21) shows by ports and causes the number of citizens of Canada and Mexico refused admission during the year, a total of only 613, against 1,863 last year. Again there is a remarkable contrast between the two borders—but 45 Canadian citizens having been rejected on the Canadian, against 540 Mexican citizens on the Mexican border.

Table IV (p. 22) is designed to furnish a convenient comparison of the number of aliens, male and female, admitted during each month of the fiscal year 1908, with the number for each month of the preceding fiscal year. Comparisons for previous years can readily be made by referring to former reports.

Tables V and VI, and X to XIII (pp. 23–26 and 42–48) require no special comment, the title of each being fully explanatory of its contents and each being intended to throw particular light on the subject of immigration from a peculiar point of view.

Tables VII (p. 27), VIII (p. 30), and IX (p. 36) are of special value to those particularly interested in the report of the Chief of the Division of Information (p. 173), as they cover questions connected with the localities in which immigrant aliens admitted to this country are settling, the race or people to which such aliens belong, and their occupations. The comments on this subject contained in last year's report (p. 65) are still apropos; for it will be noted from Table VII that in the past year the vast majority of arriving aliens have been destined to a few of the large centers of population—256,425, or over 32 per cent of the entire number, claimed New York as their ultimate destination; 111,560, or over 14 per cent, were going to Pennsylvania; 58,773, or over 7 per cent, to Illinois; 57,303, or over 7 per cent, to Massachusetts, and 34,180, or over 4 per cent, to New Jersey. That the establishment of a division having in view the encouragement of a proper distribution of arriving aliens has occurred none too soon is exemplified by these figures quite as emphatically as by the statistics for the past several years.

Table XIV (p. 49) shows the number of "nonimmigrant" aliens admitted during the year, namely, those who stated an intention not to settle in the United States and those returning to resume a domicile formerly acquired in this country. As the segregation is arranged by "country of last permanent residence" and "country of final destination," it is an easy matter to determine how many of the grand total of 141,825 (made up of 103,468 males and 38,357 females) belonged to each of the two classes. Thus it appears that 86,570 claimed the United States both as "country of last permanent residence" and as "country of final destination;" obviously these are those returning to resume a domicile in this country; and the balance (55,255) were passing through the United States in transit to other countries. It is interesting to note that, although immigration proper was only about 60 per cent as large this year as last, the figures contained in this table show only a reduction from 153,120 to 141,825, so that this year's figures for the "nonimmigrant" class are about 92 per cent as large as last year's.

Table XV (p. 52) gives the inward passenger movement for the year, and furnishes, as nearly as bare figures can, an idea of the

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work performed at the different ports, covering not only the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens that arrived, but also the number rejected at each port, and the number of American citizens returning to their homes through such ports.

Table XVI (p. 53), giving the outward passenger movement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, published prior to the fiscal year 1907 by the Bureau of Statistics of this Department, is inserted at this point with a view to making the statistics as complete as possible. Attention is directed to the note immediately under the caption of the table, describing its scope and significance.

With regard to Table XVI A (p. 60), it should be said that one of the subjects discussed by the Bureau with the committee of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conferences was the desertion of alien seamen in the ports of this country. The object of the discussion was to discover some means by which the difficulties heretofore met on this score, and described in detail in several of the Bureau's recent reports, might be overcome without unduly interfering with navigation and commerce. A decision rendered by the Supreme Court early in the year (Taylor *v.* United States; 207 U. S., 120), both by reason of what it actually did announce with respect to alien seamen and their status under the immigration law, and what it did not, but was widely reported to hold on that subject, has rendered the task of preventing violations of law by aliens employed on board vessels more trying than ever. Finally, after lengthy discussion, a circular (Department Circular 167) was drawn by the Solicitor, with the assistance of the Bureau, in which a plan for the inspection of alien seamen is outlined, in alternative form, one line of inspection being detailed in character and intended to be applied in the cases of vessels belonging to companies which do not agree to abide by the other line of inspection, which is of a much less detailed and burdensome character and is intended to apply to such lines as do agree to observe in good faith certain requirements concerning their crews, among which is the making of a careful medical examination at the time of shipment, and thus relieve the immigration officials of the necessity of making a minute inspection in the ports of this country. To one feature of this circular, however, many of the lines have refused to submit, viz, that requiring the payment of head tax on alien seamen who desert unless the company owning the vessel from which the desertion occurs is able to show that the deserter subsequently left the country by reshipping on some other vessel or otherwise. To test the validity of this requirement a suit has been brought in New York, and incidentally such suit will probably test the validity of the entire circular. Employment on board transoceanic vessels affords so easy a means of evading the law that no thoroughly effective regulation of immigration can be enforced unless the loophole is closed, and the Bureau is much in hopes that the suit may result favorably to the Government. A report submitted on June 5, 1908, by Inspector Marcus Braun, detailed abroad to investigate this matter, shows that in some European ports, particularly in the Mediterranean, a regular and extensive system exists, whereunder, often with the assistance and connivance for pay of officers of vessels, aliens who have been refused passage on account of being afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases are signed on as

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employees of the vessel with the understanding that they will desert in ports of this country. Table XVI A shows that during the year 12,974 alien seamen deserted in the ports of this country; and while of these, as of the 9,616 who deserted in the preceding year, doubtless the majority were bona fide seamen who eventually reshipped and left the country in that calling, the possibilities for violation by this means are thereby shown to be too extensive to be neglected. Hence the Bureau's anxiety to see the regulation upheld.

The related subject of the Chinese seaman is discussed in subtitle 2 of Title II of this report (p. 159).

Table XVI B (p. 60) is new, but is extremely interesting as an illustration of the anxiety of the poorer classes to reach this country, too much advertised as the place where living is easy. It shows that during the year 633 alien stowaways were found on board arriving vessels. Nearly all of these were refused examination under the immigration laws, not being regarded as bona fide applicants for admission to the United States, and were retained on board of the vessels on which found and carried back to the port where they stowed away. A few were accorded examination and admitted to the United States as exceptional cases within the meaning of rule 23 of the Immigration Regulations. Attention is directed to said rule, which it became necessary to adopt to overcome the abuses arising from the practice of stealing passage to this country.

Tables XVII (p. 61) and XVIII (p. 62) relate to appeals taken by aliens rejected by boards of special inquiry at the ports and show action thereon by the Department, the data being arranged in the first by ports and in the second by causes of rejection. The tables for this year have been made to show bond cases in two divisions, by reason of a change in the law which has been the occasion of much trouble in arranging to carry out, as nearly as could be determined from the indefinite and contradictory language used, the intent of Congress. Under former acts regarding immigration the acceptance of a bond conditioned that an alien shall not if landed be permitted to become a public charge has always arisen in connection with a formal appeal taken by or on behalf of a rejected alien. That may still happen under the new law, but many of the cases in which bond has been accepted during the past year have come before the Department as "applications for admission under bond." This results from a technicality created by the wording of the statute, and six months' experience was required to evolve a plan by which such technicality might be overcome. Section 10 of the act is to the effect that no appeal lies from the decision of a board of special inquiry which is based upon the certificate of an examining medical officer that an alien is affected with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such alien within any of the classes excluded from admission, which provision is restated in section 25; while section 26 provides "that any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond." Thus it will be seen that in certain cases, even though no

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appeal lies, yet landing under bond in the Secretary's discretion is permissible. This necessitated the adoption of a rule which would bring before the Secretary such cases as could not come to the Department on appeal; and by reason of the delay in formulating a satisfactory rule and through misunderstanding numbers of cases have come up as applications for admission under bond which ought to have come up as appeals, and the figures therefore show more bonds accepted than there was any real necessity for taking had the technicality and resultant misapprehension not existed. The regulation has now been made so clear and explicit that it is not thought further serious trouble will be encountered, for hereafter many cases that took the form of applications for bonding privilege will be handled properly as appeals. Approximately half of those recorded in the tables now presented as applications for bond should in reality be considered as appeals, many of which did not disclose facts demanding bond at all, but could have been sustained outright but for the fact that, as they came before the Department, no course was left open under the law but to require a bond to meet the existing legal technicality.

TABLE I.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY PORTS.

Port.	1907.			1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	722,730	282,026	1,004,756	372,311	213,659	585,970
Boston, Mass.	45,261	24,903	70,164	22,461	18,902	41,363
Baltimore, Md.	50,501	16,409	66,910	21,771	9,718	31,489
Philadelphia, Pa.	20,403	10,098	30,501	9,462	6,996	16,458
San Francisco, Cal.	2,996	543	3,539	2,887	721	3,608
San Juan, P. R.	620	311	931	637	331	968
Alexandria, Va.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bangor, Me.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brunswick, Ga.	12	1	13	6	.....	6
Charleston, S. C.	359	230	589	.....	.....	.....
Fernandina, Fla.	21	.....	21	8	.....	8
Galveston, Tex.	7,317	2,525	9,842	6,028	2,501	8,529
Gulfport, Miss.	29	1	30	8	.....	8
Jacksonville, Fla.	23	13	36	12	1	13
Key West, Fla.	2,509	971	3,480	711	202	913
Knights Key, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Miami, Fla.	1,051	311	1,362	843	261	1,104
Mobile, Ala.	45	9	54	77	20	97
New Bedford, Mass.	1,657	1,026	2,683	810	269	1,079
New Orleans, La.	2,411	914	3,325	5,397	873	6,270
Norfolk, Va.	42	1	43	31	4	35
Pascagoula, Miss.	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Pensacola, Fla.	32	.....	32	10	.....	10
Portland, Me.	944	504	1,448	641	385	1,026
Portland, Oreg.	46	.....	46	71	2	73
Provincetown, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
San Diego, Cal.	33	12	45	21	4	25
Savannah, Ga.	30	.....	30	156	1	157
Seattle, Wash.	3,759	612	4,371	3,848	1,042	4,890
Tampa, Fla.	1,609	722	2,331	1,045	434	1,479
Honolulu, Hawaii	21,037	3,494	24,531	7,060	3,400	10,460
Alaska	53	2	55	177	8	185
Mexican border	4,756	458	5,214	5,575	1,834	7,409
Through Canada:						
Atlantic ports	12,954	5,717	18,671	9,034	5,264	14,298
Border stations	25,596	3,286	28,882	35,226	8,780	44,006
Pacific ports	1,140	274	1,414	563	345	908
Total	929,976	355,373	1,285,349	506,912	275,958	782,870

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TABLE I A.—INCREASE OF POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Month.	Inward alien movement.			Outward alien movement.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	Total departed.
July	97,132	10,403	107,535	25,076	21,122	46,198
August	98,825	12,310	111,135	24,778	19,539	44,317
September	98,694	16,593	115,287	24,657	19,077	43,734
October	111,513	18,051	129,564	28,633	27,193	55,826
November	117,476	15,171	132,647	49,388	45,052	94,440
December	66,574	10,533	77,107	45,974	42,458	88,432
January	27,220	5,838	33,058	37,652	22,581	60,233
February	23,381	6,885	30,266	29,733	20,955	50,688
March	32,517	11,020	43,537	25,575	17,931	43,506
April	41,274	13,946	55,220	38,859	26,862	65,721
May	36,317	11,928	48,245	31,869	29,382	61,251
June	31,947	9,147	41,094	32,879	27,603	60,482
Total	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828

TABLE II.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY.

Country of last permanent residence.	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Austria-Hungary	338,452	168,509	−169,943
Belgium	6,396	4,162	− 2,234
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	11,359	10,827	− 532
Denmark	7,243	4,954	− 2,289
France, including Corsica	9,731	8,788	− 943
German Empire	37,807	32,309	− 5,498
Greece	36,580	21,489	− 15,091
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	285,731	128,503	−157,228
Netherlands	6,637	5,946	− 691
Norway	22,133	12,412	− 9,721
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	9,608	7,307	− 2,301
Roumania	4,384	5,228	+ 844
Russian Empire and Finland	258,943	156,711	−102,232
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	5,784	3,899	− 1,885
Sweden	20,589	12,809	− 7,780
Switzerland	3,748	3,281	− 467
Turkey in Europe	20,767	11,290	− 9,477
United Kingdom:			
England	56,637	47,031	− 9,606
Ireland	34,530	30,556	− 3,974
Scotland	19,740	13,506	− 6,234
Wales	2,660	2,287	− 373
Other Europe	107	97	− 10
Total Europe	1,199,566	691,901	−507,665
China	961	1,397	+ 436
Japan	30,226	15,803	− 14,423
India	898	1,040	+ 142
Turkey in Asia	8,053	9,753	+ 1,700
Other Asia	386	372	− 14
Total Asia	40,524	28,365	− 12,159
Africa	1,486	1,411	− 75
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,947	1,098	− 849
Pacific islands, not specified	42	81	+ 39
British North America	19,918	38,510	+ 18,592
British Honduras	35	42	+ 7
Other Central America	935	1,175	+ 240
Mexico	1,406	6,067	+ 4,661
South America	2,779	2,315	− 464
West Indies	16,689	11,888	− 4,801
Other countries	22	17	− 5
Grand total	1,285,349	782,870	−502,479

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TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEBARRED,

ADMITTED.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
							Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	2,839	1,787	4,626	421	4,021	184	11	15	637	176
Armenian	2,097	1,202	3,299	581	2,517	201	2	.....	446	360
Bohemian and Moravian	5,495	4,669	10,164	2,216	7,425	523	10	5	52	57
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	17,416	830	18,246	339	17,442	465	19	.....	6,038	332
Chinese	1,177	86	1,263	150	1,064	49	1	.....	70	32
Croatian and Slovenian	15,476	4,996	20,472	1,567	18,321	584	11	7	4,459	1,199
Cuban	2,339	984	3,323	445	2,582	296	.....	2	41	30
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	3,379	368	3,747	115	3,568	64	2	1	1,474	138
Dutch and Flemish	5,789	3,737	9,526	2,250	6,602	674	3	2	135	105
East Indian	1,702	8	1,710	3	1,676	31	.....	.....	984	1
English	29,727	19,329	49,056	7,990	36,245	4,821	25	20	307	219
Finnish	3,652	3,094	6,746	670	5,946	130	14	9	131	88
French	7,694	5,187	12,881	1,920	9,919	1,042	16	11	597	246
German	41,209	31,829	73,038	13,899	54,402	4,737	43	73	2,022	2,074
Greek	26,972	1,836	28,808	868	27,617	323	1	2	7,145	806
Hebrew	56,277	47,110	103,387	26,013	71,388	5,986	164	72	9,455	13,762
Irish	17,822	18,605	36,427	2,656	32,188	1,583	15	15	297	251
Italian (north)	17,269	7,431	24,700	2,775	21,115	810	4	1	1,271	614
Italian (south)	73,824	36,723	110,547	18,465	83,956	8,126	19	5	30,268	16,386
Japanese	12,256	4,162	16,418	317	15,808	293	1	.....	2,695	2,219
Korean	20	6	26	4	22	....	.....	.....	1	1
Lithuanian	8,522	5,198	13,720	1,256	12,173	291	169	225	4,215	2,897
Magyar	15,504	8,874	24,378	3,447	20,083	848	4	6	1,386	922
Mexican	3,968	1,714	5,682	1,022	4,195	465	49	29	1,889	803
Pacific Islander	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	43,667	24,438	68,105	7,818	58,682	1,605	499	495	14,573	8,813
Portuguese	4,019	2,790	6,809	1,697	4,655	457	5	2	2,015	1,293
Roumanian	8,478	1,151	9,629	304	8,904	421	.....	1	3,171	438
Russian	15,004	2,107	17,111	960	15,787	364	32	3	5,820	828
Ruthenian (Russniak)	8,820	3,541	12,361	689	11,353	319	13	13	4,203	1,836
Scandinavian	18,251	14,538	32,789	3,727	27,517	1,545	31	23	188	106
Scotch	10,209	6,805	17,014	3,035	12,616	1,363	19	6	108	66
Slovak	9,979	6,191	16,170	2,323	13,353	494	10	13	2,000	1,244
Spanish	5,489	1,147	6,636	581	5,697	358	21	4	712	162
Spanish-American	752	311	1,063	167	811	85	1	.....	19	11
Syrian	3,926	1,594	5,520	746	4,602	172	20	8	1,628	955
Turkish	2,265	62	2,327	41	2,266	20	.....	.....	1,608	19
Welsh	1,651	853	2,504	436	1,874	194	2	.....	22	13
West Indian (except Cuban)	560	550	1,110	175	849	86	3	1	23	10
Other peoples	1,416	114	1,530	60	1,429	41	2	.....	651	25
Grand total	506,912	275,958	782,870	112,148	630,671	40,051	1,241	1,069	112,756	59,537

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

ADMITTED.

Money.			Have been in the United States before.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.		Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
626	3,104	107,546	925	3,456	961	209	3,185	651	790
253	1,793	70,981	110	2,301	971	27	2,769	455	75
995	5,375	257,071	219	5,519	4,595	50	8,524	1,438	202
492	16,919	327,186	613	17,252	957	37	5,009	10,827	2,410
618	478	101,698	46	786	421	56	395	83	785
743	16,819	307,360	1,416	16,921	3,432	119	12,592	6,874	1,006
1,484	515	121,780	1,745	2,654	628	41	1,810	205	1,308
192	3,228	66,398	117	3,535	199	13	1,960	1,435	352
2,055	3,114	373,739	764	5,445	3,982	99	6,787	2,087	652
367	1,129	72,650	58	1,641	18	51	302	100	1,308
16,399	14,987	2,321,063	9,142	31,172	16,547	1,337	31,895	8,155	9,006
562	4,953	140,012	631	3,806	2,561	379	4,180	2,272	294
4,069	4,192	677,344	3,036	8,536	3,835	510	8,568	1,957	2,356
14,552	30,587	2,602,585	5,419	43,565	28,381	1,092	55,318	13,350	4,370
1,688	24,476	577,879	1,021	26,155	2,588	65	17,680	9,916	1,212
4,790	39,669	1,242,775	1,863	39,542	63,492	353	96,510	4,934	1,943
5,128	23,181	940,777	4,130	21,700	14,241	486	31,657	3,007	1,763
2,966	16,166	557,899	2,403	18,716	5,777	207	18,970	4,399	1,331
5,089	75,707	1,519,374	9,153	68,875	41,252	420	104,275	4,658	1,614
6,355	9,413	704,105	1,753	7,060	9,265	93	6,418	2,508	7,492
14	10	1,320	5	19	7	.....	8	7	11
332	10,142	142,650	319	7,967	5,639	114	12,065	1,565	90
1,116	16,844	382,059	1,544	17,373	6,841	164	18,351	5,107	920
431	1,988	61,365	1,280	3,729	1,825	128	1,685	339	3,658
.....	2	50	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
1,767	50,469	822,888	2,411	44,033	23,816	256	58,022	9,073	1,010
451	4,350	81,662	464	3,436	2,232	1,141	4,694	948	1,167
167	8,549	136,539	439	8,546	1,051	32	4,717	4,008	904
649	14,005	229,356	316	14,799	2,239	73	8,406	7,536	1,169
169	10,378	144,105	669	10,105	2,204	52	8,865	3,107	389
3,742	21,920	878,957	3,487	20,844	10,511	1,434	23,273	7,423	2,093
5,594	5,678	768,863	3,035	11,314	5,385	315	11,273	2,919	2,822
453	12,280	242,063	1,682	10,921	5,192	57	13,565	2,349	256
1,824	3,199	264,942	1,147	5,288	1,122	226	3,231	1,116	2,289
655	121	116,065	310	744	248	71	328	136	599
945	2,917	182,412	470	3,769	1,728	23	4,613	635	272
93	2,041	46,673	60	2,214	110	3	1,210	965	152
827	833	110,230	409	1,662	787	55	1,739	466	299
428	391	55,785	404	799	254	57	641	178	291
121	1,148	36,020	113	1,375	122	33	813	592	125
89,201	463,070	17,794,226	63,128	497,575	275,417	9,878	596,304	127,781	58,785

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TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEBARRED, FISCAL

DEBARRED.

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane; have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.
							Tuberculosis (contagious.)	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.		
African (black)	....	1	.....	....	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	89	3	6	1	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	....	2	2	....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	40	7	4	15	.....
Chinese	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	5	.....	.....
Cuban	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....
East Indian	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	1	2	9	5	15	.....	7	10	1	15	1	1
Finnish	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	2	16	.....	3	.....	.....
French	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	20	1	5	8	1
German	5	4	13	2	18	1	4	115	.....	4	.....	3
Greek	....	.....	3	....	1	.....	.....	100	19	5	.....	.....
Hebrew	3	15	17	4	21	.....	4	148	39	2	.....	.....
Irish	....	4	15	2	25	.....	3	11	.....	3	.....	1
Italian (north)	....	2	6	1	4	.....	2	45	.....	3	.....	.....
Italian (south)	1	11	19	3	25	.....	8	290	25	12	.....	.....
Japanese	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	312	.....	13	.....	.....
Korean	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	2	.....	.....
Magyar	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	1	.....	2	1	2	1	3	54	.....	14	4	1
Polish	1	1	6	1	3	.....	3	195	.....	14	.....	.....
Portuguese	....	.....	3	....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	1	.....	.....
Russian	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	35	.....	2	.....	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	....	.....	5	....	2	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian	....	2	3	1	17	1	3	17	.....	3	.....	.....
Scotch	....	.....	2	1	4	1	2	12	.....	4	.....	.....
Slovak	1	.....	5	....	3	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	2	71	.....	2	.....	.....
Spanish-American	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	....	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	334	2	13	2	.....
Turkish	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	1	.....	.....
Welsh	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Other peoples	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	14	2	.....	.....	1
Grand total	20	45	121	25	159	6	53	2,608	99	140	31	9

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

DEBARRED.

Likely to become a public charge.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act	Total.
82	.....	14	.....	3	....	1	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	114
26	4	7	6	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
9	8	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
295	39	710	1	21	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	190	367
55	25	3	1	1	....	.....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	146
11	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
13	3	49	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
17	7	26	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	60
118	107	20	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438
330	27	206	13	3	10	16	....	2	19	4	.....	.....	697
7	1	3	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
134	11	67	3	1	....	3	....	....	16	4	.....	.....	285
253	39	53	21	.....	....	5	....	....	9	4	.....	.....	553
217	57	44	7	11	1	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
237	85	22	22	2	41	8	....	....	6	3	.....	.....	679
119	35	67	6	1	....	2	....	....	10	2	.....	.....	306
80	19	53	5	.....	....	4	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	227
481	123	111	26	20	1	60	....	....	4	2	.....	.....	1,222
73	19	16	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	4	5	267	.....	711
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	5	.....	6
45	16	7	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
50	19	2	4	.....	....	6	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	131
266	14	85	7	1	....	7	....	....	36	14	.....	.....	513
149	63	34	4	.....	....	4	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	481
13	1	5	4	4	....	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	55
31	14	4	.....	5	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
71	13	63	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	192
57	17	19	.....	2	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
35	8	18	4	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	115
83	14	69	3	1	....	2	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	202
28	27	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
66	4	44	8	.....	....	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	201
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
106	35	15	14	1	....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527
49	6	43	1	.....	....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
4	1	2	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
5	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
80	9	48	3	6	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
3,701	870	1,932	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902

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TABLE III A.—ALIENS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ORDERED

Race or people.	Deportation mandatory within three years.																	
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																	
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.										
African (black)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenian	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bohemian and Moravian	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatian and Slovenian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch and Flemish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	13	0	0	3	0	0	11
Finnish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
French	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	12
German	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	3	0	0	0
Hebrew	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Irish	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian (north)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Italian (south)	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	14	0	0	4
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuanian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magyar	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mexican	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	12
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roumanian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruthenian (Russniak)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scandinavian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Scotch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Slovak	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Turkish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0
Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Indian (except Cuban)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other peoples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	3	3	4	16	6	16	0	2	5	2	18	240	3	0	41	0	0	44

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DEPORTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Deportation mandatory within three years.																Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.						
Members of excluded classes at time of entry.				Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—									Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Total mandatory within three years.							
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (sec. 1).	Other causes.	Total.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Pregnancy.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total.				Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.	Grand total returned.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.															
0	0	2	3	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
0	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	14	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	120	4	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	11	0	2	133	0	1	0	0	0	1	134
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	7	2	1	1	0	1	7	2	21	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	2	2	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	3	38	33	2	0	2	0	3	8	1	49	0	17	104	0	0	9	2	3	14	118
0	0	0	2	16	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	23	0	1	26	0	0	0	1	3	4	30
1	0	0	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	6	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
0	0	0	10	57	6	3	2	1	3	9	14	95	2	20	127	0	0	0	1	1	2	129
0	0	1	20	17	4	0	0	0	0	7	9	37	0	10	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
0	0	1	10	87	14	0	3	0	15	12	11	142	5	1	158	0	7	5	1	10	23	181
0	0	0	2	48	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	59	0	6	67	0	0	0	2	0	2	69
0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	15	0	2	19	0	0	0	1	1	2	21
1	0	0	28	56	11	3	5	1	2	9	6	93	3	9	133	1	8	6	12	7	34	167
0	318	0	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	59	386	1	1	1	0	0	3	389
0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
0	0	0	4	34	4	1	2	3	0	9	3	56	0	4	64	0	0	0	1	0	1	65
0	0	0	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	41	89	0	0	0	0	2	2	91
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	8	36	5	0	2	3	3	15	7	71	0	3	82	1	0	0	9	2	12	94
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	9	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	14	0	42	62	0	1	0	0	0	1	63
0	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	12	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	2	55	6	0	2	0	3	2	15	83	0	1	86	0	0	0	0	2	2	88
0	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	20	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	4	5	31
0	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	14	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	31
0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
2	322	9	736	532	67	11	26	14	43	109	97	899	21	299	1,955	5	19	21	31	38	114	2,069

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TABLE III B.—ALIENS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS AND THOSE RETURNED AFTER LANDING, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1892–1908.

Year.	Immigrants.	Debarred.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	....	....	....	17	....	80	....	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	....	....	....	8	....	81	....	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	....	....	....	5	....	15	....	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	....	....	....	6	....	1	....	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	....	....	....	12	....	258	....	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	....	....	....	19	....	348	....	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	....	....	....	32	....	393	....	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	....	....	....	16	....	309	....	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	....	....	....	27	....	709	....	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	....	....	....	23	....	1,773	....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	....	....	....	33	....	1,560	....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	....	....	....	92	....	2,198	....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	....	....	....	139	....	2,273	....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	....	....	....	189	....	3,822	....	6,866	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932

Year.	Debarred.										Returned in 1 year after landing.	Returned in 3 years after landing.
	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total.		
1892	.....	.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577	.....
1894	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417	.....
1895	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238	.....
1897	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263	.....
1898	.....	.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199	.....
1899	.....	.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263	.....
1900	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356	.....
1901	.....	.....	50	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465	.....
1903	.....	.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547	.....
1904	.....	.....	38	35	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	7,994	300	479
1905	.....	.....	19	39	3	1	24	4	.....	394	11,879	98	747
1906	180	.....	.....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	122	12,432	61	615
1907	134	.....	.....	341	10	...	18	1	60	160	13,064	70	925
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	114	1,955

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TABLE III C.—CITIZENS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES REFUSED ADMISSION FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border:									
Blaine, Wash.								4	
Houlton, Me.								2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.						1		3	
Port Huron, Mich.			1						
St. Johns, New Brunswick				1		1		10	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.						1		1	
Sweet Grass, Mont.								1	
Winnipeg, Manitoba						1			
Vancouver, British Columbia						2			
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	1							3	
Total Canadian border	1		1	1		6		24	
Mexican border	1	3	6	1	1	103	2	283	15
Seaports:									
Boston, Mass.								2	
San Diego, Cal.						6			
San Francisco, Cal.						17			
Total seaports						23		2	
Grand total	2	3	7	2	1	132	2	309	15

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border:									
Blaine, Wash.	4								8
Houlton, Me.									2
Ketchikan, Alaska								1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.									4
Port Huron, Mich.									1
St. Johns, New Brunswick									12
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.				1					3
Sweet Grass, Mont.									1
Winnipeg, Manitoba	3								4
Vancouver, British Columbia									2
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia		1			2				7
Total Canadian border	7	1		1	2			1	45
Mexican border	68	20	1	2		24	7	3	540
Seaports:									
Boston, Mass.									2
San Diego, Cal.		2			1				9
San Francisco, Cal.									17
Total seaports		2			1				28
Grand total	75	23	1	3	3	24	7	4	613

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TABLE IV.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1907.			1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	53,892	30,511	84,403	65,177	31,955	97,132
August	52,580	29,012	81,592	63,196	35,629	98,825
September	60,600	34,741	95,341	64,421	34,273	98,694
October	66,029	33,945	99,974	72,522	38,991	111,513
November	65,116	29,505	94,621	80,357	37,119	117,476
December	60,407	25,059	85,466	44,784	21,790	66,574
January	40,585	13,832	54,417	17,947	9,273	27,220
February	51,173	14,368	65,541	14,555	8,826	23,381
March	113,706	25,412	139,118	21,188	11,329	32,517
April	116,864	28,392	145,256	25,041	16,233	41,274
May	137,845	47,041	184,886	20,434	15,883	36,317
June	111,179	43,555	154,734	17,290	14,657	31,947
Total	929,976	355,373	1,285,349	506,912	275,958	782,870

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TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	9,899	3,759	.....	19,782	.....	3,685	4	.....	9	.....	8	27,576	9	15,293	1	1,112	9	.....	....
Belgium	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,929	.....	23	2	964	122	3	55	8	9	15	.....	....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	35	.....	10,369	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	33	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	2	26	1	55	.....	3	.....	.....	....
France, including Corsica	1	29	4	1	.....	6	3	.....	125	1	147	2	6,659	396	37	425	30	383	182	5	....
German Empire	.....	3	73	5	.....	147	.....	1	58	.....	51	5	64	28,162	13	869	1	176	29	5	....
Greece	2	15	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	21,415	15	.....	2	2	.....	....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	29	.....	35	70	7	10	5	21,494	106,824	.....	....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5,704	.....	9	.....	26	72	2	103	.....	4	.....	.....	....
Norway	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	14	.....	14	.....	18	4	.....	.....	.....	....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Roumania	.....	29	3	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	40	4,455	.....	1	.....	.....	....
Russian Empire	.....	62	80	24	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	12	6,303	4	10,009	24	71,978	3	1	.....	.....	....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	9	1	1	5	2	5	8	1	....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22	.....	23	.....	58	.....	2	.....	.....	....
Switzerland	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	11	.....	8	.....	362	2,522	.....	53	1	278	5	.....	....
Turkey in Europe	1	182	.....	3,319	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	5,114	379	.....	.....	7	.....	....
United Kingdom	21	67	25	4	1	3	1	2	94	57	36,171	34	229	740	75	6,260	33,119	257	199	36	3
Other Europe	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	6	30	.....	....
Total Europe	733	427	10,089	17,588	1	19,986	17	3,691	8,930	61	36,512	6,388	8,366	70,043	26,784	100,064	33,174	23,733	107,310	47	3
China	.....	.....	.....	1	1,246	.....	.....	.....	1	19	50	.....	12	9	3	6	2	6	1	5	1
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	1	5	6	.....	.....	2	2	5	15,705	3
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	999	27	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Turkey in Asia	1	2,681	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	1,295	256	.....	1	.....	.....	....
Other Asia	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	2	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total Asia	5	2,705	.....	23	1,246	.....	.....	.....	2	1,022	126	1	21	21	1,308	273	6	9	6	15,710	20
Africa	25	77	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	16	.....	173	5	28	66	105	457	14	83	146	3	....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	2	5	582	11	10	84	10	24	151	10	10	2	....

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TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Pacific islands, not specified									5	8	17	2	31	8		1				2	
British North America	102	89	53	594	2	452	1	45	473	593	10,296	330	4,205	2,468	433	2,393	3,038	724	2,624	645	3
British Honduras	14						2				14			1			4				
Other Central America	102		8				2		7	10	116	8	31	61	106	17	13	28	42	3	
Mexico	3		1	2	14		8		4		44		15	45	12		2	14	19	3	
South America	77		11	34		25	3	8	11	1	61		41	154	37	150	11	82	337	1	
West Indies	3,563	1	2			2	3,289		76	10	1,113	1	131	87	13	6	14	17	53	2	
Other countries	2						1				2		2			2					
Grand total	4,626	3,299	10,164	18,246	1,263	20,472	3,323	3,747	9,526	1,710	49,056	6,746	12,881	73,038	28,808	103,387	36,427	24,700	110,547	16,418	26

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Austria-Hungary	7	23,826	2		26,423		8,791	198	12,100	5		15,979	4		1	11	1		15	168,509
Belgium					6			1		6		2	2	1		1	3		7	4,162
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	2						12					4			1	263			9	10,827
Denmark	2				41		1	3		4,811			1							4,954
France, including Corsica		13	5		25	1	21	45		33	12	15	80	29	31	13		2	27	8,788
German Empire	44	39	2		2,320	2	18	59	21	109	3	19	5		1	3		2		32,309
Greece	1														1	6			4	21,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		2			3		1	6		2	2	1	1	2						128,503
Netherlands					12			4		6			1							5,946
Norway										12,354								1		12,412

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Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1					6,571					1		19	1					7,307
Roumania		4			3		333	1				1			1	3		10	5,228
Russian Empire	13,270	1			37,947		2	16,324	37	527	2	4			16	14		62	156,711
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands		1	1		8	14		3		4			3,722	14		1		5	67	3,899
Sweden		1			12			3		12,684									12,809
Switzerland	1	1	1		4		1	9		6	2		4		1			2	3,281
Turkey in Europe							170	9				4	1		48	1,177		857	11,290
United Kingdom	272	37	4		173	44	11	67		249	12,602	1	240	29	35	21	2,171	9	17	93,380
Other Europe						3							24						1	97
Total Europe	13,600	23,925	15		66,977	6,635	9,361	16,732	12,158	30,796	12,624	16,030	4,104	76	136	1,513	2,175	19	1,078	691,901
China					2	2	1	7		16	6		1							1,397
Japan	1				6	2		5		10	6		4							15,803
India											3							2	1	1,040
Turkey in Asia								1			4		2		4,661	731			88	9,753
Other Asia					9			28	2		1		3		108	2			146	372
Total Asia	1				17	4	1	41	2	26	20		10		4,769	733		2	235	28,365
Africa	3	2			3	16	1	13		21	29		19		38	13	2		49	1,411
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand					5		1	1		51	109	1		2	9		6		1	1,098
Pacific islands, not specified				2						2	1		2							81
British North America	101	426	4		1,057	4	229	262	201	1,759	4,122	114	26		178	28	318	3	115	38,510
British Honduras			1							1			3	1					1	42
Other Central America		4	5		2	4		4		39	50		114	361	8	1		27	2	1,175
Mexico		1	5,641		3			12		7	6	1	109	15	52	22	1		11	6,067
South America	15	19			39	103	30	40		14	26	24	229	456	220	10		20	26	2,315
West Indies		1	16		2	43	6	6		65	27		2,020	152	110	7	2	1,039	12	11,888
Other countries										8										17
Grand total	13,720	24,378	5,682	2	68,105	6,809	9,629	17,111	12,361	32,789	17,014	16,170	6,636	1,063	5,520	2,327	2,504	1,110	1,530	782,870

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TABLE VI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	51,747	31,236	82,983
Hungary	55,994	29,532	85,526
Belgium	2,513	1,649	4,162
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	10,560	267	10,827
Denmark	2,913	2,041	4,954
France, including Corsica	5,031	3,757	8,788
German Empire	18,239	14,070	32,309
Greece	20,000	1,489	21,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	85,351	43,152	128,503
Netherlands	3,523	2,423	5,946
Norway	6,654	5,758	12,412
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,449	2,858	7,307
Roumania	2,836	2,392	5,228
Russian Empire and Finland	96,266	60,445	156,711
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	3,147	752	3,899
Sweden	6,771	6,038	12,809
Switzerland	1,925	1,356	3,281
Turkey in Europe	10,786	504	11,290
United Kingdom:			
England	26,964	20,067	47,031
Ireland	14,021	16,535	30,556
Scotland	7,349	6,157	13,506
Wales	1,434	853	2,287
Other Europe	74	23	97
Total Europe	438,547	253,354	691,901
China	1,264	133	1,397
Japan	11,660	4,143	15,803
India	1,016	24	1,040
Turkey in Asia	7,174	2,579	9,753
Other Asia	298	74	372
Total Asia	21,412	6,953	28,365
Africa	1,053	358	1,411
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	717	381	1,098
Pacific islands, not specified	62	19	81
British North America	30,341	8,169	38,510
British Honduras	28	14	42
Other Central America	933	242	1,175
Mexico	4,268	1,799	6,067
South America	1,694	621	2,315
West Indies	7,845	4,043	11,888
Other countries	12	5	17
Grand total	506,912	275,958	782,870

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TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	19	1	.....	.....	20	.....	33	7	18	1,248	6	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	3
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	10	152	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	156	4	.....	1	.....	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	21	.....	10	5	24	108	67	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2,664	33	19	136	98	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	201	4	68	58	92	164	17	.....	41	.....	72	1	2	4,252	656	93	9	34	7
Chinese	.....	.....	4	.....	878	8	12	.....	21	.....	.....	27	2	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	35	14	37	50	264	366	45	5	7	.....	47	.....	5	2,358	250	16	89	387	2
Cuban	25	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	6	6	1,047	5	.....	.....	8	10	.....	1	.....	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	11	9	60	1	507	97	11	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	606	14	.....	1	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	9	4	2	35	191	44	33	2	8	6	5	.....	11	1,266	184	1	509	25	16
East Indian	.....	4	.....	.....	736	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	65	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	115	40	428	37	2,964	410	993	85	171	176	83	37	167	2,100	254	11	401	197	87
Finnish	3	14	10	6	121	63	36	.....	2	3	4	.....	16	255	3	.....	1	2	.....
French	92	6	26	3	1,261	51	364	4	46	23	9	3	17	483	149	4	52	120	11
German	53	16	33	99	1,994	1,459	745	33	142	36	46	14	75	7,401	569	5	943	1,713	192
Greek	234	.....	21	14	726	218	346	18	55	164	131	.....	30	2,514	176	4	65	42	3
Hebrew	91	2	1	13	355	178	1,599	79	243	36	158	.....	15	5,928	279	.....	249	50	126
Irish	17	6	43	7	1,112	114	1,064	47	112	31	9	9	39	1,912	138	1	179	60	40
Italian (north)	83	5	114	34	3,654	739	745	5	31	5	39	3	47	2,230	167	98	155	160	10
Italian (south)	416	.....	35	18	1,620	835	4,139	171	292	415	45	.....	32	4,490	173	49	115	60	22
Japanese	1	15	7	.....	2,730	54	11	.....	20	4	2	9,153	52	79	2	.....	1	2	4
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	1	2	2	5	8	687	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,441	86	13	28	5	1
Magyar	8	.....	4	.....	57	21	552	15	6	2	6	.....	13	1,411	613	7	6	18	14
Mexican	1	.....	1,319	.....	222	2	.....	.....	3	11	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	9	4	8	16	56	118	2,645	277	8	4	1	.....	2	7,320	492	7	51	103	7
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104	.....	40	.....	1	1	.....	1,115	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	1	13	4	28	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	456	724	.....	3	4	17
Russian	2	49	138	11	797	167	527	7	23	4	.....	1	2	1,098	30	17	29	40	1
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2	.....	.....	.....	3	44	218	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	374	26	6	7	38	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	61	34	24	3	953	262	595	13	29	30	15	3	167	3,977	89	.....	1,304	177	3
Scotch	48	20	25	13	873	167	307	23	52	24	24	54	64	852	135	1	78	56	11
Slovak	36	.....	2	8	29	28	352	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1,419	119	1	21	22	1
Spanish	114	.....	337	.....	760	33	15	.....	4	956	4	18	202	11	3	1	4	22	2
Spanish-American	1	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1
Syrian	36	9	9	18	21	18	185	.....	19	22	16	1	.....	139	300	4	43	56	60
Turkish	16	3	3	.....	15	1	49	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	187	57	.....	.....	2	.....
Welsh	3	2	10	1	51	49	3	.....	12	.....	1	1	9	156	29	.....	46	32	.....
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	9	.....	.....	.....	10	1	10	.....	6	111	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Other peoples	2	.....	2	.....	30	2	65	.....	4	4	.....	.....	20	184	95	.....	.....	5	1
Grand total	1,774	262	2,784	454	24,574	5,843	16,693	864	1,396	4,372	748	10,516	1,000	58,773	5,865	359	4,532	3,533	652

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TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	38	8	26	996	44	2	2	6	.....	.....	2	3	125	.....	1,658	3	.....	8	.....
Armenian	.....	49	.....	1,040	48	3	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	23	123	1	910	.....	.....	9	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	8	.....	293	46	169	162	.....	220	5	501	.....	.....	169	15	1,641	.....	110	1,083	128
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	795	30	140	96	469	309	7	895	123	13	6	19	124	13	1,473	6	.....	2,965	108
Chinese	6	.....	1	24	1	5	4	7	.....	1	12	.....	1	.....	107	.....	.....	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	548	1	87	19	761	628	19	394	123	42	9	.....	255	71	2,119	.....	2	2,594	7
Cuban	77	.....	20	16	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1,915	4	.....	5	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	182	.....	.....	18	7	55	15	158	55	.....	16	.....	184	.....	799	.....	.....	37	.....
Dutch and Flemish	16	3	18	485	1,601	259	.....	127	78	96	1	16	1,024	14	1,783	13	48	137	31
East Indian	5	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	63	.....	.....	1	.....
English	118	346	229	5,275	2,724	728	23	363	597	161	102	224	1,939	48	14,052	56	261	1,582	55
Finnish	2	70	7	1,052	1,472	816	9	7	102	2	5	44	138	.....	1,217	4	25	199	.....
French	226	212	21	1,431	524	118	10	93	113	12	95	311	245	8	4,042	5	58	238	14
German	139	25	1,093	954	2,217	1,204	36	2,336	216	1,491	40	33	3,619	64	19,960	59	1,971	5,632	457
Greek	642	248	72	4,116	136	37	13	1,856	15	171	7	915	430	15	10,297	14	46	577	6
Hebrew	140	211	1,682	6,481	652	774	25	1,570	10	147	7	98	3,696	3	62,697	12	62	2,228	5
Irish	45	219	119	6,335	686	288	5	272	258	97	56	172	1,972	1	13,654	2	135	692	9
Italian (north)	94	13	31	1,554	866	203	49	383	155	27	270	40	712	100	6,036	70	1	367	23
Italian (south)	1,675	220	501	8,155	783	363	104	949	44	259	37	68	6,496	38	51,308	7	18	2,805	7
Japanese	6	1	.....	45	4	4	.....	11	49	13	11	.....	9	2	317	.....	1	8	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	147	188	2,113	171	23	1	51	2	21	.....	94	662	.....	2,288	.....	3	260	8
Magyar	14	9	100	87	615	114	6	403	2	22	.....	2	2,758	2	5,609	.....	31	4,220	.....
Mexican	18	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	21	323	.....	.....	1	6
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	43	151	701	6,062	2,804	513	1	477	54	156	.....	401	4,480	6	21,381	1	127	2,230	23
Portuguese	2	16	1	3,379	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	12	2	524	.....	.....	10	.....
Roumanian	177	2	126	29	218	161	.....	393	30	8	2	1	286	.....	1,037	1	11	2,828	.....
Russian	214	27	480	1,478	178	99	.....	97	3	42	.....	157	536	.....	5,773	10	157	188	10
Ruthenian (Russniak)	51	9	58	342	101	127	.....	120	1	3	.....	40	1,182	.....	3,318	1	119	396	4
Scandinavian [b]	83	104	126	1,803	818	4,636	16	120	460	675	20	90	612	8	6,305	17	1,801	208	7
Scotch	40	119	69	1,913	816	289	19	131	372	40	38	74	881	17	4,317	55	116	596	17
Slovak	10	18	65	88	160	100	.....	215	12	9	4	1	1,241	8	2,593	.....	1	1,472	2
Spanish	152	9	8	68	7	1	7	60	4	3	185	1	15	16	2,674	.....	.....	3	.....
Spanish-American	36	.....	5	16	3	.....	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	682	1	.....	9	.....
Syrian	81	40	7	936	140	51	34	115	2	24	.....	28	81	4	1,445	29	15	266	16
Turkish	106	165	4	559	8	25	.....	105	.....	.....	7	52	8	.....	406	.....	1	182	.....
Welsh	1	14	19	85	39	12	2	25	47	16	.....	4	54	2	557	.....	16	137	5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	.....	3	46	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	701	.....	.....	1	.....
Other peoples	13	102	3	140	28	4	1	99	1	1	37	20	17	.....	435	3	.....	94	1
Grand total	5,804	2,588	6,306	57,303	19,279	12,113	424	12,107	2,934	4,053	994	2,937	34,180	479	256,425	373	5,136	34,271	949

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	.....	108	.....	136	71	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	8	4	1	.....	.....	4,626
Armenian	1	162	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	7	5	.....	8	.....	3,299
Bohemian and Moravian [a]	7	881	.....	1	4	6	55	4	851	.....	9	22	34	128	383	37	10,164
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	42	3,193	.....	.....	7	.....	15	42	738	16	3	40	275	250	227	36	18,246
Chinese	29	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	16	3	.....	2	57	.....	1	.....	1,263
Crotian and Slovenian	67	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	36	78	142	.....	42	369	361	884	63	20,472
Cuban	.....	83	.....	30	.....	3	.....	5	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3,323
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	65	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	16	17	.....	3	174	38	44	5	3,747
Dutch and Flemish	47	274	1	13	115	4	89	3	63	108	4	25	279	5	387	8	9,526
East Indian	70	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	713	.....	.....	.....	1,710
English	265	5,019	2	16	1,374	27	164	84	268	626	183	422	2,222	254	323	168	49,056
Finnish	146	158	.....	.....	28	1	63	9	6	49	24	1	305	13	184	49	6,746
French	54	861	.....	62	501	14	20	10	56	29	246	16	318	66	79	49	12,881
German	667	8,381	.....	10	138	20	955	80	1,029	320	22	85	977	186	3,010	44	73,038
Greek	153	1,788	.....	1	321	17	.....	46	134	445	36	222	235	306	694	36	28,808
Hebrew	74	10,193	.....	.....	626	11	6	100	1,206	41	61	193	156	64	754	.....	103,387
Irish	129	4,672	.....	1	579	3	46	7	66	77	79	92	527	64	91	37	36,427
Italian (north)	112	3,187	.....	2	132	.....	48	83	151	227	149	29	803	130	206	123	24,700
Italian (south)	151	18,224	.....	23	2,010	17	5	46	216	138	177	139	673	1,390	534	40	110,547
Japanese	376	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	40	.....	5	3,266	.....	6	16	16,418
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	26
Lithuanian	13	3,894	.....	.....	41	.....	10	.....	1	4	25	17	54	109	222	2	13,720
Magyar	11	6,442	.....	.....	7	3	.....	8	30	3	65	131	30	409	488	4	24,378
Mexican	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5,682
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish	26	13,725	.....	.....	588	2	18	15	266	1	316	61	313	593	1,366	76	68,105
Portuguese	1	4	.....	1	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	5	.....	.....	5	6,809
Roumanian	4	2,660	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	9	5	17	223	101	1	9,629
Russian	21	3,386	.....	1	81	.....	16	11	442	.....	75	205	159	200	120	2	17,111
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3	5,229	.....	.....	143	.....	11	.....	136	.....	22	3	42	75	57	.....	12,361
Scandinavian [b]	436	896	.....	.....	195	3	883	4	171	310	59	32	2,242	4	1,773	133	32,789
Scotch	196	1,684	1	7	274	9	36	26	61	62	207	201	1,028	119	225	132	17,014
Slovak	19	7,432	.....	.....	11	.....	4	1	21	.....	8	36	53	145	380	20	16,170
Spanish	15	56	.....	478	1	.....	.....	2	154	3	47	15	23	132	3	8	6,636
Spanish-American	.....	47	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	3	.....	1	.....	1,063
Syrian	6	730	.....	28	141	4	29	7	98	22	28	34	17	79	24	3	5,520
Turkish	.....	103	.....	.....	212	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8	3	19	7	.....	2,327
Welsh	11	664	.....	.....	7	.....	6	.....	15	12	36	31	129	25	126	2	2,504
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	34	.....	127	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,110
Other peoples	.....	81	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	5	13	4	5	1,530
Grand total	3,217	111,560	4	1,018	8,494	145	2,526	639	10,128	2,698	1,904	2,148	15,518	5,402	12,716	1,104	782,870

[a] Czech.

[b] Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes.

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	15	1	374	1	36	188	1	27	15	32	6	56	....
Architects	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	84	1	24	77	.....	12	14	3	1	1	....
Clergy	16	8	.....	2	5	4	7	1	30	3	216	6	51	114	18	37	157	30	94	45	....
Editors	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	4	.....	47	1	4	21	3	10	15	2	8	9	....
Electricians	1	.....	8	3	.....	1	1	.....	21	.....	184	.....	21	120	3	43	47	18	30	3	....
Engineers (professional)	7	2	5	.....	.....	4	15	1	38	1	561	8	120	267	12	36	64	10	17	17	....
Lawyers	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	59	.....	8	.....	83	1	17	20	9	2	15	9	19	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	3	5	5	3	.....	1	9	.....	13	.....	96	.....	25	138	14	72	25	11	18	5	....
Musicians	2	1	28	1	.....	4	1	.....	11	.....	117	2	35	174	1	133	14	50	221	.....	....
Officials (government)	2	.....	1	2	14	3	9	.....	8	.....	73	.....	14	40	2	5	11	7	6	25	....
Physicians	5	1	4	1	8	.....	43	1	6	4	109	2	23	74	7	14	22	19	40	15	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	5	1	1	2	6	.....	34	8	65	3	56	119	1	31	13	52	41	4	....
Teachers	36	22	3	8	17	5	6	1	23	1	238	6	146	218	14	194	168	23	30	62	....
Other professional	45	2	15	5	164	3	20	.....	35	11	384	5	39	155	7	97	131	10	19	135	1
Total	121	47	83	28	209	31	201	4	268	29	2,631	36	611	1,725	92	713	711	276	550	378	1
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	15	27	144	20	.....	37	7	3	112	.....	191	12	77	695	42	979	58	131	271	5	....
Barbers and hairdressers	4	44	29	26	.....	19	21	1	27	1	86	.....	46	478	25	361	17	51	1,199	24	....
Blacksmiths	32	25	119	53	.....	53	1	4	67	.....	268	19	47	558	22	728	165	77	430	19	....
Bookbinders	1	2	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	.....	30	2	2	53	.....	329	9	2	9	.....	....
Brewers	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	13	.....	1	139	.....	16	4	2	1	1	....
Butchers	7	4	167	14	.....	25	.....	2	61	.....	258	4	48	750	8	879	65	39	127	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	3	2	11	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	81	1	14	42	1	254	13	13	32	2	....
Carpenters and joiners	114	67	225	55	.....	76	8	12	336	4	1,178	64	185	1,194	71	2,907	394	250	946	30	....
Clerks and accountants	113	22	159	37	.....	39	99	11	104	5	1,938	13	260	1,515	156	1,968	1,432	107	219	184	....
Dressmakers	94	16	48	8	.....	42	.....	12	19	.....	319	3	221	334	10	2,310	407	98	588	3	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	14	1	9	4	.....	5	2	2	50	.....	491	3	39	170	11	46	86	14	11	12	....
Engravers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1	10	25	.....	31	3	2	2	1	....
Furriers and fur workers	1	.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	28	15	373	1	1	4	.....	....
Gardeners	2	4	25	35	.....	7	.....	.....	105	.....	251	2	44	184	6	43	79	30	98	14	....
Hat and cap makers	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	25	.....	6	23	.....	433	4	10	11	.....	....

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Iron and steel workers	3	16	61	7		7			27		413	2	34	183	7	57	133	25	19	1	
Jewelers	3	12	1	6		1	1	1			53	1	21	34	4	106	6	7	30		
Locksmiths		14	179	17		31		1	3		5	1	12	710	1	895	4	25	4		
Machinists	9	6	26	6		5	7		26		645	9	99	256	14	128	145	38	44	4	
Mariners	153	1	11	5		49	5	62	53	1	315	90	35	163	284	28	114	55	795	20	
Masons	32	12	125	25		93	4	17	71		621	6	58	510	25	199	152	516	1,134		
Mechanics (not specified)	10	12	6	3		6	28		33		240	5	77	169	25	77	59	65	235	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	5	11	7	4		2	2		11		134	3	12	88	5	219	19	14	60		
Millers	1	2	36	3		11		1	12		34		11	161		114	10	10	92	1	
Milliners	11		2			2			3		66	1	30	40	3	337	52	7	16		
Miners	4	1	260	35		275		20	53		1,855	100	481	470	26	26	326	964	599	2	
Painters and glaziers	13	11	47	8		9	6	4	120		403	12	59	401	17	1,257	100	41	134	6	
Photographers	3	6	1	1			4	1	7		42	1	8	38	3	120	5	2	16	21	
Plasterers		1	1						14		154		6	12	1	3	45	7	7		
Plumbers	2						1		13		262		12	16	5	55	72	3	2		
Printers	17	3	12	1		2	3	1	18		159	3	16	97	7	223	44	9	78	7	
Saddlers and harnessmakers	4		29	8		2			2		50	1	13	116	1	231	26	5	13		
Seamstresses	224	17	51	3		22	7	1	18		62	48	31	254	12	1,268	163	62	940		
Shiprights	6					1			3		50	1	2	6	1	1	16		1		
Shoemakers	44	156	186	62		60	1	5	49		202	9	42	497	99	1,981	72	163	2,679	6	
Stokers	12	1	16	5		13		3	22		169	3	19	95	23	4	79	14	30	3	
Stonecutters		3	19	6		20	1	3	5		100	5	26	108	2	31	48	87	156		
Tailors	49	114	288	93		68	5	7	39		225	25	42	821	80	14,882	136	188	1,912	37	
Tanners and curriers		2	7	5		8			1		22	1	4	43	6	203	5	3	8		
Textile workers (not specified)			11			2			3		468	1	5	32		28	85	2			
Tinners	1	10	21	3		2			8		47	3	14	146	1	513	3	10	42	1	
Tobacco workers	73	3	2	1			406		113	1	21		23	38	14	293	8	2	7		
Upholsterers	1	3	2	5					16		40		6	34		77	6	7	8		
Watch and clock makers		7	7	1		4	1		6		14	1	28	60	2	363	19	2	23	6	
Weavers and spinners		42	34	5		13			166		892	11	325	255	6	340	253	178	132	14	
Wheelwrights	4		24	6		11	1		11		46		7	123		51	12	4	2		
Woodworkers (not specified)	2	5	26	1		7			8		77	1	7	108	1	139	20	7	7	1	
Other skilled	29	15	48	3		15	11	3	50		625	11	133	322	40	287	139	62	87	31	
Total	1,117	701	2,523	594		1,052	632	180	1,881	12	13,677	479	2,705	12,594	1,082	36,193	5,113	3,411	13,260	457	
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	1	1				3	4		21	2	349		53	62	3	67	61	8	3	10	
Bankers		1				1	5		11		95		16	27	2	6	11	3	6	2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3		9	1		6		1	2	1	110		24	52	1	53	66	34	159	5	
Farm laborers	584	546	1,044	10,748		6,931	3	1,374	356	123	860	129	755	9,605	2,876	1,896	1,441	3,495	20,997	6,766	2
Farmers	65	21	65	864	2	213	11	27	369	58	725	27	174	1,148	99	52	801	235	494	378	
Fishermen	27					2		5	3		43	2	7	11	11	4	52	11	115	6	
Hotel keepers		2	2	1	1	2		1	3		52	1	27	48	15	25	15	15	11	62	
Laborers	796	275	345	5,056	2	6,278	31	1,691	984	1,380	3,645	2,536	1,597	4,700	21,004	6,824	8,226	7,449	27,769	1,144	
Manufacturers	1		2	1		1			12		139		46	88	1	176	20		8	75	
Merchants and dealers	36	73	48	49	604	29	253	7	244	43	1,156	13	329	2,302	294	2,416	307	280	884	685	2

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.																					
Servants	778	392	1,596	171	.....	2,000	46	152	469	9	4,011	2,091	1,370	8,469	748	7,463	12,770	2,309	8,891	284	....
Other miscellaneous	128	12	37	16	208	19	25	3	91	12	1,504	13	224	676	53	777	498	152	320	1,584	3
Total	2,419	1,323	3,148	16,907	817	15,485	378	3,261	2,565	1,628	12,689	4,812	4,622	27,188	25,107	19,759	24,268	13,991	59,657	11,001	7
No occupation (including women and children)	969	1,228	4,410	717	237	3,904	2,112	302	4,812	41	20,059	1,419	4,943	31,531	2,527	46,722	6,335	7,022	37,080	4,582	18
Grand total	4,626	3,299	10,164	18,246	1,263	20,472	3,323	3,747	9,526	1,710	49,056	6,746	12,881	73,038	28,808	103,387	36,427	24,700	110,547	16,418	26

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors	.....	7	5	.....	2	1	2	24	1	8	25	.....	62	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	930
Architects	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	15	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	300
Clergy	8	14	4	.....	31	1	2	22	13	43	45	1	35	5	17	4	24	5	6	1,124
Editors	.....	7	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	169
Electricians	6	10	5	.....	17	.....	.....	11	.....	44	45	.....	12	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	660
Engineers (professional)	1	29	4	.....	16	10	4	22	.....	122	206	1	16	4	.....	.....	16	9	.....	1,636
Lawyers	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	14	1	18	14	.....	1	2	6	3	324
Literary and scientific persons	2	9	.....	.....	14	.....	2	8	3	16	28	.....	1	2	5	1	3	1	.....	538
Musicians	3	35	19	.....	32	.....	4	8	2	16	12	5	5	4	1	1	7	2	3	954
Officials (government)	.....	12	1	.....	1	2	.....	6	.....	13	7	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	3	1	277
Physicians	1	3	7	.....	4	3	3	13	.....	15	31	1	6	13	3	1	1	1	.....	504
Sculptors and artists	.....	8	2	.....	15	1	2	13	1	12	14	1	21	6	1	.....	.....	1	3	545
Teachers	2	30	4	.....	24	2	1	13	4	43	81	3	17	6	14	2	15	12	3	1,497
Other professional	1	10	16	.....	26	1	6	11	1	80	111	4	9	28	4	.....	12	13	4	1,620
Total	25	172	73	.....	186	23	28	158	25	442	652	18	206	93	47	10	94	56	25	11,078
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	10	55	14	.....	124	16	7	18	4	126	110	17	44	1	2	15	8	2	4	3,403
Barbers and hairdressers	3	79	16	.....	28	6	8	3	.....	34	31	4	18	2	19	9	7	.....	.....	2,726
Blacksmiths	46	192	21	.....	390	6	20	89	37	263	146	50	30	3	30	1	20	2	5	4,038
Bookbinders	4	8	.....	.....	11	.....	2	6	.....	12	14	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
Brewers	.....	1	1	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Butchers	5	128	4	.....	132	2	8	8	8	85	62	22	6	1	7	3	5	.....	3	2,947
Cabinetmakers	10	7	1	.....	28	5	1	15	2	21	33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	609
Carpenters and joiners	106	318	63	1	634	44	22	261	53	766	548	75	148	2	127	8	62	20	20	11,394
Clerks and accountants	16	135	42	.....	129	36	20	37	14	610	686	10	388	31	45	5	63	76	15	10,739
Dressmakers	16	126	5	.....	181	14	5	16	13	105	132	10	27	2	57	.....	19	12	1	5,273
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	.....	16	5	.....	20	.....	1	10	1	170	176	3	16	6	2	.....	30	9	3	1,438
Engravers	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	127
Furriers and fur workers	.....	17	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	10	.....	7	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	507
Gardeners	6	19	.....	.....	57	2	1	5	1	71	115	8	2	.....	2	1	5	1	1	1,226

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
SKILLED—continued.																				
Hat and cap makers	1	5	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	4	4	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	551
Iron and steel workers	19	52	3	.....	97	2	7	13	1	86	303	13	47	.....	2	.....	9	1	2	1,652
Jewelers	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	314
Locksmiths	53	156	.....	.....	496	2	16	130	24	4	1	29	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2,820
Machinists	10	62	11	.....	25	1	4	24	1	123	263	6	23	6	2	.....	14	2	1	2,045
Mariners	13	4	13	.....	8	97	5	19	.....	1,239	99	3	235	10	8	1	17	51	11	4,072
Masons	13	69	37	.....	164	15	10	26	16	151	254	33	83	6	56	3	35	4	14	4,589
Mechanics (not specified)	5	19	7	.....	23	2	5	26	1	53	49	2	44	9	8	4	10	5	2	1,325
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	16	.....	.....	14	2	.....	4	.....	20	40	2	4	.....	8	.....	4	.....	2	715
Millers	11	48	1	.....	76	.....	3	3	3	31	20	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	717
Milliners	1	7	.....	.....	6	.....	2	5	1	14	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	638
Miners	118	43	217	.....	228	4	15	16	11	122	506	35	197	7	.....	.....	319	1	1	7,337
Painters and glaziers	7	51	3	.....	78	10	10	36	6	196	151	7	22	1	14	.....	6	.....	8	3,254
Photographers	2	10	1	.....	11	1	2	4	.....	25	17	.....	2	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	363
Plasterers	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	89	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	365
Plumbers	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	9	150	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	621
Printers	1	20	8	.....	13	4	8	5	3	41	57	2	4	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	878
Saddlers and harnessmakers	1	22	2	.....	40	1	2	3	1	12	12	13	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	618
Seamstresses	10	35	13	.....	114	6	7	9	3	311	13	14	8	2	29	.....	2	63	1	3,823
Shipwrights	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	156
Shoemakers	47	237	17	.....	418	15	14	70	45	115	47	94	24	.....	116	15	3	3	7	7,600
Stokers	2	2	11	.....	23	41	4	5	1	87	71	3	314	13	3	6	10	.....	4	1,111
Stonecutters	3	10	.....	.....	25	4	.....	6	3	72	218	3	29	.....	13	.....	160	.....	.....	1,166
Tailors	185	205	14	.....	618	2	23	196	42	177	81	60	9	2	73	11	12	3	11	20,735
Tanners and curriers	1	19	3	.....	28	1	1	.....	3	6	6	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	403
Textile workers (not specified)	3	1	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	1	1	11	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Tinners	4	21	2	.....	17	2	3	9	.....	26	11	14	2	.....	6	.....	18	.....	.....	960
Tobacco workers	.....	2	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	14	4	1	172	.....	3	1	.....	2	1	1,214
Upholsterers	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	5	.....	5	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	240
Watch and clock makers	1	8	.....	.....	10	.....	3	4	.....	21	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	612
Weavers and spinners	6	22	.....	.....	73	4	3	8	7	43	259	3	1	.....	58	1	5	.....	.....	3,159
Wheelwrights	1	44	1	.....	48	.....	3	.....	8	10	20	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	450

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Woodworkers (not specified)	2	15	.....	.....	25	1	1	8	2	15	33	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	524
Other skilled	3	38	18	.....	55	4	4	16	3	105	236	14	121	5	18	.....	66	6	3	2,626
Total	749	2,351	565	1	4,529	358	258	1,133	320	5,461	5,313	607	2,044	118	735	87	949	275	124	123,640
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	24	69	.....	4	3	.....	1	18	6	1	784
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	27	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	226
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	3	5	.....	4	3	.....	5	.....	12	71	4	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	644
Farm laborers	4,862	8,521	136	.....	21,399	301	6,976	7,375	6,271	1,960	426	6,733	478	4	1,351	1,073	45	41	361	138,844
Farmers	26	44	20	.....	104	46	7	180	23	757	271	20	53	14	178	36	48	27	38	7,720
Fishermen	.....	1	.....	.....	8	150	.....	.....	.....	176	17	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	663
Hotel keepers	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	1	2	1	8	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	318
Laborers	2,122	2,814	2,350	.....	12,947	2,163	999	5,541	1,838	7,171	1,183	1,279	1,265	10	809	910	143	13	762	146,051
Manufacturers	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	34	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	623
Merchants and dealers	8	102	90	.....	91	28	31	54	5	174	316	8	401	142	277	56	55	74	53	12,019
Servants	3,061	2,458	112	1	12,102	943	306	654	2,202	8,867	1,398	2,721	257	50	426	19	183	106	57	89,942
Other miscellaneous	20	74	46	.....	102	17	5	46	11	234	500	16	88	13	29	2	53	24	6	7,641
Total	10,100	14,024	2,761	1	46,762	3,653	8,325	13,863	10,352	19,396	4,322	10,783	2,562	238	3,072	2,098	557	294	1,280	405,475
No occupation (including women and children)	2,846	7,831	2,283	.....	16,628	2,775	1,018	1,957	1,664	7,490	6,727	4,762	1,824	614	1,666	132	904	485	101	242,677
Grand total	13,720	24,378	5,682	2	68,105	6,809	9,629	17,111	12,361	32,789	17,014	16,170	6,636	1,063	5,520	2,327	2,504	1,110	1,530	782,870

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					26	1	13		3	41		1		36			5		
Architects					19		1	1					1	17	1		2	1	
Clergy		2	2		85	6	14	2	7	4	2	17		48	4		20	13	3
Editors					6				2	2		1		8				1	
Electricians		1	1		40	4	11	1		4	1		1	36		1	2	1	
Engineers (professional)	5	2	10	1	80	12	12	2	6	5	2	1		78	2	1	3	2	3
Lawyers			2		13				4	5				3			2	2	
Literary and scientific persons			2		10	1	4		4	1	1	2		24	2		3		
Musicians	2	1	1		21		15	2	4	1	2		1	61	2		3	1	3
Officials (government)					37	3	1		20	6	2	4		9					
Physicians	1		3	1	48	2	3	1	1	5	1	6		19	1		4		
Sculptors and artists					29	3	8		1	1				24	2		1	1	
Teachers	4	1	5	1	93	8	20	3	11	9	3	10	1	68	1	1	6	4	2
Other professional	4	1	3	1	329	8	25	3	13	16	4	50	2	88	6		14	1	9
Total	16	8	29	4	836	48	127	15	76	100	18	92	6	519	21	3	65	27	20
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	3		7	1	89	13	39	2	5	24	2	7	6	236	19	1	32	10	4
Barbers and hairdressers	2	1	4		42	4	66	1	14	26	2	6	1	157	4		9	3	4
Blacksmiths	2	1	28	2	74	20	83	1	8	11	2	13	9	388	21	1	30	9	3
Bookbinders	1				8	4	6		1					39	1			1	
Brewers			1		8	2	2							27	1		1	1	
Butchers	4	7	8	1	54	11	34	2	12	3			4	320	21		19	5	2
Cabinetmakers					14	1	13	1	2	1		3		60	3		1	1	1
Carpenters and joiners	13	11	51	3	399	53	220	14	25	76	7	25	21	822	46	3	82	25	10
Clerks and accountants	14	5	24	5	555	38	120	5	42	241	15	54	14	726	45	1	60	29	15
Dressmakers	8		4	1	118	19	96	8	11	10	2	2	16	316	20	2	27	9	5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	5	3	7	1	78	8	24	1	3	6	8	7	3	95	12		11	3	2
Engravers					4		3							3					
Furriers and fur workers					3		1		1					17	3				
Gardeners	1	2	1	4	68	14	23	1	3	4	3		4	92	12		9	5	
Hat and cap makers					6		10		1	3				31	1		3		
Iron and steel workers	2		2	1	31	15	41	3	2		1	1	1	113	9		9	12	1
Jewelers			2		5		3			1		1	1	20	2				1
Locksmiths			2	2	29	9	48	5	3			1		278	11	2	9	8	7
Machinists	4	1	8		58	18	32		1	8	1	1	6	135	18		8	5	
Mariners	28	3	3		330	6	44	1	1	220	18	34	25	112	4		9		
Masons	11	2	27		222	34	90	4	10	29	12	9	10	332	35	4	24	14	3
Mechanics (not specified)	5	10		1	50	2	30	2		11	2	3	2	62	8		6	2	2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1		21	3	22		2				2	34	1		3		

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Millers	1	.....	3	1	16	1	18	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	71	8	.....	8	4	1
Milliners	1	.....	2	.....	22	1	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	51	1	.....	2	3	1
Miners	54	21	472	41	296	192	28	3	2	.....	4	1	32	691	135	29	65	133	2
Painters and glaziers	2	1	3	.....	83	7	69	1	8	12	1	8	2	247	14	1	9	8	4
Photographers	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	4	1	23	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	32	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Plumbers	1	1	1	.....	32	4	16	1	2	1	1	.....	3	53	3	.....	4	3	1
Printers	1	2	2	.....	20	1	14	.....	1	4	1	2	1	65	3	.....	5	3	.....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	1	2	.....	14	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	51	5	.....	6	1	.....
Seamstresses	8	1	1	.....	57	10	83	1	8	67	1	.....	2	327	13	.....	17	2	6
Shipwrights	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Shoemakers	16	.....	10	4	67	14	202	8	30	11	8	9	2	565	41	.....	33	15	2
Stokers	1	.....	3	.....	68	3	10	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	40	5	.....	4	2	.....
Stonecutters	1	.....	6	.....	34	22	23	3	1	.....	3	.....	1	45	1	.....	1	3	.....
Tailors	14	.....	5	2	137	30	301	14	39	6	16	5	5	1,382	51	2	58	10	22
Tanners and currriers	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	38	3	.....	2	1	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Tinners	1	.....	4	.....	12	2	13	1	1	1	1	3	.....	76	6	.....	4	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	1	617	.....	.....	.....	25	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	20	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	1	1	9	3	16	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	33	4	.....	3	1	.....
Weavers and spinners	2	.....	3	.....	50	12	129	3	3	2	1	1	1	90	13	1	20	6	2
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	2	1	9	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	44	1	.....	5	3	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	2	.....	1	2	5	3	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	34	7	.....	1	1	1
Other skilled	89	1	9	2	204	10	25	2	9	36	3	17	6	200	10	1	16	9	2
Total	299	76	711	76	3,479	597	2,077	95	265	1,445	119	221	189	8,646	630	48	625	354	108
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	2	.....	1	.....	38	4	2	1	4	6	.....	2	2	45	4	.....	5	5	1
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	1	19	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	2	1	2	.....	37	6	16	.....	1	2	.....	5	4	40	.....	.....	1	5	.....
Farm laborers	404	20	155	98	3,114	1,206	3,090	190	150	721	161	5,923	141	12,066	1,929	143	578	585	80
Farmers	36	1	15	12	665	93	132	7	12	59	4	44	52	1,037	80	.....	240	122	15
Fishermen	1	2	.....	.....	40	3	1	.....	.....	26	.....	6	2	12	2	.....	9	.....	1
Hotel keepers	1	1	.....	.....	39	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	11	1	.....	1	2	1
Laborers	326	92	1,025	46	4,540	1,137	2,716	129	166	343	109	306	232	10,509	1,301	40	692	467	62
Manufacturers	1	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	6	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Merchants and dealers	26	9	11	6	1,112	41	101	2	31	101	22	74	8	535	42	2	40	16	21
Servants	73	11	56	19	1,834	408	2,704	132	196	178	51	31	78	7,394	399	21	583	274	68
Other miscellaneous	11	15	18	2	1,020	40	87	8	34	132	4	49	10	327	26	2	34	8	10
Total	883	152	1,283	184	12,495	2,944	8,856	470	600	1,569	353	6,440	535	31,996	3,786	208	2,183	1,485	260
No occupation (including women and children)	576	26	761	190	7,764	2,254	5,633	284	455	1,258	258	3,763	270	17,612	1,428	100	1,659	1,667	264
Grand total	1,774	262	2,784	454	24,574	5,843	16,693	864	1,396	4,372	748	10,516	1,000	58,773	5,865	359	4,532	3,533	652

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	6	1	.....	17	1	3	.....	15	8	.....	.....	.....	5	1	658	1	.....	10	.....
Architects	.....	.....	3	8	10	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	162	.....	.....	10	1
Clergy	10	1	15	64	35	29	.....	19	1	13	1	3	27	1	410	2	13	30	4
Editors	1	.....	.....	8	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	110	.....	1	2	.....
Electricians	3	1	6	43	14	19	1	5	1	1	1	2	21	.....	291	.....	3	12	.....
Engineers (professional)	5	4	17	62	24	11	1	19	5	5	7	.....	42	1	927	1	4	42	2
Lawyers	3	3	2	14	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	230	.....	.....	7	.....
Literary and scientific persons	4	1	.....	39	7	10	.....	9	2	1	1	3	21	.....	325	.....	1	9	1
Musicians	9	3	8	50	19	8	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	36	.....	525	1	.....	25	2
Officials (government)	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	146	1	.....	5	.....
Physicians	6	2	10	14	9	4	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	8	.....	290	.....	4	5	.....
Sculptors and artists	3	1	3	13	2	6	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	20	.....	377	.....	.....	7	.....
Teachers	7	2	16	109	28	13	1	17	9	3	1	1	43	3	713	2	8	24	.....
Other professional	10	5	19	74	36	15	.....	29	14	6	9	1	80	.....	431	1	5	49	1
Total	67	24	100	526	190	122	4	132	43	34	20	13	328	8	5,595	9	39	237	11
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	16	10	47	213	105	49	.....	60	9	9	3	6	138	1	1,537	2	13	113	3
Barbers and hairdressers	20	2	34	166	50	21	.....	40	.....	6	1	1	126	.....	1,409	.....	6	109	.....
Blacksmiths	31	11	49	267	121	80	2	56	15	36	9	8	180	4	1,335	.....	39	184	2
Bookbinders	1	.....	9	26	10	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	297	.....	1	11	.....
Brewers	1	.....	2	7	3	4	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	5	1	100	.....	1	11	.....
Butchers	12	2	48	133	69	43	.....	47	15	21	.....	5	136	3	1,242	1	14	126	2
Cabinetmakers	2	3	3	42	34	13	.....	8	1	6	.....	.....	19	.....	253	.....	5	20	.....
Carpenters and joiners	64	22	114	725	316	207	6	148	63	62	10	21	573	8	4,392	3	70	404	4
Clerks and accountants	49	18	91	670	279	171	8	121	38	36	11	21	373	7	4,909	10	46	219	11
Dressmakers	21	12	39	371	91	50	5	46	7	12	5	10	249	1	2,834	1	13	102	3
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	11	.....	6	119	46	34	.....	9	6	1	2	5	43	.....	543	1	6	27	.....
Engravers	.....	.....	2	6	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	67	.....	1	4	.....
Furriers and fur workers	2	.....	2	19	4	4	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	17	.....	363	.....	2	13	.....
Gardeners	25	1	8	80	40	23	1	15	3	9	1	2	87	1	422	2	1	56	1
Hat and cap makers	1	.....	1	35	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	33	.....	321	.....	.....	8	.....
Iron and steel workers	1	3	14	148	73	19	1	20	2	4	2	2	84	1	519	.....	3	89	.....
Jewelers	2	.....	2	26	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	20	.....	148	.....	1	8	.....
Locksmiths	5	3	37	120	42	11	.....	40	4	18	2	5	158	2	1,154	1	5	150	1
Machinists	11	12	16	188	136	30	1	14	7	4	.....	6	84	1	720	4	7	74	.....
Mariners	82	7	64	237	57	45	9	28	11	5	13	3	131	.....	1,932	.....	2	26	.....
Masons	68	7	38	235	133	110	2	87	28	31	12	12	189	1	1,567	2	25	156	1
Mechanics (not specified)	6	3	5	60	34	10	.....	7	2	3	4	1	82	1	640	1	.....	36	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	1	4	51	23	10	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	44	.....	337	.....	.....	20	1

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Millers	4	1	11	28	15	14	.....	13	2	7	.....	.....	33	.....	235	1	.....	32	.....
Milliners	1	1	8	45	13	3	1	15	.....	3	1	2	27	.....	297	.....	.....	30	.....
Miners	26	7	33	148	347	93	.....	71	298	21	38	6	86	34	881	2	24	313	16
Painters and glaziers	7	4	38	221	101	56	1	39	5	10	.....	5	164	2	1,483	1	10	99	1
Photographers	1	1	3	19	5	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	12	.....	181	.....	2	6	2
Plasterers	.....	2	.....	19	18	6	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	17	.....	119	.....	3	15	.....
Plumbers	2	5	4	46	37	16	.....	3	5	1	.....	1	31	2	206	.....	3	18	.....
Printers	1	1	5	62	23	18	1	2	3	2	.....	1	44	.....	427	.....	.....	24	.....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	1	2	8	35	13	4	.....	8	2	3	.....	1	28	.....	276	2	.....	30	2
Seamstresses	15	4	66	289	42	52	.....	34	8	19	3	3	180	.....	1,833	.....	17	101	.....
Shipwrights	.....	1	1	12	9	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	66	.....	.....	8	.....
Shoemakers	70	12	93	746	78	54	6	114	9	31	3	11	358	1	3,293	2	26	244	3
Stokers	1	2	14	49	38	15	1	7	5	2	2	3	54	.....	593	1	3	17	.....
Stonecutters	15	22	6	65	19	31	1	14	13	2	2	3	61	.....	380	3	4	31	1
Tailors	29	35	318	1,472	157	147	3	264	10	30	5	16	668	1	12,167	3	22	461	7
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	5	21	9	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	28	.....	186	.....	2	18	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	21	5	425	12	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	15	13	.....	48	.....	1	7	1
Tinners	.....	1	15	54	19	12	1	23	2	7	.....	1	37	.....	450	.....	2	35	.....
Tobacco workers	1	.....	8	126	25	13	.....	4	1	1	.....	11	20	1	266	.....	1	7	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	4	11	14	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	125	.....	.....	6	.....
Watch and clock makers	1	2	10	33	7	3	1	13	1	2	.....	2	20	.....	341	.....	2	11	.....
Weavers and spinners	3	47	17	842	37	13	.....	22	4	16	1	53	339	.....	641	.....	1	58	2
Wheelwrights	1	.....	8	14	25	2	.....	10	2	2	1	.....	16	.....	134	.....	7	32	2
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	.....	6	44	25	10	.....	9	2	3	.....	.....	16	.....	217	.....	7	24	.....
Other skilled	41	9	40	141	147	55	3	43	12	6	1	15	113	1	656	1	7	115	.....
Total	652	297	1,361	8,911	2,917	1,583	54	1,505	599	447	134	267	5,191	74	52,542	44	405	3,708	67
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	6	.....	2	50	23	12	.....	7	1	1	2	1	22	.....	385	.....	2	12	.....
Bankers	3	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154	.....	.....	3	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	6	2	4	49	24	16	.....	15	12	6	1	2	32	1	181	.....	7	20	1
Farm laborers	2,046	290	1,250	6,685	2,901	1,486	62	2,777	486	635	256	411	6,550	85	28,254	44	761	10,572	251
Farmers	45	18	15	249	311	274	7	102	136	129	35	15	152	17	1,160	10	242	271	28
Fishermen	22	.....	2	74	13	48	5	7	4	1	.....	.....	10	.....	229	1	23	2	.....
Hotel keepers	.....	2	2	10	10	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	10	.....	143	.....	1	6	.....
Laborers	1,482	907	531	13,586	4,162	3,329	59	3,077	602	606	207	1,264	4,812	98	42,660	39	865	5,346	32
Manufacturers	3	2	2	18	7	1	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	16	1	415	2	1	1	.....
Merchants and dealers	105	14	79	464	140	67	10	122	30	23	22	10	340	6	6,619	10	16	176	6
Servants	145	261	620	9,570	1,983	1,876	34	863	236	436	73	344	5,413	31	31,973	14	699	3,088	31
Other miscellaneous	49	14	25	575	112	60	8	54	27	16	5	17	235	6	2,712	6	14	118	6
Total	3,903	1,510	2,533	31,335	9,690	7,172	185	7,038	1,537	1,854	601	2,065	17,593	245	114,885	126	2,631	19,615	355
No occupation (including women and children)	1,182	757	2,312	16,531	6,482	3,236	181	3,432	755	1,718	239	592	11,068	152	83,403	194	2,061	10,711	516
Grand total	5,804	2,588	6,306	57,303	19,279	12,113	424	12,107	2,934	4,053	994	2,937	34,180	479	256,425	373	5,136	34,271	949

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors	.....	23	.....	34	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	9	.....	7	.....	930
Architects	.....	18	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	1	3	1	300
Clergy	3	95	.....	34	7	2	12	1	8	2	.....	6	21	4	22	.....	1,124
Editors	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	169
Electricians	8	50	.....	2	4	.....	2	1	14	3	1	3	31	1	12	.....	660
Engineers (professional)	7	117	.....	13	9	.....	4	3	16	3	1	6	30	4	10	7	1,636
Lawyers	1	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	324
Literary and scientific persons	1	31	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	5	.....	538
Musicians	.....	94	.....	2	8	.....	3	.....	16	1	.....	.....	8	5	4	.....	954
Officials (government)	1	11	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	277
Physicians	5	14	.....	7	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	13	.....	1	.....	504
Sculptors and artists	.....	26	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	545
Teachers	10	129	.....	6	12	1	2	2	15	8	5	7	30	2	16	1	1,497
Other professional	9	148	.....	4	9	2	3	2	18	5	3	8	32	1	14	.....	1,620
Total	45	775	.....	110	61	5	29	11	102	23	12	37	204	19	101	12	11,078
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	10	328	.....	4	26	.....	5	1	60	9	7	3	51	10	53	2	3,403
Barbers and hairdressers	3	267	.....	2	24	.....	1	.....	26	1	2	6	36	8	13	.....	2,726
Blacksmiths	21	524	.....	6	43	1	17	1	72	11	11	9	87	24	72	4	4,038
Bookbinders	.....	45	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	14	2	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	522
Brewers	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	12	1	230
Butchers	11	295	.....	.....	15	1	13	1	58	10	3	4	46	3	59	2	2,947
Cabinetmakers	3	54	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	17	3	7	.....	609
Carpenters and joiners	65	1,156	.....	11	122	3	29	6	205	32	21	28	365	32	183	18	11,394
Clerks and accountants	55	706	.....	89	89	2	17	9	155	46	20	29	298	14	102	12	10,739
Dressmakers	13	488	.....	2	40	.....	4	3	21	46	8	2	39	12	47	2	5,273
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	16	128	.....	6	14	.....	8	.....	15	3	1	14	75	5	15	2	1,438
Engravers	1	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	127
Furriers and fur workers	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	507
Gardeners	10	84	.....	.....	11	.....	3	3	14	3	2	15	32	6	16	3	1,226
Hat and cap makers	1	65	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	551
Iron and steel workers	4	227	.....	.....	34	1	3	2	22	10	6	5	50	30	28	1	1,652
Jewelers	.....	28	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	8	3	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	314
Locksmiths	5	453	.....	1	14	1	2	1	90	1	.....	5	5	11	57	2	2,820
Machinists	3	209	.....	.....	37	1	3	.....	33	8	8	3	94	4	21	2	2,045
Mariners	45	179	.....	19	28	4	13	1	25	9	1	14	156	12	74	2	4,072
Masons	28	575	.....	9	38	1	5	4	74	21	20	12	100	26	90	10	4,589
Mechanics (not specified)	6	144	.....	14	21	1	2	.....	9	5	.....	3	11	3	12	.....	1,325
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	3	68	.....	3	15	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	2	14	1	9	3	715
Millers	4	104	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	26	1	1	3	13	4	18	.....	717

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Milliners	.....	56	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	2	7	3	9	.....	638
Miners	13	1,330	.....	1	20	.....	18	7	142	185	5	23	571	228	68	81	7,337
Painters and glaziers	6	275	.....	1	24	.....	6	2	59	12	9	9	76	12	34	2	3,254
Photographers	.....	24	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	17	.....	4	1	363
Plasterers	4	29	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	24	.....	2	1	365
Plumbers	3	54	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	2	2	3	2	31	1	7	1	621
Printers	2	67	.....	2	18	.....	3	1	12	4	.....	1	18	1	10	.....	878
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	54	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	17	1	1	.....	10	4	14	.....	618
Seamstresses	7	305	.....	10	64	3	17	3	33	11	7	5	22	9	55	2	3,823
Shipwrights	3	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	12	.....	1	.....	156
Shoemakers	11	957	.....	8	96	1	8	5	118	12	6	14	44	30	96	3	7,600
Stokers	2	58	.....	2	5	.....	3	.....	13	3	.....	6	52	4	9	2	1,111
Stonecutters	2	85	.....	7	12	1	1	3	23	4	107	2	27	1	72	2	1,166
Tailors	23	2,202	.....	4	156	1	7	16	124	13	15	24	67	27	134	8	20,735
Tanners and curriers	.....	37	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	4	6	7	1	403
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	57	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	1	1	4	1	808
Tinners	1	106	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	28	1	2	.....	9	8	10	.....	960
Tobacco workers	.....	42	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	6	2	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1,214
Upholsterers	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	5	.....	2	1	240
Watch and clock makers	1	47	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	612
Weavers and spinners	8	325	.....	.....	202	2	7	.....	25	28	16	5	19	3	20	4	3,159
Wheelwrights	4	56	.....	.....	19	.....	3	.....	8	.....	2	1	3	4	18	.....	450
Woodworkers (not specified)	3	48	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	13	1	.....	1	11	.....	10	.....	524
Other skilled	10	227	.....	10	28	.....	5	5	48	13	9	8	98	10	94	4	2,626
Total	412	12,645	.....	222	1,479	25	220	78	1,665	530	302	208	2,643	563	1,589	181	123,640
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	6	50	.....	8	4	1	1	.....	11	7	2	2	34	1	8	1	784
Bankers	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	226
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	5	56	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	24	2	4	.....	32	4	6	1	644
Farm laborers	452	31,769	.....	47	1,029	14	391	79	2,107	258	323	408	1,168	1,693	2,371	179	138,844
Farmers	133	572	.....	18	57	2	121	21	123	46	13	54	440	25	227	26	7,720
Fishermen	9	8	.....	.....	13	1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	31	2	663
Hotel keepers	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	1	34	.....	.....	1	318
Laborers	736	21,714	.....	17	1,520	20	361	104	2,123	740	412	413	5,816	1,407	2,476	290	146,051
Manufacturers	3	27	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	39	.....	1	.....	623
Merchants and dealers	57	659	2	97	41	3	13	27	182	21	5	28	325	16	75	9	12,019
Servants	292	12,203	.....	47	1,190	12	344	38	371	257	190	129	967	269	1,281	92	89,942
Other miscellaneous	90	544	.....	9	98	1	26	5	77	21	9	8	753	9	93	11	7,641
Total	1,789	67,679	2	245	3,963	54	1,267	276	5,028	1,357	958	1,044	9,651	3,424	6,570	613	405,475
No occupation (including women and children)	971	30,461	2	441	2,991	61	1,010	274	3,333	788	632	799	3,020	1,396	4,456	298	242,677
Grand total	3,217	111,560	4	1,018	8,494	145	2,526	639	10,128	2,698	1,904	2,148	15,518	5,402	12,716	1,104	782,870

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1908, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Austria-Hungary					13	78	93	136
Belgium	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136	411
Denmark	762	490	470	527	154	1,565	1,473	738
France	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314	2,128
German Empire	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741	41,155
Italy	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514	694
Netherlands	986	1,201	168	342	369	339	349	520
Norway	1						20	265
Portugal	116	203	85	88	92	22	104	48
Russian Empire and Finland	74	108	314	156	129	134	135	385
Spain	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336	681
Sweden	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179	1,192
Switzerland	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696	1,022
United Kingdom:								
England	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615	29,349
Ireland	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,351	16,800	36,545	69,161
Scotland	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954	3,136
Wales	601	492	320	547	554	366	632	856
Europe, not specified	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432	29,222
Total Europe	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268	181,099
China	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280	5,240
Other Asia	4	5	1	8	14	7	9	2
Total Asia	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289	5,242
Africa	26	8	20	119	48	8	12	25
British North America	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,538	3,388	3,642
Central America	277	11	5	7	9	31	8	1
Mexico	401	342	301	243	207	197	101	78
South America	85	130	116	204	148	90	139	142
West Indies	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575	494
All other countries	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1,145	391
Grand total	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925	191,114

Country.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Austria-Hungary	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425	4,887	4,410
Belgium	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002	774	738
Denmark	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083	2,015	3,690
France	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007	3,137	9,317
German Empire	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225	82,554	141,109
Italy	594	1,318	1,585	1,549	1,489	2,893	2,816	4,190
Netherlands	572	1,613	2,598	718	1,134	1,066	993	1,909
Norway	84	9,220	2,510	4,296	16,068	13,216	9,418	11,421
Portugal	383	249	320	294	87	255	290	416
Russian Empire and Finland	217	999	618	376	527	1,130	1,208	2,665
Spain	902	613	862	876	1,123	663	558	595
Sweden	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443	10,699	13,464
Switzerland	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075	2,269	3,650
United Kingdom:								
England	25,964				35,673	60,957	56,530	69,764
Ireland	51,018	133,061	126,289	115,392	40,786	56,996	57,439	68,732
Scotland	3,195				7,751	12,521	11,984	13,916
Wales	332				660	1,011	899	1,214
Europe, not specified	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216	16,078	65
Total Europe	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184	264,548	351,265
China	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740	7,135	7,788
Other Asia	11	25	60	63	68	85	102	37
Total Asia	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825	7,237	7,825
Africa	46	32	26	21	72	31	23	38
British North America	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411	47,082	40,176
Central America	1	6	5	2	3	33	4	8
Mexico	139	244	237	292	320	463	402	569
South America	128	225	266	197	90	69	96	101
West Indies	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679	1,251	1,351
All other countries	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508	707	3,473
Grand total	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203	321,350	404,806

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Austria-Hungary	7,112	8,850	7,658	6,276	5,396	5,150	5,963
Belgium	1,176	817	615	515	488	354	512
Denmark	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695	2,105	3,474
France	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856	4,159	4,655
German Empire	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298	29,313	34,602
Italy	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195	4,344	5,791
Netherlands	3,811	2,444	1,237	855	591	608	753
Norway	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588	4,759	7,345
Portugal	24	60	763	471	1,291	660	392
Russian Empire and Finland	4,972	5,868	8,981	5,700	7,132	3,595	4,942
Spain	541	485	601	518	665	457	457
Sweden	14,303	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991	5,390	11,001
Switzerland	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686	1,808	3,161
United Kingdom:							
England	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161	18,405	24,183
Ireland	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569	15,932	20,013
Scotland	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135	3,502	5,224
Wales	840	665	449	324	281	243	543
Europe, not specified	104	130	77	86	74	48	58
Total Europe	396,380	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092	100,832	133,070
China	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594	8,992	9,604
Other Asia	39	61	57	153	39	22	56
Total Asia	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633	9,014	9,660
Africa	22	14	35	41	16	12	17
British North America	37,871	32,960	24,051	22,471	22,116	25,568	31,268
Central America	38	20	15	15	7	50	9
Mexico	606	386	610	631	445	465	556
South America	163	144	132	156	87	88	69
West Indies	1,657	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390	1,019	1,123
All other countries	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071	1,421	2,054
Grand total	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857	138,469	177,826

Country.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Austria-Hungary	17,267	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571	27,309	28,680
Belgium	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300
Denmark	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225
France, including Corsica	4,313	5,227	6,003	4,821	3,608	3,495	3,318
German Empire	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403
Gibraltar							8
Greece						172	104
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510	13,642	21,315
Malta						4	7
Netherlands	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314
Norway	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759
Poland						3,085	3,939
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	260	171	42	176	701	2,024	1,194
Roumania						803	494
Russian Empire and Finland	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226	17,158	17,800
Spain	389	484	378	262	299	350	344
Sweden	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751
Switzerland	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805
Turkey in Europe						138	176
United Kingdom:							
England	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	49,767
Ireland	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619
Scotland	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126
Wales	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027
Europe, not specified	80	131	274	246	504	39	54
Total Europe	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206	353,083	329,529
China	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279	22	40
Other Asia	37	92	50	82	231	176	277
Total Asia	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510	198	317
Africa	21	25	32	56	13	112	122
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands not specified						679	1,136
British North America	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584	38,291	.....
Central America	44	29	20	9	23	24	32
Mexico	492	325	366	469	430	323	.....
South America	88	110	91	77	65	44	246
West Indies	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208	2,477	2,734
All other countries	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553	115	87
Grand total	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.
Austria-Hungary	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937	57,420
Belgium	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026	3,324
Denmark	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125	7 720
France, including Corsica	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678	3,621
German Empire	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168	78,756
Gibraltar	12	18	13	9	13	.....	.....
Greece	313	782	158	524	1,105	660	1,072
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,631	72,145
Malta	1	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Netherlands	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141	6,199
Norway	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325	15,515
Poland	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536	16,374
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400	4,631
Roumania	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	.....	.....
Russian Empire and Finland	39,766	33,487	33,916	35,598	47,426	81,511	42,310
Spain	436	526	526	813	905	4,078	206
Sweden	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845	35,710
Switzerland	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886	4,744
Turkey in Europe	206	207	252	266	265	1,331	625
United Kingdom:							
England	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309	27,931
Ireland	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383	43,578
Scotland	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177	6,215
Wales	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729	1,043
Europe, not specified	130	12	16	32	43	.....	.....
Total Europe	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876	429,139
China	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)	472
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380
Other Asia	605	817	1,607	2,732	4.842	(a)	540
Total Asia	615	843	1.725	4,448	7,678	(a)	2,392
Africa	40	65	187	112	103	(a)	(a)
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1.301	(a)	(a)
Central America	23	67	88	147	285	(a)	(a)
South America	366	440	427	438	664	(a)	(a)
West Indies	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)	2,593
All other countries	78	76	91	240	297	8,787	5.606
Grand total	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663	439.730

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Austria-Hungary	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847
Belgium	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1.196
Denmark	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946	2,690	2,926
France, including Corsica	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,739
German Empire	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111	17,476	18,507
Greece	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135
Netherlands	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735
Norway	9,111	7,580	8,855	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575
Poland	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234
Roumania	729	523	785	791	900	1,606	6,459
Russian Empire and Finland	39,278	35,907	51,445	25,816	29,828	60,982	90,787
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	108
Spain	925	501	351	448	577	385	355
Sweden	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398	12,797	18,650
Switzerland	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,326	1,152
Turkey in Europe	298	245	169	152	176	80	285
United Kingdom:							
England	17,747	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877	10,402	9,951
Ireland	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	31,673	35,730
Scotland	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797	1,724	1,792
Wales	1,001	1,602	1,581	870	1,219	1,324	764
Europe, not specified	60	24	9	25	1	6	2
Total Europe	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786	297,349	424,700

a Included in "All other countries."
b Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1908, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
China	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,660	1,247
Japan	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230	2,844	12,635
Other Asia	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336	4,468	4,064
Total Asia	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637	8,972	17,946
Africa	24	36	21	37	48	51	30
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	244	141	112	199	201	.....	.....
British North America	194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396
Central America	32	21	17	6	7	159	42
Mexico	109	116	150	91	107	161	237
South America	39	36	35	49	39	89	124
West Indies	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656
All other countries	70	14	.....	.....	.....	1,027	441
Grand total	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Austria-Hungary	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	275,693	265,138	338,452	168,509
Belgium	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,306	4,162
Denmark	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,233	4,954
France, including Corsica	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386	9,731	8,788
German Empire	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807	32,309
Greece	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	36,580	21,489
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731	128,503
Netherlands	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,637	5,946
Norway	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133	12,412
Poland	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608	7,307
Roumania	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384	5,228
Russian Empire and Finland	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943	156,711
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359	10,827
Spain	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784	3,899
Sweden	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589	12,809
Switzerland	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846	3,748	3,281
Turkey in Europe	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767	11,290
United Kingdom:								
England	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637	47,031
Ireland	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530	30,556
Scotland	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740	13,506
Wales	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660	2,287
Europe, not specified	18	37	5	143	13	48	107	97
Total Europe	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566	691,901
China	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961	1,397
Japan	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226	15,803
Other Asia	5,865	6,352	7,789	7,613	11,428	6,921	9,337	11,165
Total Asia	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524	28,365
Africa	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486	1,411
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	498	566	1,349	1,555	2,166	1,733	1,989	1,179
British North America	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063	19,918	38,510
Central America	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970	1,217
Mexico	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997	1,406	6,067
South America	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779	2,315
West Indies	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689	11,888
All other countries	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22	17
Grand total	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870

a Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, CALENDAR YEAR 1907, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	106,142	49,202	155,344
Hungary	147,490	50,149	197,639
Belgium	4,473	2,230	6,703
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	18,615	303	18,918
Denmark	4,593	2,483	7,076
France, including Corsica	6,411	4,355	10,766
German Empire	23,266	16,682	39,948
Greece	37,368	1,805	39,173
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	215,840	61,987	277,827
Netherlands	5,076	3,059	8,135
Norway	13,648	7,588	21,236
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	6,567	4,502	11,069
Roumania	3,450	2,808	6,258
Russian Empire and Finland	170,992	83,535	254,527
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	5,075	1,849	6,924
Sweden	11,690	7,762	19,452
Switzerland	2,682	1,487	4,169
Turkey in Europe	23,705	585	24,290
United Kingdom:			
England	37,297	23,568	60,865
Ireland	20,381	17,935	38,316
Scotland	12,249	7,691	19,940
Wales	1,881	1,000	2,881
Other Europe	111	33	144
Total Europe	879,002	352,598	1,231,600
China	1,003	114	1,117
Japan	24,150	4,136	28,286
India	1,385	20	1,405
Turkey in Asia	9,575	2,808	12,383
Other Asia	341	70	411
Total Asia	36,454	7,148	43,602
Africa	1,454	374	1,828
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,187	441	1,628
Pacific islands, not specified	41	16	57
British North America	27,287	4,927	32,214
British Honduras	22	20	42
Other Central America	965	235	1,200
Mexico	2,913	908	3,821
South America	2,139	720	2,859
West Indies	10,331	4,967	15,298
Other countries	14	3	17
Grand total	961,809	372,357	1,334,166

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1908.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820	8,385	1863	132,925
1821	9,127	1864	191,114
1822	6,911	1865	180,339
1823	6,354	1866	332,577
1824	7,912	1867	303,104
1825	10,199	1868	282,189
1826	10,837	1869	352,768
1827	18,875	1870	387,203
1828	27,382	1871	321,350
1829	22,520	1872	404,806
1830	23,322	1873	459,803
1831	22,633	1874	313,339
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1875	227,498
Year ended Dec. 31—		1876	169,986
1833	58,640	1877	141,857
1834	65,365	1878	138,469
1835	45,374	1879	177,826
1836	76,242	1880	457,257
1837	79,340	1881	669,431
1838	38,914	1882	788,992
1839	68,069	1883	603,322
1840	84,066	1884	518,592
1841	80,289	1885	395,346
1842	104,565	1886	334,203
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1887	490,109
Year ended Sept. 30—		1888	546,889
1844	78,615	1889	444,427
1845	114,371	1890	455,302
1846	154,416	1891	560,319
1847	234,968	1892	579,663
1848	226,527	1893	439,730
1849	297,024	1894	285,631
1850	310,004	1895	258,536
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1896	343,267
Year ended Dec. 31—		1897	230,832
1851	379,466	1898	229,299
1852	371,603	1899	311,715
1853	368,645	1900	448,572
1854	427,833	1901	487,918
1855	200,877	1902	648,743
1856	195,857	1903	857,046
Jan. 1 to June 30. 1857	112,123	1904	812,870
Year ended June 30—		1905	1,026,499
1858	191,942	1906	1,100,735
1859	129,571	1907	1,285,349
1860	133,143	1908	782,870
1861	142,877		
1862	72,183	Grand total	26,100,937

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TABLE XIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907, AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	6 months ended Dec. 31, 1907.			6 months ended June 30, 1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	44,644	25,382	70,026	7,103	5,854	12,957
Hungary	50,009	24,217	74,226	5,985	5,315	11,300
Belgium	1,884	1,138	3,022	629	511	1,140
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	9,884	195	10,079	676	72	748
Denmark	1,573	1,216	2,789	1,340	825	2,165
France, including Corsica	3,537	2,671	6,208	1,494	1,086	2,580
German Empire	12,230	9,598	21,828	6,009	4,472	10,481
Greece	17,416	1,093	18,509	2,584	396	2,980
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	67,468	33,040	100,508	17,883	10,112	27,995
Netherlands	2,074	1,417	3,491	1,449	1,006	2,455
Norway	4,079	3,870	7,949	2,575	1,888	4,463
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,692	2,019	4,711	1,757	839	2,596
Roumania	2,232	1,842	4,074	604	550	1,154
Russian Empire and Finland	76,464	45,878	122,342	19,802	14,567	34,369
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	2,178	497	2,675	969	255	1,224
Sweden	4,784	4,456	9,240	1,987	1,582	3,569
Switzerland	1,177	834	2,011	748	522	1,270
Turkey in Europe	10,081	373	10,454	705	131	836
United Kingdom:						
England	18,062	13,326	31,388	8,902	6,741	15,643
Ireland	8,834	9,981	18,815	5,187	6,554	11,741
Scotland	4,547	3,900	8,447	2,802	2,257	5,059
Wales	897	570	1,467	537	283	820
Other Europe	64	18	82	10	5	15
Total Europe	346,810	187,531	534,341	91,737	65,823	157,560
China	574	79	653	690	54	744
Japan	7,402	2,210	9,612	4,258	1,933	6,191
India	852	6	858	164	18	182
Turkey in Asia	5,999	2,047	8,046	1,175	532	1,707
Other Asia	258	58	316	40	16	56
Total Asia	15,085	4,400	19,485	6,327	2,553	8,880
Africa	700	228	928	353	130	483
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	415	241	656	302	140	442
Pacific islands, not specified	23	8	31	39	11	50
British North America	19,326	3,794	23,120	11,015	4,375	15,390
British Honduras	7	3	10	21	11	32
Other Central America	576	138	714	357	104	461
Mexico	2,371	839	3,210	1,897	960	2,857
South America	981	343	1,324	713	278	991
West Indies	4,154	2,229	6,383	3,691	1,814	5,505
Other countries	9	3	12	3	2	5
Grand total	390,457	199,757	590,214	116,455	76,201	192,656

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Belgium	2	105	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	51	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	42	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	572
German Empire	1	.....	.....	.....	1	546	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	557
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472
Netherlands	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	96
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	290
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Russian Empire	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	1	.....	70
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57
United Kingdom	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,943	4	2,960
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total Europe	116	109	2	51	528	591	.....	485	93	289	28	1	55	269	69	58	.....	2,957	7	5,708
China	.....	2	.....	.....	10	15	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	76	.....	109
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	99
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	37
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10
Total Asia	.....	2	.....	.....	23	30	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	191	.....	255
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	1	.....	.....	5	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	235
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	26
British North America	654	68	32	9	239	90	41	5,232	36	40	.....	8	223	1	52	8	33	2,092	.....	8,858
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	42
Other Central America	7	6	.....	12	135	183	4	59	1	3	.....	.....	1	44	2	14	1	210	3	685
Mexico	1	7	.....	.....	74	47	.....	79	6	2	.....	.....	.....	198	5	10	.....	98	.....	527

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
South America	4	10	.....	1	238	203	.....	61	3	2	7	.....	.....	22	4	3	.....	192	.....	750
West Indies	10	5	.....	12	251	97	.....	108	14	16	20	.....	4	358	4	2	.....	538	2	1,441
United States	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	29	.....	50
Grand total	793	208	34	85	1,501	1,264	47	6,035	156	353	56	10	285	897	140	96	34	6,584	12	18,590
Male	728	163	34	61	1,084	957	42	5,675	139	336	34	9	240	635	125	68	32	5,277	9	15,648
Female	65	45	.....	24	417	307	5	360	17	17	22	1	45	262	15	28	2	1,307	3	2,942

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3,136	.....	3	18	3	13	.....	.....	3,289	2,521	768
Belgium	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	24	2	165	.....	4	11	.....	11	.....	.....	334	237	97
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	676	671	5
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	3	7	.....	11	.....	.....	111	78	33
France, including Corsica	6	5	3	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	17	597	2	62	348	108	129	.....	.....	1,849	1,295	554
German Empire	9	16	2	.....	.....	27	.....	2	2	459	7	113	159	70	77	.....	.....	1,473	1,070	403
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	246	225	21
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4,964	2	42	146	7	106	.....	.....	5,743	4,789	954
Netherlands	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	138	.....	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	250	189	61
Norway	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	1	2	2	16	.....	.....	444	393	51
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	41	30	11
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	160	86
Russian Empire	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2,033	.....	.....	21	8	1	.....	.....	2,125	1,392	733
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	47	387	20	513	.....	.....	1,262	955	307
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	251	188	63
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	7	24	5	5	.....	.....	136	103	33

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Turkey in Europe	2					2				152					1			155	154	1
United Kingdom	84	89	1		2	176	1	171	5	5,975	33	95	404	102	383		1	10,306	7,211	3,095
Other Europe															1			4	4	
Total Europe	114	115	16		2	247	3	203	27	19,160	54	389	1,536	326	1,287		1	28,941	21,665	7,276
China	677	5				682				14			130	1	432			1,368	1,323	45
Japan		282				282				991		2	203	7	7			1,591	1,552	39
India			20			20				20								77	63	14
Turkey in Asia				2		2				375		7	24	3	11			422	344	78
Other Asia					5	5				2								17	16	1
Total Asia	677	287	20	2	5	991				1,402		9	357	11	450			3,475	3,298	177
Africa		1				1	29	1		46			4	7	4			105	85	20
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		3				3	2	437		65			12	1	6			761	490	271
Pacific Islands, not specified									37	5					1			69	44	25
British North America		3	2	92		97	7	8	1	3,476	1	4	16	23	69			12,560	10,949	1,611
British Honduras										3	61	2	1		7			116	73	43
Other Central America	89	1		12		102		5		85	4	536	26	3	47			1,493	1,106	387
Mexico	124	7		9		140	1	1		86		5	747	15	52			1,574	1,215	359
South America	25	5		4		34	4			213		7	58	444	112			1,622	1,100	522
West Indies	328			13		341	2	3		798	17	16	16	47	1,588		1	4,270	3,046	1,224
United States		2	1			3		1		143		1	23	4	19	86,570		86,814	60,385	26,429
Other countries																	25	25	12	13
Grand total	1,357	424	39	132	7	1,959	48	659	65	25,482	137	969	2,796	881	3,642	86,570	27	141,825		
Male	1,299	384	34	112	6	1,835	32	434	43	19,020	85	686	2,131	641	2,732	60,167	14		103,468	
Female	58	40	5	20	1	124	16	225	22	6,462	52	283	665	240	910	26,403	13			38,357

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TABLE XV.—INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Grand total.
New York, N. Y.	585,970	99,008	158,619	4,643	848,240
Boston, Mass.	41,363	11,002	11,745	338	64,448
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,458	433	3,158	145	20,194
Baltimore, Md.	31,489	653	1,484	193	33,819
San Francisco, Cal.	3,608	2,976	5,303	507	12,394
San Juan, P. R.	968	1,661	2,252	13	4,894
Alexandria Va.	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Bangor, Me.	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brunswick, Ga.	6	.....	4	.....	10
Fernandina, Fla.	8	.....	1	.....	9
Galveston, Tex.	8,529	207	672	153	9,561
Gulfport, Miss.	8	6	1	.....	15
Jacksonville, Fla.	13	5	17	.....	35
Key West, Fla.	913	869	4,620	15	6,417
Knights Key, Fla.	11	145	3,144	.....	3,300
Miami, Fla.	1,104	264	1,470	10	2,848
Mobile, Ala.	97	127	334	3	561
New Bedford, Mass.	1,079	425	77	13	1,594
New Orleans, La.	6,270	1,516	4,106	116	12,008
Norfolk, Va.	35	29	659	5	728
Pascagoula, Miss.	8	.....	.....	3	11
Pensacola, Fla.	10	3	2	.....	15
Portland, Me.	1,026	2,209	168	18	3,421
Portland, Oreg.	73	41	1	2	117
Provincetown, Mass.	4	.....	.....	.....	4
San Diego, Cal.	25	149	1,068	2	1,244
Savannah, Ga.	157	1	1	6	165
Seattle, Wash.	4,890	979	764	87	6,720
Tampa, Fla.	1,479	1,069	316	15	2,879
Honolulu, Hawaii	10,460	391	461	120	11,432
Alaska	185	49	.....	1	235
Mexican border	7,409	3,065	.....	1,204	11,678
Through Canada	59,212	14,543	.....	3,290	77,045
Total	782,870	141,825	200,447	10,902	1,136,044
Males	506,912	103,468	114,422	8,837	733,639
Females	275,958	38,357	86,025	2,065	402,405

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from the seaports indicated in the table, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.]

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Baltimore, Md.:															
Atlantic Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica				1	1	2	2								2
North German Lloyd	Bremen	100	75	175	925	773	1,698	1,873	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,466
United Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica				55	45	100	100								100
	Total, Baltimore, Md	100	75	175	981	819	1,800	1,975	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,568
	From Boston, Mass.:															
Allan	Glasgow	42	38	80	299	353	652	732	52	40	92	271	207	478	570	1,302
Austro-American	Naples and Trieste								9	2	11	336	10	346	357	357
Cunard	Liverpool	166	184	350	1,882	2,509	4,391	4,741	683	763	1,446	6,222	3,988	10,210	11,656	16,397
Leyland	Do	8	11	19	260	425	685	704								704
United Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica	17	7	24	260	176	436	460								460
Do	Port Limon, Costa Rica	9	8	17	265	126	391	408								408
White Star	Liverpool	61	51	112	969	1,041	2,010	2,122	453	425	878	3,244	1,879	5,123	6,001	8,123
Do	Mediterranean ports	105	110	215	1,335	1,862	3,197	3,412	1,217	871	2,088	5,781	8,035	13,816	15,904	19,316
Sailing vessel	Buenos Aires				1		1	1								1
	Total, Boston, Mass	408	409	817	5,271	6,492	11,763	12,580	2,414	2,101	4,515	15,854	14,119	29,973	34,488	47,068
	From Galveston, Tex.:															
Commercial Union	Habana	1	4	5	38	15	53	58								58
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	7	4	11	18	28	46	57								57
Hamburg-American	Hamburg				4	3	7	7								7
Leyland	Liverpool	1	1	2	4	4	8	10								10
Lykes	Habana	1	3	4	16	6	22	26				6	1	7	7	33
Mexican-American	Tampico	1		1	18	3	21	22								22
North German Lloyd	Bremen	27	41	68	150	196	346	414	66	43	109	758	131	889	998	1,412
Southern Steamship and Importing Co.	Frontera				2	1	3	3								3
Wolvin	Progreso and Veracruz				16	3	19	19								19
	Total, Galveston, Tex	38	53	91	266	259	525	616	66	43	109	764	132	896	1,005	1,621

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Hawaii:															
Canadian and Australian Steamship Co.	Australian ports	2	4	6	62	49	111	117	1	.....	1	27	3	30	31	148
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	12	11	23	32	17	49	72	59	69	128	604	47	651	779	851
Do	Kobe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	15	13	28	200	28	228	256	257
Do	Nagasaki	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Do	Shanghai	.....	2	2	4	3	7	9	3	1	4	5	2	7	11	20
Do	Yokohama	4	.....	4	49	50	99	103	273	281	554	916	390	1,306	1,860	1,963
Steamship Tolosan	Vladivostok	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10	20	12	32	208	7	215	247	257
Do	Kobe	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	3	7	144	13	157	164	166
Do	Nagasaki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	1	1	7	7
Do	Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Do	Yokohama	3	.....	3	27	15	42	45	198	203	401	746	326	1,072	1,473	1,518
	Total Hawaii	21	17	38	186	142	328	366	576	585	1,161	2,851	817	3,668	4,829	5,195
	From Key West, Fla.:															
McKay Steamship Co	Habana	14	16	30	120	46	166	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
P. and O. Steamship Co	Do	585	572	1,157	7,108	2,764	9,872	11,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,029
Do	Nassau	.....	.....	.....	691	593	1,284	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284
Sailing vessels	Bonacca, Honduras	3	4	7	16	4	20	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Do	Bemini, British West Indies.	1	2	3	28	14	42	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Do	Grand Cayman, British West Indies.	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Do	Nassau	17	15	32	345	124	469	501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501
	Total Key West, Fla	620	609	1,229	8,332	3,546	11,878	13,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,107
	From Mobile, Ala.:															
Orr & Laubenheimer Co	Belize, British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
United Fruit Co	Puerto Cortez, Honduras	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Total Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	.....	18	9	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

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Sailing vessels	From New Bedford, Mass.: Cape Verde Islands	8	9	17	66	19	85	102	2	.....	2	198	4	202	204	306
	From New York, N. Y.:															
American	Antwerp	98	42	140	1,110	475	1,585	1,725	244	104	348	2,182	934	3,116	3,464	5,189
Do	Southampton	231	99	330	3,035	1,298	4,333	4,663	971	414	1,385	13,752	5,749	19,501	20,886	25,549
Anchor	Glasgow	468	382	850	3,548	3,568	7,116	7,966	764	536	1,300	11,756	2,234	13,990	15,290	23,256
Atlantic transport	London	255	187	442	1,739	901	2,640	3,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082
Booth	West Indian ports	113	58	171	113	80	193	364	11	21	32	102	43	145	177	541
Clyde	Do	29	16	45	262	123	385	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430
Cunard	Queenstown and Liverpool	999	489	1,488	14,498	9,066	23,564	25,052	2,664	1,593	4,257	23,973	13,831	37,804	42,061	67,113
Do	Mediterranean ports	181	132	313	2,446	1,213	3,659	3,972	1,899	1,198	3,097	20,703	10,945	31,648	34,745	38,717
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Havre	885	498	1,383	6,395	3,157	9,552	10,935	4,999	2,612	7,611	23,559	11,573	35,132	42,743	53,678
Fabre	Marseille	.....	2	2	57	74	131	133	30	21	51	173	83	256	307	440
Do	Naples	3	3	6	86	129	215	221	1,123	1,037	2,160	17,699	6,268	23,967	26,127	26,348
Hamburg-American:																
Atlas service	Central American and West Indian ports.	224	113	337	1,575	788	2,363	2,700	13	6	19	87	44	131	150	2,850
Regular and express service.	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.	1,746	871	2,617	14,684	7,240	21,924	24,541	4,210	2,103	6,313	36,503	18,249	54,752	61,065	85,606
Do	Mediterranean ports	186	90	276	1,482	737	2,219	2,495	837	417	1,254	12,380	6,189	18,569	19,823	22,318
Holland-American	Rotterdam	416	462	878	3,219	3,978	7,197	8,075	1,550	1,923	3,473	17,361	6,610	23,971	27,444	35,519
Lamport & Holt	South America	40	27	67	328	182	510	577	63	45	108	499	117	616	724	1,301
La Veloce	Mediterranean ports	543	115	658	52	22	74	732	12,071	1,205	13,276	744	397	1,141	14,417	15,149
Do	Other ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525	183	1,708	52	36	88	1,796	1,796
Munson	West Indian ports	42	95	137	553	254	807	944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	944
Navigazione Générale Italiana.	Mediterranean ports	266	84	350	243	70	313	663	10,199	1,181	11,380	9,340	737	10,077	21,457	22,120
North German Lloyd	Bremen	1,592	792	2,384	16,209	8,103	24,312	26,696	6,204	3,100	9,304	39,957	19,976	59,933	69,237	95,933
Do	Genoa and Naples	398	198	596	4,095	2,047	6,142	6,738	2,007	1,003	3,010	20,384	10,191	30,575	33,585	40,323
New York and Cuba Mail	Mexico and West Indies	444	172	616	7,149	1,688	8,837	9,453	186	93	279	3,954	797	4,751	5,030	14,483
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.	Porto Rico	101	89	190	1,419	983	2,402	2,592	7	3	10	111	17	128	138	2,730
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.	Colon, Panama	417	348	765	3,804	1,169	4,973	5,738	22	27	49	591	51	642	691	6,429
Quebec Steamship Co	Bermuda and West Indies	88	82	170	3,058	2,884	5,942	6,112	45	34	79	408	284	692	771	6,883
Red D	West Indies and South America.	60	30	90	1,078	349	1,427	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,517
Red Star	Antwerp	650	276	926	4,962	2,123	7,085	8,011	2,237	957	3,194	28,061	12,024	40,085	43,279	51,290
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	West Indies and South America.	8	6	14	123	36	159	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton	.....	.....	.....	37	18	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Do	West Indies and South America.	40	53	93	1,246	613	1,859	1,952	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	129	129	2,081
Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co.	Rotterdam and Libau	11	9	20	164	43	207	227	417	292	709	6,366	1,886	8,252	8,961	9,188
Scandinavian-American	Denmark	133	126	259	681	832	1,513	1,772	235	239	474	1,384	852	2,236	2,710	4,482
Do	Norway	128	96	224	519	671	1,190	1,414	536	504	1,040	3,566	1,878	5,444	6,484	7,898
Do	Sweden	8	5	13	12	19	31	44	353	337	690	1,368	1,309	2,677	3,367	3,411

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TABLE XIV.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From New York, N. Y.—Con.															
Spanish	Mexico and West Indies	36	21	57	121	51	172	229	1	1	2	12	4	16	18	247
Do	Mediterranean ports	64	27	91	149	39	188	279	352	187	539	5,797	380	6,177	6,716	6,995
Sicula-Americana	Naples	24	37	61	33	24	57	118	1,184	1,094	2,278	5,655	2,890	8,545	10,823	10,941
Trinidad	British West Indies	14	10	24	115	63	178	202								202
White Star	Liverpool	452	224	676	6,392	3,196	9,588	10,264	1,150	574	1,724	9,617	4,809	14,426	16,150	26,414
Do	Southampton	366	183	549	5,425	2,711	8,136	8,685	760	380	1,140	8,486	4,242	12,728	13,868	22,553
Do	Mediterranean ports	93	46	139	1,417	708	2,125	2,264	810	402	1,212	5,858	2,927	8,785	9,997	12,261
Wilson	Hull	2		2	11	31	42	44								44
	Total New York, N. Y.	11,854	6,595	18,449	113,644	61,756	175,400	193,849	59,679	23,826	83,505	332,569	148,556	481,125	564,630	758,479
	From New Orleans, La.:															
Austro-American	Mediterranean ports				18	5	23	23	16	16	32	499	30	529	561	584
Bluefields Steamship Co	Bluefields	4	4	8	66	31	97	105	2		2					107
Independent Steamship Co	Cuba	3	6	9	113	34	147	156				1		1	1	157
Leyland	London and Liverpool	1	2	3	25	26	51	54								54
Do	Bremen				4	6	10	10								10
Do	Havre				5	13	18	18								18
Morgan	Cuba	34	27	61	623	274	897	958	1		1	126	12	138	139	1,097
Oteri Steamship Co	Do	2	1	3	17	11	28	31	1		1	27	4	31	32	63
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.	France and Italy	1		1	14	12	26	27	15	9	24	356	79	435	459	486
United Fruit Co	Central America and West Indies.	67	55	122	1,612	605	2,217	2,339	3	1	4	38	7	45	49	2,388
Other	Barcelona				3	4	7	7				1		1	1	8
	Total New Orleans, La.	112	95	207	2,500	1,021	3,521	3,728	38	26	64	1,048	132	1,180	1,244	4,972
	From Philadelphia, Pa.:															
Allan	Glasgow	3	3	6	50	37	87	93	2		2	57	22	79	81	174
American	Liverpool	95	93	188	964	1,323	2,287	2,475	339	297	636	4,121	1,093	5,214	5,850	8,325
Atlantic Fruit Co	West Indian ports	1		1	30	24	54	55								55

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Red Star	Antwerp	14	12	26	238	326	564	590	1	1	2	12	2	14	16	606
The Italia	Genoa								54	54	108	998	85	1,083	1,191	1,191
United Fruit Co	West Indian ports	1	4	5	180	109	289	294		3	3	6	1	7	10	304
	Total Philadelphia, Pa.	114	112	226	1,462	1,819	3,281	3,507	396	355	751	5,194	1,203	6,397	7,148	10,655
	From Porto Rico:															
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	France	9	2	11	27	14	41	52				9	3	12	12	64
Do	South America	6	2	8	49	19	68	76	32	23	55	169	108	277	332	408
Do	West Indies	15	7	22	120	46	166	188	76	39	115	420	170	590	705	893
Compañia Général Trasatlántica Española.	Canary Islands		1	1	7	2	9	10				4	2	6	6	16
Do	Central America				11	3	14	14				14	2	16	16	30
Do	France		1	1	5	1	6	7	2	1	3	9	1	10	13	20
Do	Mediterranean ports	24	21	45	193	70	263	308	7	1	8	59	13	72	80	388
Do	South America	2	3	5	3	1	4	9				1		1	1	10
Do	Spain	9	7	16	44	19	63	79	3	3	6	22	7	29	35	114
Do	West Indies	4	13	17	115	38	153	170	2	2	4	62	16	78	82	252
Empressa de Vapores	South America		1	1	2	1	3	4				1		1	1	5
Do	West Indies	20	22	42	203	113	316	358	45	38	83	529	189	718	801	1,159
Hamburg-American	Canary Islands				4	3	7	7				12	3	15	15	22
Do	Hamburg	2		2	4	4	8	10				1		1	1	11
Do	South America				2		2	2								2
Do	West Indies	4	6	10	105	29	134	144	6	4	10	103	48	151	161	305
La Veloce	Mediterranean ports				1		1	1								1
Red D	Central America					3	3	3								3
Do	South America	5	10	15	141	53	194	209	5	2	7	88	34	122	129	338
Vapores Españoles	Mediterranean ports	4	5	9	13	12	25	34				5	2	7	7	41
Do	Spain	6	4	10	32	11	43	53				11	2	13	13	66
Do	West Indies	5	2	7	24	10	34	41				23	2	25	25	66
Sailing vessels	Do				6		6	6	4	1	5	8	1	9	14	20
	Total Porto Rico	115	107	222	1,111	452	1,563	1,785	182	114	296	1,550	603	2,153	2,449	4,234
	From Portland, Me.:															
Allan	Glasgow	3		3	22	12	34	37		3	3	49	8	57	60	97
Dominion	Liverpool				39	12	51	51	38	29	67	1,473	595	2,068	2,135	2,186
	Total Portland, Me.	3		3	61	24	85	88	38	32	70	1,522	603	2,125	2,195	2,283
	From Providence, R. I.:															
Sailing vessels	Brava, Cape Verde Islands											15	2	17	17	17
	From Puget Sound, Wash.:															
Alfred Holt & Co	China											109	2	111	111	111
Do	Japan											14	1	15	15	15
Boston	China				28	45	73	73				107	3	110	110	183
Do	Japan				26	30	56	56				15		15	15	71
Great Northern	China		2	2	154	136	290	292				251		251	251	543
Do	Japan				54	50	104	104				68		68	68	172

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Puget Sound, Wash.—Continued.															
Kosmos	Central and South America	3	4	7	4	2	6	13								13
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co	China	2		2	54	20	74	76				103	1	104	104	180
Do	Japan	1	1	2	257	45	302	304	2	2	4	1,581	58	1,639	1,643	1,947
	Total Puget Sound, Wash.	6	7	13	577	328	905	918	2	2	4	2,248	65	2,313	2,317	3,235
Mexican-American	From Sabine, La.: Tampico, Mexico	1	1	2	18	7	25	27								27
Lower California Development Co.	From San Diego, Cal.: Ensenada, Mexico	24	44	68	578	234	812	880								880
	From San Francisco, Cal.:															
Oceanic	Society Islands				195	130	325	325				226	6	232	232	557
Oriental	China				154	91	245	245				870	2	872	872	1,117
Do	Japan	3	2	5	125	63	188	193				1,153	34	1,187	1,187	1,380
Oriental and Occidental	China				67	35	102	102				521	4	525	525	627
Do	Japan				27	14	41	41				280	2	282	282	323
Pacific Mail	Central America				236	94	330	330				183	13	196	196	526
Do	China	38	25	63	712	501	1,213	1,276				3,822	16	3,838	3,838	5,114
Do	Japan	23	21	44	358	267	625	669				1,634	20	1,654	1,654	2,323
	Total San Francisco, Cal.	64	48	112	1,874	1,195	3,069	3,181				8,689	97	8,786	8,786	11,967
Sailing vessels	From Tampa, Fla.: Central America and West Indies.	1		1	36	8	44	45								45
	Grand total	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686

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RECAPITULATION.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.															
Baltimore, Md	100	75	175	981	819	1,800	1,975	358	346	704	5,744	2,145	7,889	8,593	10,568
Boston, Mass	408	409	817	5,271	6,492	11,763	12,580	2,414	2,101	4,515	15,854	14,119	29,973	34,488	47,068
Galveston, Tex	38	53	91	266	259	525	616	66	43	109	764	132	896	1,005	1,621
Hawaii	21	17	38	186	142	328	366	576	585	1,161	2,851	817	3,668	4,829	5,195
Key West, Fla	620	609	1,229	8,332	3,546	11,878	13,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,107
Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	.....	18	9	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
New Bedford, Mass	8	9	17	66	19	85	102	2	.....	2	198	4	202	204	306
New York, N. Y	11,854	6,595	18,449	113,644	61,756	175,400	193,849	59,679	23,826	83,505	332,569	148,556	481,125	564,630	758,479
New Orleans, La	112	95	207	2,500	1,021	3,521	3,728	38	26	64	1,048	132	1,180	1,244	4,972
Philadelphia, Pa	114	112	226	1,462	1,819	3,281	3,507	396	355	751	5,194	1,203	6,397	7,148	10,655
Porto Rico	115	107	222	1,111	452	1,563	1,785	182	114	296	1,550	603	2,153	2,449	4,234
Portland, Me	3	.....	3	61	24	85	88	38	32	70	1,522	603	2,125	2,195	2,283
Providence, R. I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	17	17	17
Puget Sound, Wash	6	7	13	577	328	905	918	2	2	4	2,248	65	2,313	2,317	3,235
Sabine, La	1	1	2	18	7	25	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
San Diego, Cal	24	44	68	578	234	812	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880
San Francisco, Cal	64	48	112	1,874	1,195	3,069	3,181	.....	.....	.....	8,689	97	8,786	8,786	11,967
Tampa, Fla	1	.....	1	36	8	44	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Grand total	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
Shipped by—															
Steamers	13,459	8,151	21,610	136,459	77,960	214,419	236,029	63,745	27,429	91,174	378,025	168,471	546,496	637,670	873,699
Sailing vessels	30	30	60	522	170	692	752	6	1	7	221	7	228	235	987
TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED.															
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885	8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108	9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152	9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129	8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931	15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893	17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
1898 [a]	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554	10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247	8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895	13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564	10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112	12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684	13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613	18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208	22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669	16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686

[a] For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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TABLE XVI A.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	6,942	Mobile, Ala.	220
Boston, Mass. (Spain and France not included)	217	New Bedford, Mass.	15
Baltimore, Md.	284	New Orleans, La.	782
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,278	Norfolk, Va.	247
San Francisco, Cal.	586	Pascagoula, Miss.	135
San Juan, P. R.	1	Pensacola, Fla.	279
Brunswick, Ga.	54	Portland, Me.	9
Eureka, Cal.	6	Portland, Oreg.	488
Fernandina, Fla.	22	San Diego, Cal.	34
Galveston, Tex.	264	Savannah, Ga.	159
Gloucester, Mass.	6	Seattle, Wash.	570
Gulfport, Miss.	393	Tampa, Fla.	64
Jacksonville, Fla.	8	Honolulu, Hawaii	50
Key West, Fla.	3	Alaska	9
Los Angeles, Cal.	110	Total	13,235

TABLE XVI B.—STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	344	New Orleans, La.	26
Boston, Mass.	33	Norfolk, Va., and vicinity	3
Baltimore, Md.	29	Pascagoula, Miss.	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	31	Pensacola, Fla.	1
San Francisco, Cal.	6	Portland, Me.	4
San Juan, P. R.	4	San Diego, Cal.	6
Galveston, Tex.	18	Savannah, Ga.	5
Gulfport, Miss.	1	Seattle, Wash.	16
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	93
Mobile, Ala.	1		
New Bedford, Mass.	6	Total	633

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TABLE XVII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N.Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	San Juan, P. R.	Galveston, Tex.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Key West, Fla.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.										
Pending at close of previous year	77	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Appealed	908	247	30	79	157	3	7	15	.....	1
Total	985	267	30	80	157	3	7	15	1	1
Disposition on appeal:										
Admitted without bond	329	84	10	1	48	.....	1	2	1	.....
Admitted on bond	101	68	6	46	35	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Debarred	503	106	12	33	70	3	6	3	.....	.....
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pending at close of current year	23	8	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.										
Total number	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Disposition on appeal:										
Admitted without bond	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted on bond	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.										
Admitted	620	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Refused admission	497	9	4	28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Action taken.	Mexican border.	Miami, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	San Diego, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.									
Pending at close of previous year	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Appealed	44	1	.....	1	5	4	24	2	1,528
Total	47	1	.....	1	5	4	24	2	1,630
Disposition on appeal:									
Admitted without bond	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	496
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	268
Debarred	39	.....	.....	1	3	.....	14	.....	793
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	35
Pending at close of current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	38
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.									
Total number	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Disposition on appeal:									
Admitted without bond	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.									
Admitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	649
Refused admission	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	19	.....	566

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TABLE XVIII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Feeble-minded.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contractlaborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (Sec. 1).	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.												
Pending at close of previous year	...	1	56	40	1	....	1	...	.....	.....	3	102
Appealed	1	.....	1,163	280	21	9	14	2	8	4	26	1,528
Total	1	1	1,219	320	22	9	15	2	8	4	29	1,630
Disposition on appeal:												
Admitted without bond	1	.....	400	66	14	3	5	...	1	1	5	496
Admitted on bond	...	.....	265	1	....	2	...	...	.....	.....	....	268
Debarred during current year	...	1	493	248	6	2	9	2	6	2	24	793
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision	...	.....	32	1	2	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	35
Pending at close of current year	...	.....	29	4	....	2	1	...	1	1	....	38
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.												
Appealed	...	.....	20	10	....	....	1	...	1	.....	....	32
Disposition on appeal:												
Admitted without bond	...	.....	18	8	....	....	1	...	.....	.....	....	27
Admitted on bond	...	.....	2	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	2
Debarred during current year	...	.....	.....	2	....	....	...	...	1	.....	....	3
ADMITTED ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL—REFUSED ADMISSION UNDER BOND.												
Admitted	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	649
Refused	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	....	566

Chart 1 (facing this page) shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 29 per cent; Germany, 20 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 10 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 10 per cent; Russia, 8 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 10 per cent.

It will be seen by reference to the chart that until very recent times immigration was almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were also from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a considerably greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1882, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past nine years, until now 66 per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 513,763 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

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Chart 2 (facing p. 62) shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back this year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and even the recent slight financial disturbance has made a marked impression. This periodical rise and fall well represent the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as an index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger quantities of the alien element.

Tables XIX to XXV, inclusive, furnish certain interesting details with regard to emigrant aliens who have departed from this country during the fiscal year, as shown by Table I A, giving comparisons between the inward and the outward alien movement. As nearly as the subject lends itself to the balancing of figures, these tables should be compared with those covering immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, as follows: Table XIX with Table III; XX with V; XXI with VI; XXII with VII; XXIII with VIII; XXIV with IX, and XXV with XIV. In commenting upon each one of said tables, therefore, a few comparisons are made between the figures concerning emigrants and immigrants. It should be carefully borne in mind, however, that the deductions drawn from these comparisons apply strictly to the year under consideration and can not properly be taken as a basis upon which to calculate even approximate comparisons for preceding years, or approximate forecasts for future years; for the same reasons which during the year have operated to reduce immigration have operated with equal or perhaps greater force to increase emigration; in other words, the reduced chances of obtaining remunerative employment in this country have induced many, finding themselves out of work, to return to their native lands where living is much cheaper.

Table XIX (p. 65) shows that of the 395,073 emigrant aliens, 342,883, or about 86.8 per cent, were males and 52,190, or 13.2 per cent, were females, as compared with 506,912, or 64.7 per cent, males and 275,958, or 35.3 per cent, females constituting the 782,870 immigrant aliens shown by Table III (p. 14); that of said total number of emigrants, 14,011, or 3.5 per cent, were under 14 years of age, 345,920, or 87.5 per cent, ranged from 14 to 44, and 35,142, or about 9 per cent, were 45 or over, as compared with 112,148, or 14.3 per cent, 630,671, or 80.5 per cent, and 40,051, or 5.2 per cent, of those respective classes of immigrants shown in Table III. It is interesting also to note from Table XIX the effect a more or less extended period of residence has upon people who come here, said table showing that of the total number of emigrants recorded for the year, 323,144 had lived here five years or less, 60,372 from five to ten years, 5,583 ten to fifteen years, 3,316 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,658 over twenty years.

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As Table XX (p. 66) divides emigrant aliens into races or peoples and segregates those divisions by country of intended future residence, it is an easy matter to compare the figures for any particular race and any particular country of future residence with Table V (p. 23), showing by races or peoples countries of last permanent residence, and to strike a balance. Taking, for illustration, the first country listed in the first column of each of the two tables, Austria-Hungary, it will be seen that during the year a total of 130,197 emigrant aliens, composed of the various races enumerated, departed from the United States with the avowed intention of entering Austria-Hungary, and that 168,509 immigrant aliens, divided in varying degree among the several races, entered the United States during said period giving their last place of residence as Austria-Hungary; therefore the year's balance in favor of the United States is 38,312.

Table XXI (p. 70), which compares with Table VI (p. 26), segregates the emigrant aliens into males and females and makes it possible to readily ascertain the ratio the number of each sex departing bears to the number entering, to or from, respectively, the countries listed.

Table XXII (p. 71), like its opposite, Table VII (p. 27), is of peculiar interest to those who seek information respecting the localities in which aliens settle in this country; therefore should be studied in connection with the report of the Chief of the Division of Information (p. 173), and might also be compared with the comments already given (p. 9) concerning Table VII, especially as the largest totals with respect to emigrants apply to the same sections of the country as those relating to immigrants—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts showing the largest number of emigrants in the order stated, which is the same as that shown regarding immigrants, except that the two last-named States are reversed.

Table XXIII (p. 74) may be found interesting to those in search of information with respect to the effect of emigration upon different trades or occupations, just as Table VIII (p. 30) is on the side of immigration. The two tables are so arranged that comparisons can readily be made and a determination reached as to the effect of immigration and emigration on any particular occupation during the past year.

Table XXIV (p. 80), like its counterpart, Table IX (p. 36), may be found valuable by those studying the effect of immigration and emigration on different occupations in various sections of the country, and in the latter respect may also be useful to those studying the matter of a proper distribution of aliens covered by the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, already alluded to.

Table XXV (p. 86) and Table XIV (p. 49), which in a sense is its opposite, cover classes (nonemigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively) which are of no vital interest to the general subject of immigration and emigration, but are important to those engaged in the passenger-carrying business and also add to the amount of work that must be done by immigration officials, as all those coming in, although not immigrants, must be passed upon, and with respect to those going out, although not emigrants, a record must be made in order to possess complete statistics.

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TABLE XIX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AGE, AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Continuous residence in United States.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 yrs.	14-44 yrs.	45 yrs. and over.	Not over 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	Over 20 yrs.
African (black)	645	244	889	51	770	68	719	138	15	11	6
Armenian	221	13	234	2	207	25	151	66	11	6	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	755	296	1,051	58	864	129	810	202	20	14	5
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	5,843	122	5,965	22	5,654	289	5,540	404	13	3	5
Chinese	3,760	138	3,898	33	1,982	1,883	677	833	599	646	1,143
Croatian and Slovenian	26,753	1,836	28,589	422	26,086	2,081	23,058	5,187	202	101	41
Cuban	1,340	749	2,089	360	1,527	202	1,939	115	15	17	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	999	47	1,046	21	934	91	847	183	4	7	5
Dutch and Flemish	931	267	1,198	96	968	134	929	203	30	13	23
East Indian	122	2	124	.....	116	8	116	8	.....	.....	.....
English	3,473	1,847	5,320	530	4,032	758	4,335	659	170	78	78
Finnish	2,770	693	3,463	203	3,032	228	2,456	862	87	48	10
French	1,838	1,225	3,063	148	2,454	461	1,992	676	133	144	118
German	10,070	4,348	14,418	751	12,082	1,585	11,307	2,296	294	266	255
Greek	6,597	166	6,763	69	6,242	452	5,606	1,070	67	15	5
Hebrew	6,004	1,698	7,702	529	6,461	712	6,625	940	80	35	22
Irish	1,193	1,248	2,441	92	2,009	340	1,533	574	134	82	118
Italian (north)	17,467	2,040	19,507	602	17,237	1,668	14,173	4,509	474	229	122
Italian (south)	134,783	13,045	147,828	5,289	129,649	12,890	123,063	22,411	1,406	684	264
Japanese	4,586	737	5,323	167	4,660	496	3,372	1,410	342	131	68
Korean	174	14	188	2	170	16	168	20	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	2,828	560	3,388	124	3,025	239	2,704	589	59	28	8
Magyar	24,941	4,335	29,276	835	26,057	2,384	25,248	3,678	225	92	33
Mexican	120	53	173	21	136	16	148	22	3	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	3	4	7	3	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	39,148	7,579	46,727	1,757	41,611	3,359	40,353	5,647	435	228	64
Portuguese	633	265	898	50	657	151	635	192	22	24	25
Roumanian	5,008	256	5,264	39	4,806	419	4,970	286	7	1	.....
Russian	6,500	1,007	7,507	238	6,732	537	6,458	906	81	45	17
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,906	404	3,310	44	3,014	252	2,851	401	40	16	2
Scandinavian	3,933	1,868	5,801	297	4,846	658	4,021	1,329	193	158	100
Scotch	1,085	511	1,596	191	1,224	181	1,342	171	35	15	33
Slovak	19,992	3,581	23,573	666	21,041	1,866	19,918	3,229	244	129	53
Spanish	1,696	281	1,977	124	1,684	169	1,585	305	60	13	14
Spanish-American	228	105	333	34	258	41	286	32	4	7	4
Syrian	1,355	345	1,700	53	1,475	172	1,034	591	56	16	3
Turkish	1,232	44	1,276	9	1,190	77	1,136	126	9	5	.....
Welsh	108	55	163	21	111	31	120	24	5	8	6
West Indian (except Cuban)	220	155	375	56	281	38	318	46	7	1	3
Other peoples	623	7	630	2	592	36	594	32	2	.....	2
Grand total	342,883	52,190	395,073	14,011	345,920	35,142	323,144	60,372	5,583	3,316	2,658

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TABLE XX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	.....	10	1,016	1,475	.....	28,364	.....	1,009	48	1	21	12	20	7,058	67	1,758	4	233	69	.....	5
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	698	.....	.....	.....	103	22	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	1	.....	3,125	.....	38	.....	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	12	15	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	.....	18	5	2	1	11	1	1	28	.....	18	.....	2,593	99	30	18	5	108	30	.....	.....
German Empire	.....	.....	15	17	.....	29	.....	.....	46	.....	14	4	16	6,014	1	47	1	14	2	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,027	2	.....	6	36	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	1	15	.....	67	.....	19	5	.....	29	1	18	30	138	10	2	18,967	147,212	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	3	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	2	.....	135	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	158	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	9	7	13	.....	33	.....	.....	5	.....	32	3,360	1	408	7	5,439	5	.....	.....	19	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	13	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	115	463	1	8	.....	65	3	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	6	.....	1,140	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	418	12	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
United Kingdom	4	3	.....	2	3	7	.....	.....	10	1	4,282	8	15	36	3	174	2,304	8	22	7	.....
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total Europe	247	54	1,044	5,944	4	28,573	5	1,044	1,159	2	4,424	3,426	2,885	14,163	6,712	7,637	2,325	19,409	147,430	26	5
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Japan	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	3	3,397	.....
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	159	2	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	19	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Total Asia	.....	160	2	11	3,883	.....	.....	1	1	119	35	.....	6	10	20	11	5	7	6	3,397	180
Africa	12	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....	12	8	4	10	.....	6	9	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	144	.....	2	22	1	5	15	2	2	1	.....

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Pacific Islands, not specified																													1	2
British North America	1				2			1				423	7	18	32	2	2	81	19	27	1,891									
British Honduras	2											5			1															
Other Central America	11		1			1	5		6	3	62	4	51	52	4	9	7	6	25	1									
Mexico	1			1	11		6		3		21		10	11	1			3	17	1		1							
South America	4			6		15	3	1	8		32	3	24	68	9	28	2	41	279	5									
West Indies	609	1	4	1			2,069		15		164	22	46	49	10		6	9	33										
Other countries																													
Grand total	889	234	1,051	5,965	3,898	28,589	2,089	1,046	1,198	124	5,320	3,463	3,063	14,418	6,763	7,702	2,441	19,507	147,828	5,323	188									

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TABLE XX.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Austria-Hungary	77	29,118	.....	.....	28,048	.....	4,294	710	3,256	21	1	23,426	.....	.....	4	23	1	5	43	130,197
Belgium	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	853
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	1	6	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	41	.....	.....	11	3,280
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	673	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689
France, including Corsica	.....	5	1	.....	4	1	9	25	.....	4	.....	1	35	10	13	22	5	3	1	3,107
German Empire	12	32	1	.....	367	.....	20	36	.....	14	.....	57	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	6,770
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	40	.....	.....	8	6,131
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	2	38	.....	.....	34	41	7	11	2	3	.....	11	28	2	4	21	1	.....	11	166,733
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,244	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,275
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,056
Roumania	.....	9	.....	.....	26	.....	882	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1,267
Russian Empire	3,282	36	.....	.....	18,187	1	22	6,636	50	141	2	67	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	6	37,777
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	4	3	.....	.....	21	10	1,116
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,539	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,574
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	684
Turkey in Europe	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	947	.....	.....	469	3,084
United Kingdom	14	3	.....	.....	22	1	2	25	.....	28	1,460	3	4	1	4	5	150	9	8	8,628
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Total Europe	3,388	29,258	2	.....	46,701	842	5,253	7,449	3,310	5,673	1,472	23,570	1,110	18	73	1,151	157	40	571	376,556
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,923
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,431
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Turkey in Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,517	110	.....	.....	3	1,847
Other Asia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	24	221
Total Asia	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	.....	6	14	.....	1	.....	1,519	111	.....	.....	27	9,550
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	1	7	9	133
Australia Tasmania and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	24	.....	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	4	241

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Pacific Islands, not specified																									1	33
British North America		4			6			4		1															1	2,629
British Honduras						2		8		40	47	1	10	2			4									17
Other Central America			2								1		4	2												488
Mexico		6	6		1	1	2	2	9		14	16	49	122			1								11	295
South America		139							1		15	4	29	8			1								1	880
West Indies		6	2			19	25	2	20		13	11	73	128		7	1								7	10
Other countries		22				2	28		4		36	7	698	44	1	34	8								309	3
						2										48										4,247
																									1	4
Grand total	3,388	29,276	173	7	46,727	898	5,264	7,507	3,310	5,801	1,596	23,573	1,977	333	1,700	1,276	163	375	630	395,073						

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TABLE XXI.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of intended future residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	55,401	9,206	64,607
Hungary	56,735	8,855	65,590
Belgium	684	169	853
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	3,240	40	3,280
Denmark	426	263	689
France, including Corsica	1,919	1,188	3,107
German Empire	4,444	2,326	6,770
Greece	5,988	143	6,131
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	151,748	14,985	166,733
Netherlands	233	97	330
Norway	1,632	643	2,275
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	788	268	1,056
Roumania	1,161	106	1,267
Russian Empire, and Finland	31,886	5,891	37,777
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	955	161	1,116
Sweden	1,629	945	2,574
Switzerland	492	192	684
Turkey in Europe	3,031	53	3,084
United Kingdom:			
England	3,253	1,766	5,019
Ireland	951	1,072	2,023
Scotland	978	521	1,499
Wales	58	29	87
Other Europe	4	1	5
Total Europe	327,636	48,920	376,556
China	3,772	151	3,923
Japan	2,754	677	3,431
India	123	5	128
Turkey in Asia	1,511	336	1,847
Other Asia	203	18	221
Total Asia	8,363	1,187	9,550
Africa	108	25	133
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	195	46	241
Pacific Islands, not specified	23	10	33
British North America	2,412	217	2,629
British Honduras	12	5	17
Other Central America	357	131	488
Mexico	234	61	295
South America	678	202	880
West Indies	2,861	1,386	4,247
Other countries	4	.....	4
Grand total	342,883	52,190	395,073

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TABLE XXII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	4	.....	.....	440	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	5	.....	11	5	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	50	5	38	.....	57	177	16	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1,514	333	5	9	29	13
Chinese	.....	1	155	.....	2,519	22	2	.....	1	.....	3	593	30	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	18	6	55	29	509	616	117	.....	11	13	10	.....	128	3,410	391	2	44	118	14
Cuban	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1,685	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	9	.....	2	.....	80	52	6	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	105	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	303	30	.....	12	6	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	8	.....	49	1	572	41	78	7	21	27	5	25	10	222	35	.....	19	27	7
Finnish	.....	2	6	.....	55	22	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	160	8	.....	3	1	.....
French	10	2	9	3	316	23	49	.....	14	15	2	.....	1	107	10	.....	7	26	5
German	15	.....	5	6	278	81	167	9	18	14	18	7	8	1,525	111	.....	49	53	45
Greek	15	.....	11	3	319	85	43	.....	8	55	21	.....	15	664	79	1	9	37	6
Hebrew	3	.....	.....	2	7	4	52	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	226	18	.....	2	1	3
Irish	.....	.....	1	1	76	14	56	9	7	1	2	2	1	97	3	.....	3	.....	2
Italian (north)	49	2	71	9	2,359	448	645	16	26	30	7	.....	36	1,496	179	14	31	70	12
Italian (south)	126	3	44	1	1,227	894	4,204	188	234	156	22	.....	26	6,756	384	13	60	78	20
Japanese	.....	10	15	.....	1,109	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334	53	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	231	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	16	.....	5	2	2
Magyar	20	.....	2	5	63	66	647	18	3	11	4	.....	.....	1,752	684	.....	19	32	19
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	10	.....	9	6	98	38	1,742	228	12	7	1	.....	1	5,457	484	5	13	23	6
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	129	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	782	.....	1	4	4
Russian	6	1	1	3	50	10	166	9	3	8	2	.....	.....	640	31	.....	13	6	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	82	42	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	56	14	1	2	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	2	4	1	201	61	104	3	12	5	2	1	25	721	20	.....	99	12	1
Scotch	3	3	1	1	118	9	35	1	6	.....	.....	7	.....	95	39	.....	11	2	2
Slovak	14	3	1	2	59	116	444	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1,801	193	1	24	15	1
Spanish	1	.....	5	.....	129	45	3	.....	2	530	.....	.....	22	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish-American	2	.....	.....	.....	33	2	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	9	.....	6	5	15	5	31	.....	5	9	11	.....	1	63	109	.....	6	11	21
Turkish	7	.....	.....	.....	23	7	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	137	137	1	8	.....	.....
Welsh	2	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	4	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	115	48	.....	.....	1	.....
Grand total	388	40	492	81	10,695	2,913	9,001	551	417	3,076	123	4,116	368	28,725	4,155	43	461	564	185

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TABLE XXII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N.H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N.C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	6	.....	.....	240	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	39	4	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	6	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	36	3	20	10	.....	46	.....	20	.....	.....	24	.....	219	.....	2	78	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	9	.....	33	43	144	132	7	274	108	3	19	.....	38	13	469	2	5	704	11
Chinese	6	1	.....	18	1	1	.....	6	31	1	26	.....	1	12	65	.....	1	1	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	98	33	72	145	712	1,003	8	649	203	32	28	7	361	39	3,784	1	16	2,223	12
Cuban	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	326	7	.....	1	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7	1	.....	3	13	74	5	27	20	1	1	.....	21	.....	220	.....	.....	88	.....
Dutch and Flemish	5	1	.....	55	122	26	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	51	1	269	.....	2	26	.....
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	38	47	25	507	103	53	.....	32	16	12	12	10	251	.....	1,694	7	11	117	.....
Finnish	7	7	2	422	1,113	584	.....	5	62	1	3	23	42	6	355	.....	2	103	.....
French	97	3	6	107	20	4	1	26	6	6	12	2	79	6	1,639	.....	2	56	1
German	22	17	243	179	320	103	9	481	42	56	9	12	790	4	4,233	6	6	1,432	7
Greek	4	25	12	899	36	29	5	357	4	78	11	151	43	1	2,456	1	12	171	8
Hebrew	3	2	46	221	39	6	1	47	1	4	1	1	177	7	6,060	.....	.....	92	.....
Irish	3	5	20	334	10	13	.....	9	5	1	.....	7	151	.....	1,013	.....	3	32	.....
Italian (north)	66	24	96	560	573	264	16	356	130	42	156	8	433	31	5,543	6	5	696	22
Italian (south)	139	311	559	6,698	1,282	520	45	1,219	137	130	22	59	7,146	27	65,837	72	13	5,429	22
Japanese	1	.....	1	13	2	6	.....	1	44	5	9	.....	1	7	78	.....	3	4	.....
Lithuanian	.....	24	86	419	33	4	.....	16	.....	9	.....	19	171	.....	652	.....	.....	62	1
Magyar	6	7	121	138	775	106	3	426	12	33	3	4	3,255	14	5,505	12	18	4,428	9
Mexican	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2	39	469	2,659	1,597	318	4	418	8	48	3	147	3,466	2	11,271	5	.....	2,352	8
Portuguese	.....	1	.....	558	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumanian	.....	10	64	21	84	16	1	182	11	5	1	.....	49	.....	319	.....	1	1,773	5
Russian	7	26	209	263	158	43	.....	44	.....	12	1	20	506	.....	2,909	.....	8	185	3
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	36	18	12	9	9	68	9	1	.....	5	195	.....	642	.....	1	107	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	8	26	15	340	180	725	.....	23	56	48	7	8	209	4	1,617	2	95	66	1
Scotch	5	10	9	178	28	13	.....	10	4	1	4	7	97	1	441	1	2	102	.....
Slovak	3	15	145	148	285	155	8	246	17	15	2	4	1,296	5	2,807	3	3	2,213	4
Spanish	28	2	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15	1	1	17	1	3	.....	705	.....	1	1	1
Spanish-American	33	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	21	21	2	232	49	3	17	31	4	6	.....	27	28	11	437	9	.....	55	3
Turkish	1	5	3	125	18	6	3	104	1	1	7	2	7	.....	285	.....	.....	114	4
Welsh	.....	.....	1	11	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	30	.....	.....	11	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	126	.....	.....	2	.....
Other peoples	.....	.....	4	29	9	6	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	144	.....	1	41	.....
Grand total	635	663	2,324	15,666	7,745	4,240	143	5,200	934	575	354	528	18,933	191	122,771	134	213	22,772	125

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
African (black)	.....	6	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	889
Armenian	.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	234
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	174	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	1	.....	3	25	.....	1,051
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	40	1,272	.....	.....	.....	12	3	50	5	1	6	127	56	114	9	5,965
Chinese	127	15	.....	.....	2	2	.....	49	25	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	10	3,898
Croatian and Slovenian	114	11,904	.....	15	3	14	26	37	188	15	39	370	343	571	33	28,589
Cuban	.....	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	.....	225	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	13	29	18	2	1,046
Dutch and Flemish	4	134	1	15	3	1	.....	10	2	.....	.....	22	5	29	.....	1,198
East Indian	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	124
English	8	821	6	156	5	4	10	31	30	7	42	55	29	24	3	5,320
Finnish	29	123	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	42	6	2	92	3	114	26	3,463
French	12	216	51	31	.....	2	1	7	12	6	5	25	7	10	6	3,063
German	31	3,273	2	24	2	15	3	127	7	1	15	58	33	440	7	14,418
Greek	30	587	.....	13	2	2	7	9	206	3	30	41	61	91	7	6,763
Hebrew	1	601	.....	11	.....	.....	2	17	.....	2	5	3	1	31	.....	7,702
Irish	3	484	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	5	6	4	2	14	5	3	2	2,441
Italian (north)	69	3,745	6	82	3	8	20	69	127	48	65	220	319	171	28	19,507
Italian (south)	157	36,257	22	1,421	7	16	52	24	266	65	783	505	3,520	566	64	147,828
Japanese	114	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	.....	3	398	.....	.....	14	5,323
Korean	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	188
Lithuanian	.....	913	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	7	21	25	.....	3,388
Magyar	24	10,029	.....	2	3	8	24	25	10	26	124	39	329	410	3	29,276
Mexican	1	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	173
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Polish	7	14,086	.....	226	1	1	6	50	5	158	33	42	326	800	30	46,727
Portuguese	.....	4	2	61	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	898
Roumanian	2	1,358	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	44	50	136	22	.....	5,264
Russian	3	1,924	.....	19	.....	.....	4	20	.....	5	19	35	38	95	2	7,507
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	1,951	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	1	29	4	.....	3,310
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	49	393	1	27	.....	41	.....	18	19	24	8	251	6	330	12	5,801
Scotch	4	242	1	31	.....	1	19	4	2	18	14	5	7	1	1	1,596
Slovak	18	12,800	.....	7	.....	2	9	1	38	23	34	41	277	258	13	23,573
Spanish	13	27	337	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	3	15	12	1	.....	1,977
Spanish-American	.....	16	11	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
Syrian	4	284	17	29	10	9	2	15	.....	14	8	3	27	14	1	1,700
Turkish	1	191	2	22	.....	17	.....	1	3	.....	5	9	9	1	.....	1,276
Welsh	1	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	1	.....	163
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	25	131	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Other peoples	8	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	26	.....	630
Grand total	881	104,210	632	2,261	42	159	192	654	1,019	463	1,297	2,611	5,642	4,195	275	395,073

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TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	25	.....	2	22	.....	2	2	20	10	2	....
Architects	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8	3	3	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Clergy	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	3	.....	23	.....	27	17	1	8	14	6	17	13	....
Editors	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	....
Electricians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	20	.....	4	18	1	6	5	1	6	.....	....
Engineers (professional)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	9	1	72	5	41	88	2	2	7	4	4	4	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	....
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Musicians	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	15	.....	14	114	.....	20	2	21	75	.....	....
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	....
Physicians	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	10	.....	1	.....	24	.....	5	10	1	2	5	7	28	7	....
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	1	.....	24	1	21	21	1	1	.....	22	27	5	....
Teachers	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	32	.....	38	56	.....	22	6	6	6	5	....
Other professional	2	1	1	.....	44	1	6	.....	3	3	75	1	37	85	1	7	19	9	14	47	3
Total	10	4	10	5	61	11	33	.....	34	5	340	10	203	456	8	72	63	100	189	94	3
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	1	.....	7	4	2	10	5	2	12	.....	11	5	16	156	8	43	4	50	282	1	....
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	4	1	.....	1	8	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	50	6	16	3	37	409	2	....
Blacksmiths	2	.....	11	5	.....	27	.....	1	9	.....	17	11	12	79	3	35	8	26	129	1	....
Bookbinders	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	45	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	....
Butchers	.....	1	15	1	4	22	.....	1	3	.....	8	3	16	109	2	62	5	16	58	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	.....	2	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	12	1	5	30	.....	13	.....	1	16	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	10	6	12	5	3	113	4	5	20	.....	183	108	29	219	8	260	47	177	619	10	....
Clerks and accountants	2	.....	5	.....	8	8	38	4	14	1	185	8	74	284	18	115	69	34	112	21	....
Dressmakers	10	.....	6	.....	2	9	.....	.....	2	.....	20	2	85	46	.....	43	31	25	154	.....	....

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Engineers, (locomotive, marine, and stationary)			3	2	4	45	2		9		78	9	25	67	1	3	8	63	18	7	
Engravers						1					4		1	3		3		1	4	1	
Furriers and fur workers		1	2			2							4	9	2	30					
Gardeners			2	1	9	2			4		6		15	29	9	1	6	42	15	3	
Hat and cap makers						1					2			9		31	1	3	12		
Iron and steel workers		7	3	32		32		2	10		35	18	6	37	4	15	18	16	65	1	
Jewelers	1					2			1		4		7	10		18	1	4	13		
Locksmiths			4		1	2								13		7		2	2		
Machinists		1	10	3	1	24	11	1	10		129	11	40	203	5	18	21	15	27	4	
Mariners	33				3	17	3	14	5		44	11	7	20	6	8	8	8	120	5	
Masons	5	1	4	5		108		6	5		99	2	17	73		32	14	251	279	2	
Mechanics (not specified)		2	3		22	7	7		3		38	2	31	62	2	12	7	35	74	37	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1	1		1					9	1		7		3	2	4	13		
Millers			1	1		2					2	1	1	3		1	2	2	2		
Milliners	1					3					2		15	11		11	3		10		
Miners		25	36	207	17	3,966	3	37	29		273	485	71	219	129	33	35	2,608	1,686	11	
Painters and glaziers	3	2	2		1	10	3		6		37	8	16	60	7	108	5	14	53	2	
Photographers									1		3		3	8		3		1	8	7	
Plasterers											35	4	2	2		20	12	5	23		
Plumbers							1	1	2		17			3		16	5	10	6	1	
Printers	1		2			3	4		1		10		2	16	2	14	2	6	8		
Saddlers and harness-makers					1	2	1							4		1			3		
Seamstresses	11		1			2					2		8	11		15	16	3	11		
Shipwrights											6		1	1						1	
Shoemakers		1	8	1	2	19		1	3		12	5	5	58	16	93	3	49	617	1	
Stokers	2		2	2		22					12	2	3	16	1	2	15	15	30		
Stonecutters			1			17			1		19	8	2	5	1	1	3	79	69		
Tailors	2	2	22	6	21	72	4	10	6		17	16	11	126	4	1,413	5	44	546	12	
Tanners and curriers						6		1				1		6	2	2			3		
Textile workers (not specified)		2				12			3		50	55	2	8	12	3	16	3	136		
Tinners			3	1		2			1		5	2	2	14	2	23		3	17		
Tobacco workers	12		10			7	809		14		2		1	14	6	38		7	38		
Upholsterers									1		2	1	1	8		6					
Watch and clock makers						4					4	1	8	6	1	19			12	1	
Weavers and spinners			3			2			15		66	28	56	43	4	11	14	33	46		
Wheelwrights			3			1					1		1	8		2					
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	1			10					4		3	18		3		4	15		
Other skilled	12		3		302	23	17		14		78	5	34	85	8	26	18	26	42	170	
Total	108	59	190	279	404	4,640	919	87	210	1	1,552	814	650	2,318	269	2,640	409	3,726	5,807	301	

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TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	5	1	28	1	8	17	1	16	6	2	16	.....	....
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	7	.....	1	3	1	5	3	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	13	4	5	20	1	19	14	22	53	.....	....
Farm laborers	169	8	2	36	33	434	.....	5	7	.....	5	3	39	51	79	1	.....	1,101	524	2,796	133
Farmers	11	.....	34	90	214	534	3	16	32	3	83	89	81	530	38	18	51	122	367	232	8
Fishermen	5	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	10	.....	.....	3	7	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	60	.....	.....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	15	14	9	1	1	21	3	20	1
Laborers	317	131	481	5,411	1,893	20,785	36	822	547	99	807	1,697	534	5,858	5,796	2,456	587	11,969	124,914	542	25
Manufacturers	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	10	.....	1	.....	19	.....	3	10	1	75	.....	2	4	.....	....
Merchants and dealers	5	13	4	21	841	54	71	4	18	10	143	4	156	407	263	673	18	223	505	252	....
Servants	126	3	76	23	150	321	10	12	35	.....	363	163	353	1,059	65	247	741	370	2,151	160	2
Other miscellaneous	25	5	5	8	67	93	21	5	12	.....	154	23	110	129	52	119	60	91	182	128	1
Total	659	160	604	5,592	3,211	22,246	155	875	660	114	1,627	1,991	1,309	8,104	6,305	3,626	1,479	13,927	128,784	4,133	170
No occupation (including women and children)	112	11	247	89	222	1,692	982	84	294	4	1,801	648	901	3,540	181	1,364	490	1,754	13,048	795	15
Grand total	889	234	1,051	5,965	3,898	28,589	2,089	1,046	1,198	124	5,320	3,463	3,063	14,418	6,763	7,702	2,441	19,507	147,828	5,323	188

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Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors		1						4		1	1	2	14		1					118
Architects		1							1	22	6		9	2	3			2	1	63
Clergy		2			3		1	4		16	1		1	2						188
Editors		4								2	4	1	3							20
Electricians		3			7			2	1	11	12	3	10	6	1	1	2	1		100
Engineers (professional)	1	7	2		5	2		5		39		1	2	3						333
Lawyers										1										24
Literary and scientific persons										1	3		3	2	2		1	1	2	22
Musicians	1	11			9			2		3	2	5	1	13						315
Officials (government)		1	3			1		3		1			1							57
Physicians		3	2		1	2		4		5		1	3	7		2		4	2	145
Sculptors and artists	1	3			2	1		3		6	2	1	4	2	4				1	163
Teachers		3			4	1		8		12	1	1	3	2			2	2		223
Other professional		6	4	5	4	1	1	6		36	6	2	5	6		1	1	3	1	447
Total	3	44	12	5	35	8	2	41	2	156	38	16	56	46	10	4	5	17	7	2,218
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	1	19			36	1	3	12	1	16	7	4	9	1		1	1	1		732
Barbers and hairdressers		20			6	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2					2		600
Blacksmiths	12	50		1	85	2	5	11	2	44	25	30	3	2	3	1	1	3	1	657
Bookbinders	2				1		2			5		1								31
Brewers		2			4			1		2	7	13								78
Butchers	2	26			45	3	3	23		11	1	10								456
Cabinetmakers	3	22			29			1	1	18	113	73	16	2	8	6	4	16		181
Carpenters and joiners	26	124			228	4	7	105	7	423	113	6	56	10	15	4	6	23		3,000
Clerks and accountants	5	33	11		20	4	1	29		70	36	6	16	2	8	6	4	16		1,329
Dressmakers		16	1		13			3		49	5	4	2	10	6	1	1	8		544

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TABLE XXIII.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
SKILLED—continued.																				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	23	2	.....	12	.....	1	5	.....	57	19	2	7	2	.....	1	5	3	.....	484
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	59
Gardeners	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	181
Hat and cap makers	.....	4	.....	.....	7	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Iron and steel workers	10	52	.....	.....	127	1	9	27	3	45	28	65	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	671
Jewelers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Locksmiths	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Machinists	16	65	1	.....	72	1	5	17	1	128	53	28	1	4	7	2	2	3	1	941
Mariners	.....	3	3	.....	1	11	.....	5	.....	243	8	4	47	2	.....	1	.....	24	.....	664
Masons	.....	30	.....	.....	32	1	1	8	2	30	55	12	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1,087
Mechanics (not specified)	4	19	.....	.....	34	.....	1	1	2	38	8	8	13	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	478
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	2	6	2	7	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	80
Millers	1	5	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Milliners	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Miners	149	1,213	3	.....	1,261	.....	62	219	204	114	155	1,965	22	2	28	41	25	1	11	15,345
Painters and glaziers	4	24	.....	.....	39	1	5	19	2	49	14	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
Photographers	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	129
Plumbers	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	10	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	114
Printers	.....	5	1	.....	8	1	.....	3	.....	4	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	102
Saddlers and harness-makers	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Seamstresses	1	6	.....	.....	27	1	.....	3	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	135

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Shipwrights										3	1								13
Shoemakers	12	39			64	6	4	13	2	16	5	16	7		5	2		2	1	1,088
Stokers	8	18			39	20	5	10	2	27	6	41	173		1		1		1	476
Stonecutters		2			1			1	1	10	27	7	16		1		1			273
Tailors	32	76			127	2	7	239	7	29	7	34	9		5	1	1	2		2,917
Tanners and curriers		6			10	1				9	1	9								57
Textile workers (not specified)	18	13			215	57	1	26	6	9	23	33			9	1	1			714
Tinners	1	5			3		2	6		3	2						2			99
Tobacco workers	1	58	5		14			11	2	4		19	260			1		2		1,335
Upholsterers		3			5				1	5	2									35
Watch and clock makers		4			2			2		5	1	2	1							73
Weavers and spinners	1	7			84	5	1	5		5	13	5	1		10		2			460
Wheelwrights	2	7			4					3	1	2								35
Wood workers (not specified)		8			11			1		6	3	5			1					94
Other skilled	5	17	3		66		5	18		44	21	37	25	1		1		4		1,110
Total	318	2,049	30	1	2,790	124	137	857	249	1,588	711	2,478	692	31	109	69	58	109	18	37,801
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents		7			5			2		3	8		6	1	6					145
Bankers													1							35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	2			16	1	2	10		12	3	9							1	224
Farm laborers	6	58			58	2	11	17	5	27		52	12		5	9		6	9	5,703
Farmers	23	502	2		377	30	122	97	34	308	24	506	52	4	19	22	4	7	21	4,710
Fishermen		3				42				19			2					2		176
Hotel keepers	1	2			3			2		1		2	1		1					112
Laborers	2,403	22,065	19		35,170	423	4,687	5,234	2,586	1,575	180	16,592	478	32	820	1,079	29	38	552	279,669
Manufacturers					10			1	2		4		11		1				1	159
Merchants and dealers	8	57	7		69	4	13	135	2	31	17	20	243	54	377	41	4	24	4	4,790
Servants	63	884	10	1	1,123	91	48	181	78	765	94	656	50	16	39	11	9	45	6	10,600
Other miscellaneous	14	118	11		184	3	22	50	11	130	33	23	58	2	17	5	4	9	2	2,086
Total	2,521	23,698	49	1	37,015	596	4,905	5,729	2,718	2,871	363	17,960	914	109	1,285	1,167	50	131	596	308,409
No occupation (including women and children)	546	3,485	82		6,887	170	220	880	341	1,186	484	3,119	315	147	296	36	50	118	9	46,645
Grand total	3,388	29,276	173	7	46,727	898	5,264	7,507	3,310	5,801	1,596	23,573	1,977	333	1,700	1,276	163	375	630	395,073

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TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Ind. T.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors							2			13				7					
Architects	2				8	2								7					
Clergy					19	1	9		1	2		2		15	2		2		1
Editors					1					1		1		2			1		
Electricians			2		13	1	2			1				6					
Engineers (professional)	2		2		13	6	3	1		2				18	1				
Lawyers					1					1	1			2					
Literary and scientific persons					2									3					
Musicians					8		5		4					15	2				
Officials (government)	1				4		1		15										
Physicians			1		16		1			4	1	4		7			1		
Sculptors and artists					7	1	2							11	1		1		
Teachers					18		5		3	4	1	3		21			1		1
Other professional		1			118	1	2		3	3	1	7		26	1		1	1	
Total	5	1	5		228	12	32	1	26	31	4	17		140	7		7	1	2
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1				25	2	10	1		10		2	1	42	3			2	
Barbers and hairdressers					11	1	9			6	1			31	1			1	1
Blacksmiths	2		1	1	11	5	17			2			3	70	5			4	2
Bookbinders						1	1							5					
Brewers					1	2	1	1	1					8					1
Butchers					13	3	4		4			4		62				1	
Cabinetmakers					6		9					1		40	1				
Carpenters and joiners	2	1	5	2	240	22	70	6	6	18		3	3	270	8		3	7	5
Clerks and accountants	2	1	1	2	83	9	8	1	5	27	2	11	1	79	4		1	11	1
Dressmakers					17	1	8		1	3				45			1	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	1	1		2	55	8	6		3	8		5	1	36	4		2		8
Engravers									1					4					
Gardeners			1		36	1	8		3				3	17					1
Hat and cap makers							1							2					
Iron and steel workers	4		1	1	8	24	12							106	12		2	1	
Jewelers					1									4					
Locksmiths							1					1		6					
Machinists			2		29	1	40	1		1	1	1		92	12		3		
Mariners	3		1		78	1	5		1	86		1		23					
Masons	5		2		112	16	26		4	2	4			84	7	2	1		2
Mechanics (not specified)	1		3		57	1	28			2	1	3		25	4		1		
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)					2	1	3							10					

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Millers					2		1							6	1				1
Milliners					2	1	1							5					
Miners	25	19	90	18	432	764	72	2	6	1	5		96	1,045	227	7	48	123	6
Painters and glaziers	1			1	25	1	9			4	1	2		54	1				
Photographers					6		2		1					3					
Plasterers					15		1		3	1				3	1				
Plumbers					12	2	1			1				3	1				
Printers					2		1		1		1			10					
Saddlers and harnessmakers							3					1		1					
Seamstresses	2				3		7		1	12				6					
Shipwrights					1														
Shoemakers					17	1	31	2	4	2		1		62	2			1	
Stokers					15		3			10				33	8		2		
Stonecutters	1		2		4	4	12				1			20	2		3		
Tailors				1	40	1	19	1		5		10		144	6		2	1	
Tanners and curriers					1									5					
Textile workers (not specified)							4							5					
Tinners					3		3			1				6	1				
Tobacco workers							5			1,060				3			1		
Upholsterers					1		1							3				1	
Watch and clock makers					1	1	2							5				1	
Weavers and spinners			1		1		18							4					
Wheelwrights														10	2				
Woodworkers (not specified)					4	3	4							12	1			2	
Other skilled			10		454	13	29	1	2	51		4	8	68	5		1		1
Total	50	22	120	28	1,826	890	496	16	47	1,313	17	50	116	2,577	319	9	71	157	29
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	1				4	1								12					1
Bankers					1					2		3							
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					5	2	6		1	1				28	6	1			
Farm laborers	7		2	7	487	39	47	3	1	180	2	2,914	13	268	139		3	4	
Farmers	2	1	6		467	32	72	12		27	7	33	19	452	37	2	29	14	3
Fishermen					35					6				6	1				
Hotel keepers		2			11		1		1				4	4	1			1	
Laborers	262	6	300	32	5,004	1,604	6,630	412	273	319	59	459	168	21,207	3,343	27	265	278	82
Manufacturers					2		8			17		1		3	1				
Merchants and dealers	10	2	26	2	1,015	25	44	4	5	72	18	31	5	180	26		5	7	11
Servants	16	1	6	3	361	48	311	13	14	74	5	27	11	667	38		17	12	7
Other miscellaneous	2	3			159	9	44	1	3	72		21	2	99	11		2	5	2
Total	300	15	340	44	7,551	1,760	7,163	445	298	770	91	3,489	222	22,926	3,603	30	321	321	106
No occupation (including women and children)	33	2	27	9	1,090	251	1,310	89	46	962	11	560	30	3,082	226	4	62	85	48
Grand total	388	40	492	81	10,695	2,913	9,001	551	417	3,076	123	4,116	368	28,725	4,155	43	461	564	185

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TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	3							1					1		74			1	
Architects	1				1			2					1		28			2	
Clergy	10	1	4	6	1	3		1			1		8	1	61			11	
Editors				2											10				
Electricians			2	5		1		1					3		40	1		4	
Engineers (professional)		1	2	6	2			4	1		1	1	11		192			15	
Lawyers	1														13			1	
Literary and scientific persons				1				1					2		11			1	
Musicians	4		1	12	11	3		7		1		7	28		162			5	
Officials (government)	2			1				1					1		26				
Physicians	2		1	3	1			3					4		80				
Sculptors and artists	1			3	1			1					7		111			2	
Teachers		1	7	13	3	1		2	1				5		100			5	1
Other professional	7		5	5	1	4		3			1		10		189			5	
Total	31	3	22	57	21	12		27	2	1	3	8	81	1	1,097	1		52	1
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	2		5	22	5	4		8			1	2	25		437			22	
Barbers and hairdressers	2		9	35	3	1		4				3	33		341			20	
Blacksmiths	3	2	23	28	11	7		8	1	1	4		39		195			41	
Bookbinders				2	2	1									14			2	
Brewers				1	3			7	1				2		25			6	
Butchers	2		8	19	6	7		6	1	6			19		205		1	20	
Cabinetmakers			7	4	6	3	1	6			1		8		57			16	
Carpenters and joiners	10	2	30	105	51	55	2	43	9	11	2	1	145	7	1,240		6	93	
Clerks and accountants	17	1	6	64	10	17	1	7	2	1		4	40		688	1	1	21	1
Dressmakers	2	1	12	28	4	5		2	1	2	2		18		328		1	10	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	8	4	4	19	9	6	4	9	5	3	1	5	17		119		2	19	1
Engravers				1									1		11				
Furriers and fur workers													2		50			2	
Gardeners	2	2	1	4	1	3		1	2				1		57			5	
Hat and cap makers			2	6									10		43			3	
Iron and steel workers	1		3	22	16	5		6				1	13	2	147			69	
Jewelers	1			3	1	1							4	1	46			1	
Locksmiths			1	1	1			1		1			2		23			2	
Machinists	5		8	77	19	4		7	2	2	1		71		271		4	45	
Mariners	8	5	4	32	4	6	7	10			1	1	25	1	271		1	6	
Masons	7	3	16	29	16	14	3	33	9	3	6	2	45	2	331	1	3	56	4
Mechanics (not specified)	1		1	16	4	3		5	1		1		19	1	169			18	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			1	5	1	1			1				4		26			2	

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Millers		1	1	7	4	1		3					8		11			1	
Milliners			1	1		2							1		50			1	
Miners	9	1	27	106	691	703	12	114	227	12	55	3	204	50	1,509		6	1,170	32
Painters and glaziers	1	2	10	26	7	6		1			2		17		272			10	
Photographers				1									2		24				
Plasterers					3	1		1		1			1		90			1	
Plumbers	1		4	6		1	1						10	1	57			2	
Printers		1		8		2		1		1			2		55				
Saddlers and harnessmakers				1	1	3		1							11			2	
Seamstresses			5	13		1						1	4		70			2	
Shipwrights															7			1	
Shoemakers	4		13	100	13	6		15		2		8	63		535			30	
Stokers			1	10	7	1		3					16		258			13	
Stonecutters	1	3	1	28	5	1		1				3	4		68			13	
Tailors	5	2	43	81	14	10	1	13	2	3	1		77		2,032			49	1
Tanners and curriers		1		6									5		18			7	
Textile workers (not specified)		10		404	1	5						24	158		34			2	
Tinners			2	6	1			3							41			8	
Tobacco workers			2	19								1	28		170			1	
Upholsterers			1	3	1								2		17			1	
Watch and clock makers				3				1					4		44			2	
Weavers and spinners	1	5		149		1						11	84		74			6	
Wheelwrights					2			1			1		1		8			3	
Woodworkers (not specified)			3	3		2							5		18			5	
Other skilled	10		15	33	12	4	2	12	1	2	4	2	38	6	111			33	1
Total	103	46	270	1,537	935	893	34	333	265	51	83	72	1,277	71	10,678	2	25	1,842	40
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	2			9									6	1	77		1	4	
Bankers	1			1		1		1					1		17			1	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1			9	3	3		8					11	3	76			6	
Farm laborers	8	11	1	52	93	33	6	107	16	5	7	1	26	2	488		3	85	4
Farmers	27	2	17	89	160	171	3	243	21	30	17	1	85	1	603		37	405	3
Fishermen				26	4	2		1					3		54				
Hotel keepers				1	1	2		2	3	1			1	1	49			1	
Laborers	255	505	1,619	10,517	5,588	2,680	65	3,869	559	412	209	355	13,506	86	84,086	104	109	17,856	68
Manufacturers	1	1	1	3	3			1					4		99	1		2	
Merchants and dealers	57	6	20	145	25	13	13	34	9	5	11	5	90	6	2,064	5	3	81	1
Servants	12	7	78	692	127	73	6	85	9	10	3	21	791	4	4,508	2	11	354	
Other miscellaneous	10	5	4	169	18	28	2	19	10		2	8	122		666	1	4	86	1
Total	374	537	1,740	11,713	6,022	3,006	95	4,370	627	463	249	391	14,646	104	92,787	113	168	18,881	77
No occupation (including women and children)	127	77	292	2,359	767	329	14	470	40	60	19	57	2,929	15	18,209	18	20	1,997	7
Grand total	635	663	2,324	15,666	7,745	4,240	143	5,200	934	575	354	528	18,933	191	122,771	134	213	22,772	125

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TABLE XXIV.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Occupation.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																
Actors	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	118
Architects	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	63
Clergy	2	7	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	188
Editors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Electricians	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	100
Engineers (professional)	.....	32	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	6	.....	333
Lawyers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24
Literary and scientific persons	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Musicians	1	28	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	315
Officials (government)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	57
Physicians	1	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	145
Sculptors and artists	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	163
Teachers	.....	12	4	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	223
Other professional	6	32	5	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	447
Total	12	146	35	10	1	1	3	10	1	1	9	21	3	26	.....	2,218
SKILLED.																
Bakers	.....	64	3	12	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	3	1	1	9	.....	732
Barbers and hairdressers	1	67	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	4	.....	600
Blacksmiths	2	122	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	6	4	22	1	657
Bookbinders	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Brewers	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	78
Butchers	1	40	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	.....	456
Cabinetmakers	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	181
Carpenters and joiners	13	362	7	13	2	2	6	18	7	8	5	22	10	37	5	3,000
Clerks and accountants	4	106	27	8	1	1	.....	12	.....	2	7	13	2	15	.....	1,329
Dressmakers	1	40	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	544
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	66	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	4	7	.....	15	1	484
Engravers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Furriers and fur workers	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	59
Gardeners	4	14	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	181
Hat and cap makers	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Iron and steel workers	.....	166	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	15	22	.....	671
Jewelers	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Locksmiths	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	49
Machinists	.....	184	1	21	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	6	.....	.....	19	.....	941
Mariners	6	41	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	9	10	3	3	.....	664
Masons	1	171	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	3	6	19	13	2	1,087
Mechanics (not specified)	2	81	5	3	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	5	2	7	1	478
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	5	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	80

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Millers	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	65
Milliners	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73
Miners	44	6,180	.....	9	.....	10	7	30	224	6	60	199	393	205	61	15,345
Painters and glaziers	.....	49	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	512
Photographers	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	47
Plasterers	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	129
Plumbers	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	114
Printers	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	102
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Seamstresses	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	135
Shipwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	13
Shoemakers	.....	138	5	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	4	4	12	.....	1,088
Stokers	2	83	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	476
Stonecutters	.....	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	39	4	4	1	3	.....	273
Tailors	3	296	1	19	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	7	8	9	1	2,917
Tanners and curriers	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	57
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	28	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	714
Tinners	1	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	99
Tobacco workers	.....	36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1,335
Upholsterers	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Watch and clock makers	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	73
Weavers and spinners	.....	65	.....	36	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	460
Wheelwrights	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	9	.....	94
Other skilled	16	104	9	6	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	3	11	8	4	1	1,110
Total	104	8,706	93	221	5	15	21	120	252	77	125	320	507	452	73	37,801
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Agents	2	11	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	145
Bankers	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	35
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	45	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	224
Farm laborers	14	409	1	16	2	8	11	8	26	3	9	18	79	28	7	5,703
Farmers	54	1,164	51	7	1	17	5	48	11	5	12	92	22	84	7	4,710
Fishermen	13	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	.....	176
Hotel keepers	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	112
Laborers	564	82,320	10	1,426	24	82	103	304	640	304	1,017	1,809	4,616	3,119	153	279,669
Manufacturers	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	159
Merchants and dealers	24	311	174	18	1	1	7	27	9	4	13	63	29	21	7	4,790
Servants	18	1,744	58	120	.....	5	7	15	21	7	21	31	49	79	1	10,600
Other miscellaneous	24	265	20	11	1	1	4	7	4	.....	7	68	61	23	.....	2,086
Total	718	86,286	324	1,605	30	114	138	413	713	323	1,079	2,107	4,859	3,367	175	308,409
No occupation (including women and children)	47	9,072	180	425	6	29	30	111	53	62	84	163	273	350	27	46,645
Grand total	881	104,210	632	2,261	42	159	192	654	1,019	463	1,297	2,611	5,642	4,195	275	395,073

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TABLE XXV.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE.

Country of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	46,655	.....	36	.....	9	19	1	5	.....	.....	.....	67	19	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	46,816
Belgium	.....	676	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	685
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	15	.....	2,015	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2,039
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	442	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	444
France, including Corsica	.....	2	.....	1	3,083	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	10	.....	3,115
German Empire	42	1	.....	.....	18	5,112	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15	.....	13	.....	5,207
Greece	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2,770
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	9	.....	.....	.....	22	5	1	45,958	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	46,003
Netherlands	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	647
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	333
Roumania	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647
Russian Empire	36	1	1	.....	7	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,289	.....	1	2	.....	23	.....	16,369
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	.....	2	8	822
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	817	.....	.....	6	.....	825
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	4	.....	437
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116	3	.....	1,147
United Kingdom	3	.....	.....	.....	19	16	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	1	1	16,098	2	16,161
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
Total Europe	46,792	681	2,056	443	3,190	5,173	2,783	45,976	653	1,026	333	683	16,318	813	819	442	1,133	16,170	34	145,518
China	.....	2	.....	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	42	.....	64
Japan	.....	1	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	31
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	32
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total Asia	.....	3	.....	1	13	11	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	92	.....	129
Africa	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	15
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	32

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Pacific islands, not specified					6	2		3										4	1	16
British North America	253	22	52	3	217	37	3	1,442	15	8		8	97		12	9	6	1,013		3,197
British Honduras					3	4														7
Other Central America	3			4	25	10		12					1	6				31		92
Mexico	7	9			90	40	1	24						25		12		47		255
South America	3				71	47		6		1	5			21				49		203
West Indies	4	3		5	62	15		15	2	3	3			103				87		302
United States	1					2							2	2				1		8
Other countries					9															9
Grand total	47,064	718	2,108	456	3,688	5,342	2,787	47,479	671	1,044	341	691	16,418	970	832	464	1,139	17,536	35	149,783
Male	43,177	604	2,096	296	2,538	3,906	2,726	44,488	553	814	257	650	14,761	789	599	303	1,112	12,282	25	131,976
Female	3,887	114	12	160	1,150	1,436	61	2,991	118	230	84	41	1,657	181	233	161	27	5,254	10	17,807

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary		2				2		3		5		5	2	13	5	1,833		48,684	44,644	4,040
Belgium												4	3	7	6	53		758	641	117
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro																114		2,153	2,143	10
Denmark										2	1		1	1	4	52		505	330	175
France, including Corsica				2		2	3		3	2		74	20	88	67	146		3,520	2,393	1,127
German Empire	1	4				5	2	2		8	1	85	34	83	45	273		5,745	4,201	1,544
Greece				2		2				6		6	1	3	1	168		2,957	2,893	64
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1			1		2	10			14		22	38	55	55	3,282		49,481	46,112	3,369
Netherlands	1					1			2		1	3		4	5	45		708	585	123
Norway	2					2		1		6		1			10	220		1,267	984	283
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands										5				11	2	53		404	313	91
Roumania																42		689	644	45
Russian Empire		1		4		5	6			3		4	1	22	9	888		17,307	15,489	1,818
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands												39	77	12	435	54		1,439	1,193	246
Sweden	1					1		1		7		5	4	1	18	254		1,116	752	364
Switzerland											1	12	5	9	4	31		499	332	167
Turkey in Europe							1					2			3	61		1,214	1,184	30
United Kingdom	6	10	5	2	1	24	19	38	1	88	24	69	36	59	160	1,508		18,187	12,578	5,609
Other Europe							1	1					1					27	24	3
Total Europe	12	17	5	11	1	46	42	46	6	146	28	331	223	368	829	9,077		156,660	137,435	19,225

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TABLE XXV.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, ETC.—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
China	1,476	.....	2	.....	....	1,478	....	.....	15	.....	.....	37	116	16	445	1	....	2,172	2,079	93
Japan	2	2,260	.....	.....	....	2,262	....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	2,305	1,985	320
India	1	.....	146	.....	....	147	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	187	170	17
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	460	....	460	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	10	26	57	....	569	498	71
Other Asia	8	.....	.....	.....	42	50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	12	....	67	59	8
Total Asia	1,487	2,260	148	460	42	4,397	3	.....	15	12	.....	48	123	29	474	70	....	5,300	4,791	509
Africa	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2	193	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	6	.....	....	226	182	44
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2	1	1	.....	....	4	1	621	.....	11	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	....	675	492	183
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	142	110	32
British North America	3	10	7	40	3	63	9	10	.....	6,287	1	39	21	42	281	104	....	10,054	8,027	2,027
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	131	102	6	1	.....	4	2	....	254	184	70
Other Central America	7	1	.....	1	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,232	8	6	12	20	....	1,384	1,001	383
Mexico	20	3	.....	8	....	31	1	.....	.....	4	15	15	1,564	44	15	5	....	1,949	1,478	471
South America	.....	3	.....	.....	....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	9	42	1,406	62	29	....	1,757	1,268	489
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	17	....	17	3	.....	.....	5	5	30	9	34	7,523	123	....	8,051	5,614	2,437
United States	.....	8	.....	.....	1	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	133,251	....	133,292	105,556	27,736
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	8	3
Grand total	1,533	2,303	161	538	50	4,585	253	688	147	6,597	154	1,713	1,996	1,935	9,220	142,682	2	319,755	.....	.....
Male	1,460	1,980	146	467	47	4,100	200	499	112	5,064	94	1,265	1,558	1,435	6,624	113,217	2	.....	266,146	.....
Female	73	323	15	71	3	485	53	189	35	1,533	60	448	438	500	2,596	29,465	....	.....	.....	53,609

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Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, discussed more in detail under subtitle 4 hereof (p. 125), relate exclusively to the question of Japanese immigration and the enforcement of the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907, putting in effect the proviso to section 1 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, in accordance with the general understanding with Japan for the control of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes to the continental territory of the United States.

Table A (p. 90) shows that during the fiscal year 1907, 31,798 Japanese aliens applied for admission to the United States, 20,727 of whom sought entry to Hawaii and 11,071 to the mainland; that during the fiscal year 1908, 18,941 Japanese aliens applied for admission, of whom 8,754 sought entry to Hawaii and 10,187 made application at mainland ports. Of those applying in 1907, 30,645 were admitted and 1,153 rejected; and of those applying in 1908, 18,238 were admitted and 703 rejected. As the table is segregated by months, it is an easy matter to compare the monthly admissions and rejections.

In enforcing the President's proclamation regarding Japanese laborers it soon became apparent that a workably definite classification to distinguish laborers from nonlaborers would have to be adopted. This was done in paragraph (*j*) of rule 21 of the regulations approved July 1, 1907.

Tables B (p. 90) and C (p. 91) cover admissions to and departures from continental United States of Japanese classified in accordance with said rule, arranged also by months. A total of 9,544 Japanese, consisting of 5,503 nonlaborers and 4,041 laborers, have been admitted to continental United States during the fiscal year, and a total of 5,718, consisting of 3,195 nonlaborers and 2,523 laborers, have departed from continental United States during the same period; so that the net increase in the population in continental territory by Japanese immigration has been 3,826.

Table D (p. 91) covers, by months, the admissions and departures of Japanese at Honolulu, Hawaii, showing that 8,694 were admitted and 1,058 departed during the fiscal year; so that the net increase in the Japanese population of Hawaii has been 7,636.

In Table E (p. 92) are furnished certain interesting and pertinent items regarding the status, occupations, and character of passports of the 485 Japanese who applied for admission to continental United States during the month of June, 1908. Prior to said month the various details concerning the understanding with Japan itself, as well as with respect to its enforcement and the keeping of statistics thereunder, had not assumed sufficiently definite shape to permit of such segregation as that given for said month.

In Table F (p. 94) a similar arrangement is made regarding the 339 Japanese who applied for admission to the Territory of Hawaii during the month of June, 1908. As these tables are illustrative of the purport of the agreement and show what has been, and afford reasonable assurance as to what can be, accomplished by the enforcement of such agreement, a discussion of the various features thereof is inserted under subtitle 4 (p. 125), and no comment is needed at this point.

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TABLE A.—ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS OF JAPANESE APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND HAWAII, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907 AND 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1907.						1908.					
	Mainland.		Hawaii.		Total.		Mainland.		Hawaii.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
July	551	28	1,143	0	1,694	28	1,158	123	1,073	8	2,231	131
August	846	30	1,240	6	2,086	36	1,153	52	629	6	1,782	58
September	657	83	1,218	25	1,875	108	1,060	61	957	4	2,017	65
October	608	28	1,749	7	2,357	35	1,136	94	603	4	1,739	98
November	672	28	896	36	1,568	64	1,170	67	1,086	4	2,256	71
December	877	97	3,118	43	3,995	140	717	50	580	5	1,297	55
January	1,359	133	2,254	113	3,613	246	495	52	924	0	1,419	52
February	813	94	2,622	24	3,435	118	468	31	856	5	1,324	36
March	1,033	146	2,403	30	3,436	176	491	39	590	12	1,081	51
April	728	78	1,485	8	2,213	86	602	20	431	1	1,033	21
May	952	50	1,213	16	2,165	66	648	15	630	7	1,278	22
June	1,134	46	1,074	4	2,208	50	446	39	335	4	781	43
Total	10,230	841	20,415	312	30,645	1,153	9,544	643	8,694	60	18,238	703
Total arrivals	11,071		20,727		31,798		10,187		8,754		18,941	

TABLE B.—JAPANESE ADMITTED TO CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, CLASSIFIED AS NONLABORERS AND LABORERS.

Occupation.	1907.						1908.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Nonlaborers:													
Actors	1	33	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	54
Clergy	8	3	3	4	2	3	.....	6	4	1	2	1	37
Editors	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	18
Government officials	1	9	3	3	7	3	.....	6	2	4	1	6	45
Sculptors and artists	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	9
Teachers	8	13	5	6	8	3	2	2	1	.....	1	1	50
Other professional	6	11	14	10	11	5	1	2	1	4	2	3	70
Clerks	3	24	11	16	26	8	13	9	10	19	12	3	154
Farmers	118	82	57	53	45	46	30	12	19	18	21	17	518
Merchants	96	99	83	96	155	98	47	56	55	91	51	24	951
Restaurant and hotel keepers	10	13	13	10	15	13	7	8	9	9	17	6	130
Students	200	260	232	258	299	221	99	99	128	109	65	48	2,018
Other occupations not laborers under rule 21 (*j*)	9	15	16	9	25	12	8	8	9	19	12	8	150
No occupation, including women and children	105	147	76	19	152	112	88	96	81	106	172	145	1,299
Total	571	712	515	485	751	533	296	304	323	389	361	263	5,503
Laborers:													
Working students	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	40	10	57	67	6	234
Barbers	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	5	1	28
Carpenters	1	3	5	1	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	.....	27
Tailors	5	3	.....	8	4	3	4	1	2	2	4	.....	36
Other artisans	6	14	12	9	14	8	8	6	2	12	7	1	99
Cooks	4	8	14	10	14	3	6	3	3	14	9	8	96
Farm laborers	71	40	91	74	193	59	62	52	96	70	134	89	1,031
Gardeners	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	1	3	2	.....	18
Laborers	53	141	217	209	171	92	48	43	39	36	40	64	1,153
Servants	6	8	7	7	12	7	1	6	2	2	8	5	71
Other occupations included under head of laborers by rule 21 (*j*)	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	9	7	9	12	8	9	67
Total	151	221	347	324	419	184	199	164	168	213	287	183	2,860
In transit	436	220	198	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181
Total admitted	1,158	1,153	1,060	1,136	1,170	717	495	468	491	602	648	446	9,544

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TABLE C.—JAPANESE DEPARTED FROM CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, CLASSIFIED AS NONLABORERS AND LABORERS.

Occupation.	1907.						1908.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	
Nonlaborers:													
Actors	2				3	1							6
Clergy	3			7	1		1	2	4				18
Editors	1			1	1		1			1			5
Government officials	5	2	1	6	4	1	1	3	7	1		3	34
Sculptors and artists							1	2	1			4	8
Teachers	1	2				2		1		4		18	28
Other professional		13	13	16	15	20	4	10	20	14	2	90	217
Clerks		16		12	6	5	4		1	15	1	26	86
Farmers	15	44	5	276	134	57	52	13	8	30	29	130	793
Merchants	15	40	58	82	123	52	26	35	93	30	9	165	728
Restaurant and hotel keepers	2	4	3	12	18	6	3	5	7	4	3	3	70
Students	16	5	13	21	11	20	9	8	16	7	12	15	153
Other occupations not laborers under rule 21 (j)	3	21	3	37	2	17	6	8	4	4		1	106
No occupation, including women and children	19	47	46	260	99	53	59	44	51	66	35	164	943
Total	82	194	142	730	417	234	167	131	212	176	91	619	3,195
Laborers:													
Working students													
Barbers	1	2		2	1	1	1	1		2			11
Carpenters			2	3	1	2	1		9	1		40	59
Tailors		4		1		14	4	2	3	7	2	1	38
Other artisans				1		2	1	50	60	4	40	55	213
Cooks	5	1	3	10	6	7	6	1	11	7	2	10	69
Farm laborers		7	5	8	7	13	12	4	1			3	60
Gardeners	2	1		1	4				1			1	10
Laborers	16	63	125	149	267	117	57	61	46	72	44	314	1,331
Servants		4	1	29	77	63	1	50	20	14	32	112	403
Other occupations included under head of laborers by rule 21 (j)	7	16	7	52	32	127	23	11	23	6	2	23	329
Total	31	98	143	256	395	346	106	180	174	113	122	559	2,523
Total departed	113	292	285	986	812	580	273	311	386	289	213	1,178	5,718

TABLE D.—JAPANESE ADMITTED TO AND DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Admitted.	Departed.	Month.	Admitted.	Departed.
July	1,073	66	February	856	57
August	629	87	March	590	117
September	957	142	April	431	120
October	603	82	May	630	156
November	1,086	58	June	335	90
December	580	51			
January	924	32	Total	8,694	1,058

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TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1908, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS REGARDING STATUS, OCCUPATIONS, AND PASSPORTS.

	In possession of proper passport.																Without proper passport.			Total with and without proper passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.											Total with proper passports.										
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, or children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, or parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists: Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, or parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists—Laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Rule 21 (j) laborers.	Total.							
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.								Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	52	94	146	146	33	179	.....	.....	.....	81	406	56	279	183	462		14	9	a 23	293	192	485
Disposition:																						
Admitted	49	93	142	130	33	163	.....	.....	.....	72	377	55	251	181	432		12	2	14	263	183	446
Debarred	3	1	4	16	....	16	.....	.....	.....	9	29	1	28	2	30		2	7	9	30	9	39
Sex:																						
Male	47	92	139	16	27	43	.....	.....	.....	69	251	53	132	172	304		12	7	19	144	179	323
Female	5	2	7	130	6	136	.....	.....	.....	12	155	3	147	11	158		2	2	4	149	13	162
Came from:																						
Japan	52	94	146	146	33	179	.....	.....	.....	81	406	55	279	182	461		10	9	19	289	191	480
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1		4	....	4	4	1	5
Arrived via:																						
Seattle	39	82	121	112	31	143	.....	.....	.....	62	326	36	213	149	362		1	....	1	214	149	363
San Francisco	6	4	10	24	1	25	.....	.....	.....	9	44	1	39	6	45		4	....	4	43	6	49
Canada	5	8	13	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	10	34	19	25	28	53		8	7	15	33	35	68
Mexico	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2		1	2	3	3	2	5
Resided in United States:																						
After Jan. 1, 1907	36	41	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	36	41	77		5	2	7	41	43	84
Before Jan. 1, 1907	16	53	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	16	53	69		.....	2	2	16	55	71
Total former residents	52	94	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	52	94	146		5	4	9	57	98	155

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Relationship to resident:																						
Parents				1		1					1		1		1	1		1	2		2
Wives				117	4	121					121		117	4	121	1		1	118	4	122
Children				28	29	57					57		28	29	57				28	29	57
Total parents, wives, and children				146	33	179					179		146	33	179	2		2	148	33	181
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to United States	48	93	141	145	33	178				69	388	55	262	181	443							
Limited to United States and other countries	4	1	5	1		1				11	17	1	16	2	18							
Limited to other countries than United States										1	1		1		1							
Date of passport:																						
June, 1908	2		2	1		1				2	5	1	5	1	6							
May, 1908	12	9	21	29	7	36				19	76	12	60	28	88							
April, 1908	12	35	47	70	15	85				19	151	12	101	62	163							
March, 1908	11	19	30	22	6	28				10	68	5	43	30	73							
February, 1908	5	16	21	12		12				7	40	5	24	21	45							
January, 1908	1	8	9	7	3	10				3	22	6	11	17	28							
December, 1907	6	3	9	4	2	6				15	30	2	25	7	32							
Prior to December, but not before Mar. 14, 1907	2	2	4	1		1				5	10	1	8	3	11							
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907	1	2	3							1	4	12	2	14	16							
Occupations mentioned in passport:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	34	67	101	36	12	48				41	190	25	111	104	215							
Laboring occupations		11	11	6	6	12					23	6	6	23	29							
Total passports mentioning occupation	34	78	112	42	18	60				41	213	31	117	127	244							
Occupation not mentioned in passport	18	16	34	104	15	119				40	193	25	162	56	218							

[a] Nine nonlaborers and 9 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 1 nonlaborer claimed to have lost passport held at time of leaving Japan, and 4 nonlaborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Hawaii.

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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII DURING JUNE, 1908, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS REGARDING STATUS, OCCUPATIONS, AND PASSPORTS.

	In possession of passport.															Without passport.			With and without passport.		
	Entitled to passport under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, or parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passport.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.														
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	11	31	42	15	175	190	26	206	232	9	97	106	35	303	338	.....	1	a 1	35	304	339
Disposition:																					
Admitted	11	31	42	15	172	187	26	203	229	9	97	106	35	300	335	.....	.....	.....	35	300	335
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Sex:																					
Male	6	25	31	.....	38	38	6	63	69	8	84	92	14	147	161	.....	1	1	14	148	162
Female	5	6	11	15	137	152	20	143	163	1	13	14	21	156	177	.....	.....	.....	21	156	177
Resided in Hawaii:																					
After January 1, 1907	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19
Before January 1, 1907	5	18	23	.....	.....	.....	5	18	23	.....	.....	.....	5	18	23	.....	.....	.....	5	18	23
Total former residents	11	31	42	.....	.....	.....	11	31	42	.....	.....	.....	11	31	42	.....	.....	.....	11	31	42
How related to residents:																					
Parents	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Wives	.....	.....	.....	10	125	135	10	125	135	.....	.....	.....	10	125	135	.....	.....	.....	10	125	135
Children	.....	.....	.....	5	41	46	5	41	46	.....	.....	.....	5	41	46	.....	.....	.....	5	41	46
Total parents, wives, and children	.....	.....	.....	15	175	190	15	175	190	.....	.....	.....	15	175	190	.....	.....	.....	15	175	190
Kind of passport:																					
Limited to Hawaii	7	18	25	6	146	152	13	164	177	2	58	60	15	222	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlimited	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1	13	14	9	28	37	10	41	51	6	38	44	16	79	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Dates of passport:																								
June, 1908					1	1	2	1	2	1		1	2	1	3									
May, 1908	5	9	14		4	70	74	9	88	1		5	6	10	84	94								
April, 1908	5	12	17		10	72	82	15	99	7		63	70	22	147	169								
March, 1908	1	7	8			12	12	1	20			14	14	1	33	34								
February, 1908		2	2			4	4		6			2	2		8	8								
January, 1908		1	1			5	5		6			10	10		16	16								
December, 1907						3	3		3			3	3		6	6								
Unknown						8	8		8						8	8								
Occupation mentioned in passport:																								
Nonlaboring occupation	7	10	17		3	61	64	10	71	3		13	16	13	84	97								
Laboring occupation		7	7			18	18		25			45	45		70	70								
Unknown	1	13	14		9	86	95	10	99	6		38	44	16	137	153								
Occupation not mentioned in passport	3	1	4		3	10	13	6	17			1	1	6	12	18								

a Stowaway, not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan.

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Tables G to S, inclusive, relate to aliens found to be inmates of penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions in this country as the result of an investigation conducted in accordance with section 22 of the new immigration act. The statistics so gathered have been arranged in tabulated form, showing character of the institutions where such persons are confined or punished, the States or Territories burdened with their support, and other useful and suggestive information bearing on the subject. The following explanation should be made with regard to the method of classification observed in said table:

Under the head "Charitable" are included inmates of almshouses, homes, asylums for orphans, juveniles, and feeble-minded, and all other institutions of a charitable nature, public and private, except asylums for the insane, the inmates of which are shown under the head "Insane." Under the head "Penal" are shown inmates of penal and reformatory institutions. All juvenile delinquents are included under this head, and are represented approximately by the number under 21 years of age. Under the head of "Probable period of detention" definite information is shown with regard to "penal;" with regard to "insane" and "charitable," however, the figures are approximate. In classifying "Crimes," under "Grave" are included murders, robberies, burglaries, and other offenses usually enumerated with the serious crimes. The misdemeanors or lesser offenses, including incorrigibility, are classed under the head of "Minor" crimes. Information as to ports of landing and length of time in the United States was not obtainable from all aliens. Percentages under those heads, therefore, are based upon answers of aliens from whom this information could be obtained.

The last investigation of this kind was made in 1904. (See pp. 48–76 of Annual Report for that year.) In a general way the method of presentation adopted in reporting the results of that investigation are now followed, but some changes are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility. Thus, Table G, in particular, is much more comprehensive than any table furnished in 1904, covering, as it does, the United States proper, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and giving an account of the entire number of inmates found in public institutions, segregating the institutions into penal, insane, and charitable, and the inmates into aliens, naturalized citizens, and native-born citizens, and showing a total of 60,501, 73,593, and 476,383 of the said classes, respectively, and a grand total of 610,477. The total of each class of inmates under each class of institution furnishes, by comparison, an interesting subject for study and speculation. Of the 149,897 inmates of penal institutions, 126,562 are native born and the remainder, 23,335 (15,323 aliens and 8,012 naturalized citizens), are foreign born; of the 172,185 inmates of insane asylums, 121,451 are native born and the remaining 50,734 (25,606 aliens and 25,128 naturalized citizens) are foreign born; while of the 288,395 inmates of charitable institutions (other than insane), 228,370 are native born and the remaining 60,025 (19,572 aliens and 40,453 naturalized citizens) are foreign born.

The other tables of this series are confined to furnishing certain interesting details and comparisons with regard to inmates who are now aliens, eliminating from consideration the cases of native-born and naturalized citizens. Table H gives a segregation by race under the headings "Sex," "Age," and "Cause" of incarceration; also

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showing the probable period of detention and whether the institution is under federal, state, county, or private control; together with percentages of the total number in the United States for certain fixed periods of time and the percentages landed at certain of the principal ports. It is interesting to note that of the 15,323 inmates of penal institutions, 8,197 were confined for grave and 7,126 for minor offenses, and that 8.2 per cent of the alien inmates have been in the United States one year, 6.8 per cent two years, and 5.8 per cent three years.

Tables I, J, and K furnish a segregation by race under headings similar to those used in Table H, particularly with respect to penal, insane, and charitable institutions, respectively, while Tables L to S, inclusive, give a similar segregation, dividing the country into North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, Western, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico sections.

A few comparisons with the figures for 1904 are not deemed inappropriate. The total number of aliens found in 1904 to be inmates of institutions of this character was 44,985, against 60,501 found by the recent investigation, an increase of 15,516, or about 34 per cent. As to class of institution, increases are shown as follows: Penal, from 9,825 to 15,323; insane, from 19,764 to 25,606; and charitable, from 15,396 to 19,572; while with regard to character of the offense for which incarcerated in penal institutions an increase is shown from 4,124 to 8,197 in grave offenses, and from 5,701 to 7,126 in minor offenses With respect to the different sections of the country, increases are shown as follows: North Atlantic States, from 27,301 to 37,249; North Central States, from 9,082 to 12,205; South Central States, from 1,282 to 1,766; Western States, from 5,094 to 7,051; Hawaii, from 282 to 370; while the South Atlantic States show a reduction from 1,909 to 1,781, and Porto Rico from 35 to 19. Alaska, taken this year for the first time, shows a total of 60.

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TABLE G.—ALIEN, NATURALIZED, AND NATIVE-BORN INMATES OF PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

States.	Penal.				Insane.				Charitable (other than insane).				Total.			
	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Total.	Foreign born.		Native born.	Grand total.
	Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.			Aliens.	Naturalized citizens.		
North Atlantic:																
Maine	164	128	821	1,113	86	22	971	1,079	171	211	1,840	2,222	421	361	3,632	4,414
New Hampshire	116	102	555	773	95	204	629	928	129	253	1,945	2,327	340	559	3,129	4,028
Vermont	28	76	491	595	72	47	700	819	12	84	422	518	112	207	1,613	1,932
Massachusetts	1,693	931	5,219	7,843	2,584	1,479	6,194	10,257	2,148	1,992	7,197	11,337	6,425	4,402	18,610	29,437
Rhode Island	241	95	848	1,184	167	155	587	909	284	388	1,227	1,899	692	638	2,662	3,992
Connecticut	502	194	1,451	2,147	557	593	1,988	3,138	603	1,226	5,341	7,170	1,662	2,013	8,780	12,455
New York	3,454	1,766	12,167	17,387	6,756	5,959	14,980	27,695	6,089	8,997	43,470	58,556	16,299	16,722	70,617	103,638
New Jersey	965	390	3,297	4,652	1,935	424	3,301	5,660	674	1,377	5,347	7,398	3,574	2,191	11,945	17,710
Pennsylvania	2,172	683	7,978	10,833	2,164	1,615	10,916	14,695	3,388	4,225	31,964	39,577	7,724	6,523	50,858	65,105
Total	9,335	4,365	32,827	46,527	14,416	10,498	40,266	65,180	13,498	18,753	98,753	131,004	37,249	33,616	171,846	242,711
South Atlantic:																
Delaware	11	5	422	438	34	11	317	362	23	72	596	691	68	88	1,335	1,491
Maryland	165	210	3,755	4,130	233	115	2,273	2,621	101	643	5,433	6,177	499	968	11,461	12,928
District of Columbia	33	26	1,579	1,638	415	295	1,960	2,670	90	141	2,326	2,557	538	462	5,865	6,865
Virginia	37	5	3,978	4,020	58	10	3,612	3,680	24	75	3,933	4,032	119	90	11,523	11,732
West Virginia	107	32	2,034	2,173	86	61	1,758	1,905	59	59	1,226	1,344	252	152	5,018	5,422
North Carolina	8	.....	2,992	3,000	.....	9	1,641	1,650	8	5	4,165	4,178	16	14	8,798	8,828
South Carolina	.....	2	2,091	2,093	3	10	1,419	1,432	16	15	1,691	1,722	19	27	5,201	5,247
Georgia	47	25	6,295	6,367	19	.....	3,011	3,030	28	65	3,427	3,520	94	90	12,733	12,917
Florida	73	28	2,606	2,707	47	6	666	719	56	35	1,147	1,238	176	69	4,419	4,664
Total	481	333	25,752	26,566	895	517	16,657	18,069	405	1,110	23,944	25,459	1,781	1,960	66,353	70,094
North Central:																
Ohio	276	322	5,030	5,628	176	1,315	8,425	9,916	337	4,322	20,601	25,260	789	5,959	34,056	40,804
Indiana	180	89	3,641	3,910	388	133	4,009	4,530	116	1,300	9,539	11,015	684	1,582	17,189	19,455
Illinois	798	756	6,942	8,496	1,921	1,843	7,725	11,489	1,226	3,928	12,928	18,082	3,945	6,527	27,595	38,067
Michigan	434	378	3,074	3,886	771	1,518	3,491	5,780	456	1,425	4,377	6,258	1,661	3,321	10,942	15,924
Wisconsin	290	260	1,373	1,923	1,405	1,632	3,079	6,116	591	877	3,766	5,234	2,286	2,769	8,218	13,273
Minnesota	295	220	1,406	1,921	338	2,384	1,794	4,516	278	831	2,637	3,746	911	3,435	5,837	10,183
Iowa	23	105	1,579	1,707	16	1,183	3,508	4,707	9	866	4,343	5,218	48	2,154	9,430	11,632
Missouri	111	100	4,400	4,611	198	527	4,674	5,399	376	1,267	7,881	9,524	685	1,894	16,955	19,534

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North Dakota	51	63	304	418	48	291	198	537	22	161	917	1,100	121	515	1,419	2,055
South Dakota	14	25	319	358	51	301	563	915	11	174	1,210	1,395	76	500	2,092	2,668
Nebraska	36	31	854	921	451	238	1,205	1,894	92	290	1,943	2,325	579	559	4,002	5,140
Kansas	102	63	3,763	3,928	168	170	2,036	2,374	150	268	2,746	3,164	420	501	8,545	9,466
Total	2,610	2,412	32,685	37,707	5,931	11,535	40,707	58,173	3,664	15,769	72,888	92,321	12,205	29,716	146,280	188,201
South Central:																
Kentucky	13	30	4,144	4,187	30	124	3,338	3,492	53	344	5,650	6,047	96	498	13,132	13,726
Tennessee	12	13	3,757	3,782	11	30	2,095	2,136	16	470	5,212	5,698	39	513	11,064	11,616
Alabama	48	14	4,604	4,666	53	9	1,845	1,907	56	23	1,840	1,919	157	46	8,289	8,492
Mississippi	10	1	2,164	2,175	41	.....	1,760	1,801	10	5	1,180	1,195	61	6	5,104	5,171
Louisiana	105	11	2,934	3,050	132	30	1,729	1,891	83	413	3,497	3,993	320	454	8,160	8,934
Texas	426	43	4,826	5,295	443	92	3,275	3,810	175	150	3,856	4,181	1,044	285	11,957	13,286
Oklahoma	19	11	985	1,015	3	95	605	703	.....	14	308	322	22	120	1,898	2,040
Arkansas	4	3	899	906	19	14	1,018	1,051	4	18	1,756	1,778	27	35	3,673	3,735
Total	637	126	24,313	25,076	732	394	15,665	16,791	397	1,437	23,299	25,133	1,766	1,957	63,277	67,000
Western:																
Montana	136	106	755	997	215	140	326	681	47	228	866	1,141	398	474	1,947	2,819
Wyoming	33	12	258	303	23	40	84	147	15	41	116	172	71	93	458	622
Colorado	183	59	1,340	1,582	166	119	702	987	145	232	432	809	494	410	2,474	3,378
New Mexico	60	6	348	414	6	14	166	186	4	11	94	109	70	31	608	709
Arizona	248	14	348	610	157	.....	153	310	31	36	131	198	436	50	632	1,118
Utah	49	16	392	457	57	23	282	362	47	52	176	275	153	91	850	1,094
Nevada	65	22	269	356	102	12	96	210	20	49	180	249	187	83	545	815
Idaho	36	21	240	297	67	65	206	338	23	66	254	343	126	152	700	978
Washington	238	82	1,409	1,729	530	258	888	1,676	151	232	1,368	1,751	919	572	3,665	5,156
Oregon	86	31	626	743	439	140	943	1,522	88	121	1,081	1,290	613	292	2,650	3,555
California	926	320	3,936	5,182	1,671	1,361	3,866	6,898	987	2,302	4,758	8,047	3,584	3,983	12,560	20,127
Total	2,060	689	9,921	12,670	3,433	2,172	7,712	13,317	1,558	3,370	9,456	14,384	7,051	6,231	27,089	40,371
Alaska	17	14	42	73	43	9	50	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	23	92	175
Hawaii	173	73	313	559	150	3	60	213	47	14	30	91	370	90	403	863
Porto Rico	10	.....	709	719	6	.....	334	340	3	.....	.....	3	19	.....	1,043	1,062
Grand total	15,323	8,012	126,562	149,897	25,606	25,128	121,451	172,185	19,572	40,453	228,370	288,395	60,501	73,593	476,383	610,477

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TABLE H.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, CAUSES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	323	260	63	1	29	232	61	101	74	69	79	146	95	82	7	176	112	28
Armenian	97	83	14	1	10	72	14	11	14	43	29	44	16	37	1	57	22	17
Bohemian and Moravian	753	477	276	3	43	375	332	64	47	470	172	138	72	543	13	440	255	45
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	134	132	2	.....	18	101	15	32	24	23	55	80	24	30	2	37	83	12
Chinese	630	612	18	2	8	251	369	133	74	336	87	156	92	382	8	447	164	11
Croatian and Slovenian	542	489	53	2	77	395	68	132	131	127	152	278	142	122	6	229	257	50
Cuban	72	49	23	2	11	40	19	17	6	35	14	20	25	27	2	47	13	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovian	44	39	5	.....	2	38	4	12	8	17	7	19	8	17	1	26	16	1
Dutch and Flemish	333	264	69	4	23	161	145	59	32	129	113	87	65	181	7	165	125	36
East Indian	23	22	1	.....	1	15	7	4	4	9	6	11	2	10	1	11	10	1
English	4,763	3,139	1,624	71	373	2,063	2,256	679	469	2,047	1,568	1,344	809	2,610	88	2,780	1,389	506
Finnish	776	604	172	4	44	549	179	110	103	419	144	258	117	401	7	490	224	55
French	2,254	1,573	681	45	283	947	979	341	328	886	699	702	384	1,168	19	1,223	749	263
German	9,809	6,195	3,614	47	490	3,864	5,408	806	573	5,795	2,635	1,714	1,068	7,027	105	5,481	3,410	813
Greek	416	398	18	2	97	286	31	116	80	49	171	276	88	52	2	128	205	81
Hebrew	4,715	2,761	1,954	461	1,300	2,192	762	409	396	1,468	2,442	1,691	1,137	1,887	12	1,996	907	1,800
Irish	12,142	5,076	7,066	32	283	4,029	7,798	395	1,108	6,167	4,472	2,480	911	8,751	154	6,531	4,075	1,382
Italian (north)	845	756	89	19	102	565	159	298	103	245	199	300	290	255	12	477	259	97
Italian (south)	5,545	4,641	904	279	1,278	3,188	800	1,779	934	1,104	1,728	2,389	1,912	1,244	17	2,611	1,849	1,068
Japanese	327	318	9	.....	18	289	20	112	46	121	48	149	87	91	20	232	56	19
Korean	67	66	1	.....	3	63	1	27	14	14	12	40	10	17	11	44	4	8
Lithuanian	471	421	50	2	50	358	61	78	115	100	178	269	74	128	3	144	279	45
Magyar	1,024	794	230	19	188	666	151	232	216	244	332	585	199	240	10	390	477	147
Mexican	1,334	1,158	176	49	151	876	258	709	220	203	202	435	587	312	6	735	493	100
Pacific Islander	16	15	1	.....	1	9	6	4	3	8	1	4	3	9	.....	13	2	1
Polish	4,123	3,154	969	45	631	2,631	816	589	931	1,289	1,314	1,926	663	1,534	37	1,542	2,062	482
Portuguese	254	187	67	5	23	131	95	28	21	130	75	81	34	139	3	158	65	28
Roumanian	124	112	12	4	25	88	7	14	38	14	58	86	15	23	1	29	72	22
Russian	728	579	149	3	123	512	90	105	104	254	265	385	109	234	6	308	265	149
Ruthenian (Russniak)	22	20	2	.....	3	15	4	3	6	6	7	11	4	7	.....	10	11	1
Scandinavian	4,227	2,814	1,413	38	206	2,242	1,741	307	279	2,613	1,028	883	518	2,826	47	2,578	1,305	297
Scotch	1,294	831	463	13	96	553	632	169	205	428	492	447	187	660	7	665	486	136
Slovak	1,233	999	234	10	177	842	204	178	332	313	410	652	234	347	12	380	659	182
Spanish	181	157	24	7	20	94	60	37	22	56	66	69	45	67	5	81	58	37

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Spanish-American	33	24	9	.....	5	19	9	4	4	16	9	10	4	19	2	18	10	3
Syrian	212	135	77	37	82	80	13	33	16	37	126	75	94	43	.....	65	50	97
Turkish	59	54	5	2	7	39	11	6	6	14	33	34	7	18	.....	25	23	11
Welsh	197	131	66	3	10	79	105	24	17	87	69	44	25	128	2	84	95	16
West Indian (except Cuban)	163	119	44	4	25	112	22	35	18	47	63	67	38	58	6	71	52	34
Other peoples	12	11	1	.....	2	6	4	1	4	6	1	5	.....	7	1	7	4	.....
Unknown	184	94	90	.....	3	104	77	4	1	168	11	6	8	170	.....	142	40	2
Total	60,501	39,763	20,738	1,216	6,321	29,171	23,793	8,197	7,126	25,606	19,572	18,396	10,202	31,903	643	31,073	20,692	8,093
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	15,323	14,416	907	.....	2,768	10,463	2,092	8,197	7,126	.....	.....	9,149	5,493	681	167	7,325	7,831	.....
Insane	25,606	13,929	11,677	2	344	12,036	13,224	.....	.....	25,606	.....	945	1,590	23,071	416	21,205	3,666	319
Charitable	19,572	11,418	8,154	1,214	3,209	6,672	8,477	.....	.....	.....	19,572	8,302	3,119	8,151	60	2,543	9,195	7,774
Total	60,501	39,763	20,738	1,216	6,321	29,171	23,793	8,197	7,126	25,606	19,572	18,396	10,202	31,903	643	31,073	20,692	8,093

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	10.3	9.6	9.0	15.3	22.5	20.7	8.7	2.7	1.2
Insane	1.4	1.9	1.8	5.5	14.4	32.1	23.7	11.0	8.2
Charitable	11.6	8.2	6.3	10.3	13.8	15.1	12.8	9.7	12.2
Total	8.2	6.8	5.8	10.5	16.9	22.0	14.7	7.8	7.3

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	71.4	Philadelphia	3.3	San Francisco	2.0	Mexican border	2.5
Boston	8.2	Baltimore	3.1	Canadian ports	6.1	Other ports	3.4

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TABLE I.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Character of crime.		Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.		
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Grave.	Minor.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.
African (black)	175	163	12	.....	16	132	27	101	74	87	76	12	4	99	72
Armenian	25	25	.....	.....	5	16	4	11	14	17	7	1	.....	12	13
Bohemian and Moravian	111	107	4	.....	18	72	21	64	47	64	37	10	.....	57	54
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	56	55	1	.....	10	42	4	32	24	36	17	3	2	18	36
Chinese	207	205	2	.....	3	125	79	133	74	110	63	34	8	111	88
Croatian and Slovenian	263	255	8	1	47	205	10	132	131	158	102	3	5	99	159
Cuban	23	23	.....	.....	6	13	4	17	6	11	10	2	1	14	8
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	20	18	2	.....	1	19	.....	12	8	14	4	2	.....	10	10
Dutch and Flemish	91	89	2	.....	10	69	12	59	32	54	36	1	3	45	43
East Indian	8	8	.....	.....	.....	7	1	4	4	7	1	.....	1	1	6
English	1,148	1,062	86	1	161	770	216	679	469	646	465	37	24	666	458
Finnish	213	206	7	.....	15	183	15	110	103	146	59	8	3	96	114
French	669	604	65	.....	151	393	125	341	328	422	226	21	4	347	318
German	1,379	1,300	79	1	194	884	300	806	573	784	540	55	14	744	621
Greek	196	196	.....	.....	50	138	8	116	80	127	63	6	1	77	118
Hebrew	805	740	65	3	374	405	23	409	396	536	265	4	4	448	353
Irish	1,503	1,195	308	.....	87	950	466	395	1,108	1,009	312	182	10	574	919
Italian (north)	401	399	2	.....	57	312	32	298	103	166	212	23	4	243	154
Italian (south)	2,713	2,646	67	5	645	1,854	209	1,779	934	1,359	1,253	101	10	1,479	1,224
Japanese	158	156	2	.....	8	139	11	112	46	93	57	8	18	114	26
Korean	41	40	1	.....	1	40	.....	27	14	31	9	1	11	28	2
Lithuanian	193	190	3	1	31	149	12	78	115	138	49	6	2	54	137
Magyar	448	422	26	2	99	317	30	232	216	318	124	6	8	163	277
Mexican	929	915	14	.....	88	706	135	709	220	360	495	74	4	535	390
Pacific Islander	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	3	3	3	1	.....	5	2
Polish	1,520	1,461	59	3	354	1,063	100	589	931	1,113	380	27	8	462	1,050
Portuguese	49	48	1	.....	12	33	4	28	21	35	14	.....	1	24	24
Roumanian	52	52	.....	.....	10	40	2	14	38	45	6	1	1	7	44
Russian	209	204	5	1	49	149	10	105	104	152	55	2	4	71	134
Ruthenian (Russniak)	9	9	.....	.....	1	8	.....	3	6	8	1	.....	.....	5	4
Scandinavian	586	551	35	1	78	424	83	307	279	355	218	13	5	292	289
Scotch	374	346	28	1	31	258	84	169	205	248	111	15	5	177	192
Slovak	510	494	16	.....	97	373	40	178	332	365	140	5	.....	137	373
Spanish	59	57	2	.....	8	42	9	37	22	33	21	5	.....	30	29
Spanish-American	8	8	.....	.....	3	4	1	4	4	5	3	.....	1	4	3
Syrian	49	45	4	.....	16	32	1	33	16	27	19	3	.....	21	28
Turkish	12	12	.....	.....	1	10	1	6	6	6	4	2	.....	4	8
Welsh	41	41	.....	.....	2	34	5	24	17	27	13	1	.....	18	23
West Indian (except Cuban)	53	53	.....	.....	6	41	6	35	18	28	21	4	.....	29	24
Other peoples	5	5	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	3
Unknown	5	4	1	.....	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	1	.....	4	1
Total	15,323	14,416	907	20	2,748	10,463	2,092	8,197	7,126	9,149	5,493	681	167	7,325	7,831

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TABLE J.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
African (black)	69	47	22	.....	1	50	18	9	12	48	1	65	3	.....
Armenian	43	35	8	.....	2	34	7	3	5	35	1	40	1	1
Bohemian and Moravian	470	261	209	.....	7	229	234	9	19	442	12	365	89	4
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	23	22	1	.....	1	15	7	3	1	19	.....	19	4	.....
Chinese	336	323	13	1	3	107	225	15	23	298	.....	332	3	1
Croatian and Slovenian	127	107	20	.....	5	84	38	9	17	101	.....	102	19	6
Cuban	35	19	16	.....	.....	21	14	2	11	22	.....	33	2	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	17	16	1	.....	.....	13	4	.....	3	14	1	16	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish	129	94	35	.....	.....	66	63	1	12	116	3	106	20	.....
East Indian	9	8	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	1	7	.....	9	.....	.....
English	2,047	1,163	884	.....	14	806	1,227	74	131	1,842	58	1,761	212	16
Finnish	419	294	125	.....	12	276	131	26	40	353	2	388	28	1
French	886	540	346	.....	12	397	477	37	76	773	13	794	72	7
German	5,795	3,181	2,614	.....	67	2,254	3,474	135	254	5,406	80	4,500	1,143	72
Greek	49	46	3	.....	3	37	9	9	9	31	.....	39	10	.....
Hebrew	1,468	714	754	1	73	1,087	307	91	78	1,299	8	1,360	92	8
Irish	6,167	2,114	4,053	.....	18	2,074	4,075	154	265	5,748	132	5,189	762	84
Italian (north)	245	204	41	.....	4	156	85	35	26	184	8	210	26	1
Italian (south)	1,104	824	280	.....	26	676	402	69	107	928	6	958	123	17
Japanese	121	116	5	.....	4	114	3	21	21	79	2	117	2	.....
Korean	14	14	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Lithuanian	100	91	9	.....	.....	83	17	3	9	88	1	62	36	1
Magyar	244	150	94	.....	6	173	65	14	33	197	2	200	33	9
Mexican	203	133	70	.....	8	115	80	16	4	183	2	199	2	.....
Pacific Islander	8	7	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Polish	1,289	824	465	.....	24	879	386	44	96	1,149	29	908	318	34
Portuguese	130	87	43	.....	3	71	56	5	15	110	1	125	3	1
Roumanian	14	9	5	.....	2	9	3	1	2	11	.....	13	.....	1
Russian	254	187	67	.....	6	197	51	14	37	203	2	204	37	11
Ruthenian (Russniak)	6	5	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	5	1	.....
Scandinavian	2,613	1,608	1,005	.....	23	1,353	1,237	101	200	2,312	29	2,155	428	1
Scotch	428	218	210	.....	4	171	253	23	22	383	1	375	51	1
Slovak	313	212	101	.....	8	221	84	8	43	262	12	179	87	35
Spanish	56	48	8	.....	1	30	25	6	9	41	2	50	1	3
Spanish-American	16	9	7	.....	1	10	5	1	.....	15	.....	14	1	1
Syrian	37	25	12	.....	4	29	4	1	4	32	.....	33	3	1
Turkish	14	13	1	.....	.....	8	6	1	1	12	.....	14	.....	.....
Welsh	87	42	45	.....	.....	32	55	2	2	83	2	62	23	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	47	31	16	.....	1	37	9	1	1	45	6	39	1	1
Other peoples	6	5	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
Unknown	168	83	85	.....	1	94	73	1	1	166	.....	137	30	1
Total	25,606	13,929	11,677	2	344	12,036	13,224	945	1,590	23,071	416	21,205	3,666	319

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TABLE K.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[Institutions for insane not included.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
African (black)	79	50	29	1	12	50	16	50	7	22	2	12	37	28
Armenian	29	23	6	1	3	22	3	24	4	1	.....	5	8	16
Bohemian and Moravian	172	109	63	3	18	74	77	65	16	91	1	18	112	41
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	55	55	.....	.....	7	44	4	41	6	8	.....	.....	43	12
Chinese	87	84	3	1	2	19	65	31	6	50	.....	4	73	10
Croatian and Slovenian	152	127	25	1	25	106	20	111	23	18	1	28	79	44
Cuban	14	7	7	2	5	6	1	7	4	3	1	.....	3	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	7	5	2	.....	1	6	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	6	1
Dutch and Flemish	113	81	32	4	13	26	70	32	17	64	1	14	62	36
East Indian	6	6	.....	.....	1	3	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	4	1
English	1,568	914	654	71	197	487	813	624	213	731	6	353	719	490
Finnish	144	104	40	4	17	90	33	86	18	40	2	6	82	54
French	699	429	270	45	120	157	377	243	82	374	2	82	359	256
German	2,635	1,714	921	47	228	726	1,634	795	274	1,566	11	237	1,646	741
Greek	171	156	15	2	44	111	14	140	16	15	1	12	77	81
Hebrew	2,442	1,307	1,135	460	850	700	432	1,064	794	584	.....	188	462	1,792
Irish	4,472	1,767	2,705	32	178	1,005	3,257	1,317	334	2,821	12	768	2,394	1,298
Italian (north)	199	153	46	19	41	97	42	99	52	48	.....	24	79	96
Italian (south)	1,728	1,171	557	279	602	658	189	961	552	215	1	174	502	1,051
Japanese	48	46	2	.....	6	36	6	35	9	4	.....	1	28	19
Korean	12	12	.....	.....	2	10	.....	9	1	2	.....	2	2	8
Lithuanian	178	140	38	2	18	126	32	128	16	34	.....	28	106	44
Magyar	332	222	110	19	81	176	56	253	42	37	.....	27	167	138
Mexican	202	110	92	49	55	55	43	59	88	55	.....	1	101	100
Pacific Islander	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Polish	1,314	869	445	46	249	689	330	769	187	358	.....	172	694	448
Portuguese	75	52	23	5	8	27	35	41	5	29	1	9	38	27
Roumanian	58	51	7	4	13	39	2	40	7	11	.....	9	28	21
Russian	265	188	77	3	67	166	29	219	17	29	.....	33	94	138
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	6	1	.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	6	1
Scandinavian	1,028	655	373	38	104	465	421	427	100	501	13	131	588	296
Scotch	492	267	225	13	60	124	295	176	54	262	1	113	243	135
Slovak	410	293	117	10	72	248	80	279	51	80	.....	64	199	147
Spanish	66	52	14	7	11	22	26	30	15	21	3	1	28	34
Spanish-American	9	7	2	.....	1	5	3	4	1	4	1	.....	6	2
Syrian	126	65	61	37	62	19	8	47	71	8	.....	11	19	96
Turkish	33	29	4	2	6	21	4	27	2	4	.....	7	15	11
Welsh	69	48	21	3	8	13	45	15	10	44	.....	4	49	16
West Indian (except Cuban)	63	35	28	4	18	34	7	38	16	9	.....	3	27	33
Other peoples	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unknown	11	7	4	.....	1	7	3	3	5	3	.....	1	9	1
Total	19,572	11,418	8,154	1,214	3,209	6,672	8,477	8,302	3,119	8,151	60	2,543	9,195	7,774

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TABLE L.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[North Atlantic States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	191	140	51	1	20	134	36	50	37	43	61	88	50	53	.....	99	68	24
Armenian	87	74	13	1	8	66	12	9	13	38	27	42	12	33	.....	51	19	17
Bohemian and Moravian	188	110	78	3	14	102	69	12	17	115	44	48	17	123	.....	119	50	19
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	25	25	.....	.....	2	18	5	2	7	8	8	14	1	10	.....	10	13	2
Chinese	89	88	1	1	2	67	19	34	12	25	18	41	17	31	.....	38	43	8
Croatian and Slovenian	299	268	31	.....	48	221	30	71	83	43	102	176	84	39	.....	109	162	28
Cuban	33	25	8	.....	4	17	12	5	5	19	4	8	6	19	.....	24	6	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	6	3	3	9	2	2	.....	4	8	1
Dutch and Flemish	112	77	35	3	8	57	44	19	13	43	37	42	20	50	.....	59	32	21
East Indian	6	5	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	3	1
English	2,926	1,754	1,172	62	274	1,248	1,342	283	329	1,193	1,121	932	454	1,540	.....	1,693	837	396
Finnish	189	130	59	4	18	139	28	16	35	75	63	93	26	70	.....	99	60	30
French	1,521	1,035	486	39	237	659	586	211	281	529	500	567	264	690	.....	800	527	194
German	4,765	2,821	1,944	29	269	2,060	2,407	355	356	2,704	1,350	1,031	528	3,206	.....	2,690	1,557	518
Greek	215	201	14	2	58	141	14	48	39	27	101	151	39	25	.....	75	85	55
Hebrew	4,047	2,394	1,653	380	1,144	1,927	596	366	378	1,266	2,037	1,527	919	1,601	.....	1,768	835	1,444
Irish	9,547	3,778	5,769	28	216	3,353	5,950	196	980	4,848	3,523	2,116	636	6,795	.....	5,376	3,235	936
Italian (north)	428	381	47	13	63	294	58	158	62	95	113	161	173	94	.....	251	108	69
Italian (south)	4,685	3,859	826	268	1,154	2,648	615	1,429	835	838	1,583	2,094	1,629	962	.....	2,088	1,589	1,008
Japanese	20	18	2	.....	3	16	1	1	2	13	4	6	4	10	.....	12	6	2
Korean	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....
Lithuanian	348	308	40	2	37	264	45	58	84	67	139	202	54	92	.....	99	210	39
Magyar	652	455	197	17	126	409	100	113	147	186	206	341	128	183	.....	238	300	114
Mexican	11	7	4	1	2	5	3	1	1	5	4	4	1	6	.....	6	2	3
Pacific Islander	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish	2,887	2,208	679	35	475	1,919	458	381	707	867	932	1,474	458	955	.....	1,065	1,456	366
Portuguese	102	68	34	2	18	59	23	16	13	38	35	54	11	37	.....	57	27	18
Roumanian	53	47	6	1	14	36	2	2	20	4	27	39	4	10	.....	11	32	10
Russian	314	240	74	3	60	223	28	35	65	108	106	166	50	98	.....	112	150	52
Ruthenian (Russniak)	19	17	2	.....	3	13	3	3	4	5	7	9	4	6	.....	8	10	1
Scandinavian	1,077	631	446	13	69	662	333	61	107	546	363	352	110	615	.....	650	266	161
Scotch	829	476	353	8	72	352	397	50	158	263	358	319	86	424	.....	418	313	98
Slovak	1,033	823	210	10	152	701	170	141	297	235	360	564	200	269	.....	268	591	174

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TABLE L.—ALIE NS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
Spanish	66	52	14	3	12	36	15	12	12	18	24	33	17	16	.....	26	19	21
Spanish-American	11	6	5	.....	2	9	.....	2	.....	6	3	4	1	6	.....	6	3	2
Syrian	155	99	56	31	57	58	9	16	10	29	100	54	64	37	.....	46	32	77
Turkish	41	36	5	2	4	27	8	4	4	10	23	22	5	14	.....	19	13	9
Welsh	120	71	49	3	6	50	61	9	14	49	48	31	13	76	.....	38	70	12
West Indian (except Cuban)	101	66	35	4	20	70	7	11	11	25	54	53	20	28	.....	33	37	31
Other peoples	7	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	4	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....
Unknown	33	26	7	.....	3	17	13	2	.....	22	9	4	6	23	.....	24	7	2
Total	37,249	22,843	14,406	969	4,674	18,102	13,504	4,185	5,150	14,416	13,498	12,879	6,113	18,257	.....	18,497	12,786	5,966
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	9,335	8,618	717	.....	1,942	6,167	1,226	4,185	5,150	.....	.....	6,015	2,946	374	.....	3,983	5,352	.....
Insane	14,416	6,792	7,624	2	180	7,173	7,061	.....	.....	14,416	.....	524	844	13,048	.....	12,387	1,830	199
Charitable	13,498	7,433	6,065	967	2,552	4,762	5,217	.....	.....	.....	13,498	6,340	2,323	4,835	.....	2,127	5,604	5,767
Total	37,249	22,843	14,406	969	4,674	18,102	13,504	4,185	5,150	14,416	13,498	12,879	6,113	18,257	.....	18,497	12,786	5,966

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LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	10.7	10.4	9.3	15.5	22.2	20.5	7.8	2.4	1.2
Insane	1.6	1.9	1.8	5.2	14.0	33.9	23.3	10.5	7.8
Charitable	12.5	9.1	6.9	11.0	14.7	15.4	11.6	8.5	10.3
Total	8.8	7.5	6.2	10.8	16.8	22.2	13.8	7.2	6.7

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	78.1	Philadelphia	3.7	San Francisco	0.3	Mexican border	0.1
Boston	10.6	Baltimore	1.7	Canadian ports	4.5	Other ports	1.0

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TABLE M.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[South Atlantic States: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	64	60	4	.....	6	48	10	25	22	11	6	27	28	9	6	36	20	2
Armenian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	37	24	13	.....	1	16	20	1	1	33	2	4	2	31	12	22	.....	3
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Chinese	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	10	9	1	.....	1	8	1	2	5	2	1	6	2	2	1	7	1	1
Cuban	22	10	12	2	4	12	4	5	1	11	5	7	13	2	1	14	2	5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish	15	13	2	.....	1	9	5	2	3	7	3	4	3	8	4	6	3	2
English	180	147	33	.....	12	83	85	19	22	95	44	62	13	105	63	58	32	27
Finnish	9	9	.....	.....	1	6	2	1	.....	5	3	2	1	6	4	4	.....	1
French	34	28	6	.....	6	12	16	3	4	18	9	8	7	19	13	8	7	6
German	342	230	112	.....	10	129	203	19	20	233	70	53	19	270	84	186	39	33
Greek	20	19	1	.....	3	14	3	7	2	4	7	12	6	2	1	7	8	4
Hebrew	79	52	27	4	15	47	13	9	2	44	24	13	21	45	12	41	5	21
Irish	355	179	176	1	1	93	260	3	18	230	104	36	18	301	133	73	43	106
Italian (north)	50	43	7	2	9	30	9	18	4	15	13	24	10	16	8	14	18	10
Italian (south)	138	134	4	.....	30	86	22	80	19	20	19	70	42	26	15	67	46	10
Japanese	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	14	13	1	.....	2	12	.....	3	7	3	1	10	1	3	2	9	2	1
Magyar	15	14	1	.....	1	12	2	3	8	2	2	11	2	2	5	7	3	.....
Mexican	6	6	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	1	3	.....	2	2	2	3	2	1	.....
Polish	137	116	21	.....	12	89	36	21	31	54	31	56	15	66	36	61	31	9
Portuguese	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	.....
Roumanian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Russian	34	25	9	.....	1	27	6	8	6	14	6	15	6	13	4	17	9	4
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Scandinavian	79	67	12	4	5	48	22	6	10	43	20	25	13	41	35	21	13	10
Scotch	23	15	8	.....	1	7	15	2	9	5	7	13	2	8	2	6	12	3
Slovak	56	52	4	.....	8	41	7	10	10	18	18	29	6	21	12	34	7	3
Spanish	17	16	1	.....	1	11	5	6	1	6	4	8	3	6	4	7	6	.....
Spanish-American	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

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Syrian	8	4	4	.....	2	5	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	.....	3	4	1
Turkish	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Welsh	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban)	10	9	1	.....	.....	7	3	2	2	6	.....	4	.....	6	6	1	3	.....
Other peoples	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	1,781	1,318	463	13	135	876	757	265	216	895	405	516	242	1,023	476	717	324	264
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	481	469	12	.....	84	346	51	265	216	.....	.....	328	134	19	47	214	220	.....
Insane	895	605	290	.....	6	387	502	.....	.....	895	.....	29	56	810	415	407	10	63
Charitable	405	244	161	13	45	143	204	.....	.....	.....	405	159	52	194	14	96	94	201
Total	1,781	1,318	463	13	135	876	757	265	216	895	405	516	242	1,023	476	717	324	264

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	13.8	9.1	10.9	17.4	22.6	17.9	7.0	0.9	0.4
Insane	.9	1.4	2.8	5.3	13.3	28.7	22.5	11.5	13.6
Charitable	14.3	8.8	5.8	7.7	7.7	12.8	14.6	9.6	18.7
Total	9.5	6.4	6.6	10.5	15.1	20.2	14.5	7.0	10.2

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	62.6	Philadelphia	5.4	San Francisco	0.3	Mexican border	0.3
Boston	3.6	Baltimore	16.1	Canadian ports	3.5	Other ports	8.2

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TABLE N.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[North Central States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave	Minor.									
African (black)	39	33	6	.....	2	29	8	18	5	10	6	11	13	15	.....	25	14	.....
Armenian	6	5	1	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	1	3	2	.....	4	2	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	388	238	150	.....	22	178	188	27	19	244	98	58	38	292	1	200	176	11
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	53	52	1	.....	10	40	3	14	7	2	30	39	8	6	.....	6	44	3
Chinese	10	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	3	1	6	.....	2	3	5	.....	6	4	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	136	126	10	1	16	107	12	31	32	40	33	71	27	38	2	50	68	16
Cuban	5	2	3	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	6	3	3	.....	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	.....	4	2	.....
Dutch and Flemish	164	139	25	.....	12	76	76	31	12	65	56	31	33	100	2	80	77	5
East Indian	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
English	819	595	224	.....	46	342	431	176	65	370	208	165	149	505	19	446	315	39
Finnish	348	282	66	.....	14	240	94	67	60	188	33	113	52	183	1	209	127	11
French	366	255	111	4	29	135	198	75	21	162	108	62	61	243	3	192	140	31
German	3,311	2,123	1,188	11	167	1,113	2,020	264	148	1,918	981	441	337	2,533	16	1,512	1,583	200
Greek	92	91	1	.....	19	69	4	21	19	7	45	70	14	8	.....	10	67	15
Hebrew	518	269	249	63	125	191	139	29	14	124	351	141	169	208	.....	149	60	309
Irish	1,176	590	586	3	44	319	810	108	61	557	450	186	147	843	13	466	460	237
Italian (north)	138	124	14	.....	16	94	28	55	21	45	17	53	42	43	1	66	67	4
Italian (south)	328	295	33	4	61	220	43	153	33	62	80	132	123	73	1	184	116	27
Japanese	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	1	.....	2	4	2	.....	2	1	2	1
Lithuanian	106	97	9	.....	11	79	16	16	24	28	38	56	19	31	.....	34	67	5
Magyar	340	309	31	1	60	233	46	109	57	55	119	227	62	51	5	138	165	32
Mexican	15	15	.....	.....	3	12	.....	9	3	2	1	11	3	1	3	5	7	.....
Polish	967	720	247	8	135	543	281	158	180	299	330	364	164	439	1	323	545	98
Portuguese	5	4	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	2
Roumanian	56	54	2	3	9	41	3	11	17	1	27	42	9	5	.....	9	38	9
Russian	186	160	26	.....	36	119	31	42	17	63	64	97	25	64	2	92	78	14
Scandinavian	2,101	1,395	706	11	89	975	1,026	128	107	1,428	438	294	198	1,609	1	1,198	819	83
Scotch	213	149	64	3	13	83	114	40	21	76	76	56	36	121	3	88	99	23
Slovak	93	77	16	.....	13	65	15	17	20	28	28	42	21	30	.....	41	48	4
Spanish	8	8	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	1	5	2	2	2	4	.....	4	2	2
Spanish-American	4	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

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Syrian	26	17	9	2	12	11	1	9	4	1	12	14	11	1	.....	9	10	7
Turkish	8	8	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	2	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Welsh	39	28	11	.....	2	12	25	7	1	17	14	4	6	29	.....	20	18	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Other peoples	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Unknown	121	43	78	.....	.....	68	53	1	1	119	.....	1	1	119	.....	90	31	.....
Total	12,205	8,333	3,872	116	976	5,434	5,679	1,630	980	5,931	3,664	2,804	1,787	7,614	79	5,668	5,266	1,192
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	2,610	2,483	127	.....	474	1,800	336	1,630	980	.....	.....	1,504	1,017	89	50	1,323	1,237	.....
Insane	5,931	3,387	2,544	.....	87	2,508	3,336	.....	.....	5,931	.....	141	371	5,419	.....	4,079	1,796	56
Charitable	3,664	2,463	1,201	116	415	1,126	2,007	.....	.....	.....	3,664	1,159	399	2,106	29	266	2,233	1,136
Total	12,205	8,333	3,872	116	976	5,434	5,679	1,630	980	5,931	3,664	2,804	1,787	7,614	79	5,668	5,266	1,192

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	10.6	9.4	10.4	15.5	22.4	18.7	9.1	3.0	0.9
Insane	1.1	1.7	1.8	5.8	15.4	29.4	25.7	12.0	7.1
Charitable	9.0	6.2	4.6	9.0	11.7	15.6	16.6	13.3	14.0
Total	7.0	5.8	5.5	10.1	16.2	21.0	17.1	9.6	7.7

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	70.4	Philadelphia	2.6	San Francisco	0.5	Mexican border	0.5
Boston	3.8	Baltimore	7.6	Canadian ports	13.0	Other ports	1.6

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TABLE C.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[South Central States: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	17	16	1	.....	.....	13	4	3	9	2	3	14	.....	3	1	7	9	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	67	43	24	.....	2	33	32	4	3	50	10	5	2	60	.....	54	12	1
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	7	7	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Chinese	8	8	.....	1	.....	4	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	.....	5	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	13	13	.....	1	1	10	1	2	2	3	6	4	7	2	.....	4	5	4
Cuban	7	7	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	.....
Dutch and Flemish	12	11	1	.....	.....	8	4	3	2	4	3	3	5	4	.....	7	2	3
East Indian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
English	107	86	21	.....	4	57	46	25	15	38	29	26	28	53	2	55	40	10
Finnish	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	4	3	3	.....	1	2	1	2
French	56	42	14	.....	2	20	34	5	5	32	14	8	10	38	2	33	11	10
German	356	243	113	4	12	160	180	25	14	248	69	44	42	270	.....	262	56	38
Greek	15	13	2	.....	1	12	2	3	9	.....	3	12	3	.....	.....	1	11	3
Hebrew	59	37	22	14	14	22	9	5	1	25	28	8	28	23	.....	29	5	25
Irish	178	95	83	.....	4	40	134	6	19	75	78	37	21	120	3	83	31	61
Italian (north)	17	14	3	.....	2	12	3	4	2	5	6	5	8	4	.....	10	4	3
Italian (south)	103	83	20	3	8	61	31	33	13	43	14	16	40	47	1	66	26	10
Japanese	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Lithuanian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Magyar	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Mexican	500	420	80	25	51	317	107	258	88	93	61	131	232	137	.....	251	205	44
Polish	29	23	6	2	1	17	9	1	6	17	5	6	6	17	.....	17	8	4
Portuguese	5	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	2	2	1	1	3	.....	2	3	.....
Roumanian	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Russian	12	6	6	.....	.....	9	3	1	1	9	1	1	1	10	.....	11	1	.....
Scandinavian	100	80	20	2	4	56	38	11	14	49	26	27	24	49	8	55	25	12
Scotch	33	29	4	.....	1	15	17	8	9	8	8	11	8	14	.....	12	19	2
Slovak	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....
Spanish	16	14	2	2	1	5	8	.....	2	6	8	4	3	9	1	6	4	5
Syrian	15	11	4	2	9	3	1	2	.....	3	10	4	10	1	.....	3	3	9

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Welsh	5	4	1			4	1		1	2	2	2	2	1		1	2	2
West Indian (except Cuban)	5	5			1	3	1	2	2	1		2	2	1		3	2	
Total	1,766	1,338	428	56	121	913	676	412	225	732	397	387	497	882	22	995	498	251
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	637	624	13		49	467	121	412	225			289	310	38	4	269	364	
Insane	732	468	264		12	333	387			732		5	41	686	1	713	18	
Charitable	397	246	151	56	60	113	168				397	93	146	158	17	13	116	251
Total	1,766	1,338	428	56	121	913	676	412	225	732	397	387	497	882	22	995	498	251

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	9.7	6.5	4.5	12.0	24.3	26.9	10.7	3.9	1.5
Insane	1.0	4.3	2.4	5.7	9.0	24.7	22.4	16.7	13.8
Charitable	18.0	6.0	7.8	8.0	9.5	12.2	13.0	10.5	15.0
Total	10.8	5.8	5.2	9.7	17.0	22.0	13.4	8.2	7.9

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	36.7	Philadelphia	1.2	San Francisco	0.7	Mexican border	37.1
Boston	1.7	Baltimore	1.7	Canadian ports	2.6	Other ports	18.3

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TABLE P.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE WESTERN STATES, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

[Western States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.]

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	8	7	1	.....	1	5	2	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	.....	7	1	.....
Armenian	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	73	62	11	.....	4	46	23	20	7	28	18	23	13	37	.....	45	17	11
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	45	44	1	.....	4	35	6	12	8	12	13	21	12	12	.....	19	21	5
Chinese	428	417	11	.....	4	114	310	71	36	257	64	76	42	310	2	313	113	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	77	66	11	.....	7	47	23	24	9	34	10	21	20	36	1	54	21	1
Cuban	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	21	20	1	.....	.....	18	3	8	.....	10	3	6	3	12	.....	17	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish	30	24	6	1	2	11	16	4	2	10	14	7	4	19	1	13	11	5
East Indian	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2	1	5	4	6	2	4	.....	7	5	.....
English	721	549	172	9	36	326	350	176	34	346	165	152	164	405	2	521	165	33
Finnish	222	175	47	.....	9	160	53	25	7	149	41	46	35	141	1	174	36	11
French	271	207	64	2	8	120	141	45	17	142	67	54	41	176	.....	186	64	21
German	1,019	763	256	3	29	398	589	141	33	681	164	138	141	740	4	817	175	23
Greek	74	74	.....	.....	16	50	8	37	11	11	15	31	26	17	1	35	34	4
Hebrew	12	9	3	.....	2	5	5	.....	1	9	2	2	.....	10	.....	9	2	1
Irish	880	428	452	.....	17	220	643	80	27	456	317	99	89	692	.....	532	306	42
Italian (north)	210	192	18	4	11	135	60	63	14	83	50	56	57	97	3	134	62	11
Italian (south)	291	270	21	4	25	173	89	84	34	141	32	77	78	136	.....	206	72	13
Japanese	164	161	3	.....	11	146	7	58	15	65	26	71	46	47	5	112	46	1
Korean	8	8	.....	.....	2	5	1	2	.....	3	3	2	3	3	.....	4	3	1
Lithuanian	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Magyar	13	12	1	1	1	9	2	5	2	1	5	4	5	4	.....	6	6	1
Mexican	801	709	92	23	94	537	147	439	126	100	136	286	349	166	.....	470	278	53
Pacific Islander	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4	1	3	.....	1	3	4	.....	7	1	.....
Polish	103	87	16	.....	8	63	32	28	7	52	16	26	20	57	.....	76	22	5
Portuguese	100	86	14	.....	3	46	51	10	4	60	26	12	14	74	.....	69	31	.....
Roumanian	11	8	3	.....	2	7	2	.....	1	6	4	5	1	5	.....	6	2	3
Russian	177	144	33	.....	23	133	21	18	14	57	88	104	27	46	.....	71	27	79
Scandinavian	849	620	229	8	29	495	317	99	38	531	181	174	172	503	1	636	181	31
Scotch	192	159	33	2	7	94	89	69	6	74	43	46	54	92	.....	139	43	10

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Slovak	45	41	4	.....	4	31	10	9	5	27	4	17	6	22	.....	31	13	1
Spanish	57	51	6	1	3	31	22	14	5	17	21	13	16	28	.....	29	26	2
Spanish-American	14	12	2	.....	1	6	7	1	2	7	4	3	1	10	.....	8	6	.....
Syrian	8	4	4	2	2	3	1	3	.....	2	3	1	5	2	.....	4	1	3
Turkish	7	7	.....	.....	1	5	1	2	.....	3	2	2	2	3	.....	5	2	.....
Welsh	31	26	5	.....	2	12	17	8	1	17	5	7	4	20	.....	25	5	1
West Indian (except Cuban)	29	24	5	.....	2	19	8	17	3	2	7	5	14	10	.....	19	9	1
Other peoples	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown	30	25	5	.....	.....	19	11	1	.....	27	2	1	1	28	.....	28	2	.....
Total	7,051	5,521	1,530	60	372	3,546	3,073	1,587	473	3,433	1,558	1,603	1,477	3,971	22	4,840	1,816	373
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	2,060	2,025	35	.....	213	1,514	333	1,587	473	.....	.....	876	1,035	149	22	1,382	656	.....
Insane	3,433	2,508	925	.....	27	1,537	1,869	.....	.....	3,433	.....	221	245	2,967	.....	3,420	12	1
Charitable	1,558	988	570	60	132	495	871	.....	.....	.....	1,558	506	197	855	.....	38	1,148	372
Total	7,051	5,521	1,530	60	372	3,546	3,073	1,587	473	3,433	1,558	1,603	1,477	3,971	22	4,840	1,816	373

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	8.6	7.6	7.4	14.0	22.8	21.8	12.0	3.8	2.0
Insane	1.2	1.8	1.1	5.9	15.1	29.6	23.9	11.6	9.8
Charitable	7.2	5.2	4.6	8.7	12.9	13.4	14.5	12.4	21.1
Total	5.6	5.0	4.4	9.7	17.4	22.2	16.9	8.9	9.9

PORTS OF LANDING.

Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.	Port.	Per cent.
New York	51.0	Philadelphia	2.0	San Francisco	15.0	Mexican border	11.7
Boston	4.3	Baltimore	1.6	Canadian ports	6.5	Other ports	7.9

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TABLE Q.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF ALASKA, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Criminals.		Insane.	Probable period of detention.			Character of institution.	
		Male.	Female.	1-9 years.	10-20 years.	21-44 years.	45 years and over.	Grave.	Minor.		Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	1	1				1		1			1			1	
Chinese	3	3					3			3	2		1		3
Croatian and Slovenian	7	7				6	1	2		5		2	5	2	5
English	4	3	1			3	1		2	2	4			2	2
Finnish	2	2				2				2	1		1		2
French	3	3			1		2	1		2	2		1	1	2
German	6	6			1	2	3		1	5	4		2	1	5
Irish	6	6				5	1	2	3	1	6			5	1
Italian (north)	2	2				1	1			2	1		1		2
Japanese	2	2				2		1		1	1		1	1	1
Russian	2	2				1	1			2			2		2
Scandinavian	16	16				12	4	2		14	8	1	7	2	14
Scotch	4	3	1			4			2	2	3	1		2	2
Spanish	1	1					1			1			1		1
Spanish-American	1	1				1				1			1		1
Total	60	58	2		2	40	18	9	8	43	33	4	23	17	43
Character of institution in which detained:															
Penal	17	17			2	14	1	9	8		14	3		17	
Insane	43	41	2			26	17			43	19	1	23		43
Total	60	58	2		2	40	18	9	8	43	33	4	23	17	43

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	5.9		17.6	47.1	11.8	17.6		
Insane	4.8	9.5	9.5	14.3	42.9	14.3		4.7
Total	5.0	6.8	11.9	23.7	33.9	15.3		3.4

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TABLE R.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Character of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	2	2				1	1				2	1		1				2
Chinese	91	85	6		2	60	29	24	22	42	3	31	28	32	6	82		3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1	1				1			1			1				1		
East Indian	1	1					1			1			1			1		
English	6	5	1			5	1		2	3	1	3	1	2		5		1
French	2	2				1	1			1	1	1		1		1		1
German	10	9	1			4	6	2	1	6	1	3	1	6		9		1
Japanese	130	126	4		3	117	10	48	27	40	15	65	33	32	10	106		14
Korean	56	55	1		1	55		24	14	9	9	37	7	12	11	38		7
Mexican	1	1				1			1			1				1		
Pacific Islander	7	6	1		1	2	4		1	5	1	2		5		6		1
Portuguese	37	19	18	1	2	17	17	1		28	8	10	7	20		29		8
Russian	2	2			2			1	1			2				2		
Scandinavian	4	4				3	1		2	2		2		2		4		
Spanish	5	4	1	1	1	1	2			1	4	4		1		1		4
Spanish-American	2	2					2	1		1		1		1		2		
West Indian (except Cuban)	13	12	1		2	10	1			11	2	2		11		11		2
Total	370	336	34	2	14	278	76	101	72	150	47	166	77	127	27	299		44
Character of institution in which detained:																		
Penal	173	170	3		4	150	19	101	72			119	44	10	27	146		
Insane	150	125	25		6	96	48			150		5	31	114		150		
Charitable	47	41	6	2	4	32	9				47	42	2	3		3		44
Total	370	336	34	2	14	278	76	101	72	150	47	166	77	127	27	299		44

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TABLE R.—ALIENS DETAINED IN PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, ETC.—Continued.

LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	2.4	1.2	1.8	20.6	30.6	35.1	7.1	1.2	.....
Insane	7.7	9.6	5.8	17.2	46.2	13.5	.....	.....	.....
Charitable	8.7	10.8	2.2	28.3	17.4	8.7	17.4	2.2	4.3
Total	4.5	4.5	2.6	21.3	31.3	26.5	7.5	1.1	.7

All the aliens were landed at the port of Honolulu.

TABLE S.—ALIENS DETAINED IN THE PENAL, REFORMATORY, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF PORTO RICO, BY RACES, SEXES, AGES, ETC.

Race or people.	Total.	Sex.		Age.				Cause.				Probable period of detention.			Jurisdiction of institution.			
		Male.	Female.	1–9 years.	10–20 years.	21–44 years.	45 years and over.	Criminals.		Insane.	Paupers.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Life.	Federal.	State.	County and municipal.	Private.
								Grave.	Minor.									
African (black)	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cuban	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
French	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spanish	11	11	.....	.....	1	4	6	5	1	2	3	5	4	2	.....	7	1	3
West Indian (except Cuban)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	19	16	3	.....	1	8	10	8	2	6	3	9	5	5	.....	14	2	3
Character of institution in which detained.																		
Penal	10	10	.....	.....	.....	5	5	8	2	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	8	2	.....
Insane	6	3	3	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Charitable	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	19	16	3	.....	1	8	10	8	2	6	3	9	5	5	.....	14	2	3

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LENGTH OF TIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Character of institution in which detained.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 and 5 years.	6–10 years.	11–20 years.	21–30 years.	31–40 years.	Over 40 years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Penal	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	.....	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0
Insane	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0	20.0	40.0	.....
Charitable	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	.....	16.6	16.6	16.6	5.6

All the aliens were landed at the port of San Juan.

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2. Sources of and Inducements to Immigration.

What was said under this subtitle in the report for 1907 (pp. 60–62) and in the report for 1906 (pp. 59–61) undoubtedly still holds true, although by reason of the reduction this year in immigration the figures do not furnish perhaps as convincing evidence as in previous years. There can be no denying the statement, however, that proportionately our immigration does not come from as desirable sources as in earlier times, i. e., the aliens who come to us now, being so different from our original stock, can not so readily be assimilated into the body politic. And, moreover, those now coming do not, to so great an extent as in earlier times, become attached to the soil, but congregate in the cities and centers of labor employment, and often fall into occupations to which they are but illy, if at all, adapted. A remedy for these conditions, it is hoped, will be found as the Division of Information (and Distribution) is gradually developed by a broadening of the law, and a liberal interpretation and application thereof. Had this enterprise been entered upon a decade ago, it is believed the unequal distribution and consequent incomplete, slow, and unsatisfactory assimilation of foreigners which has been so apparent to all, and which constitutes the chief danger of practically unrestricted immigration, would have been to a large extent avoided. It is better late than never, however, and the Bureau is hopeful, especially in view of the partial rest from the influx the country is now enjoying, that the remedy may be applied with much benefit to the country and to humanity in general.

The lull in the strenuous demand for labor has brought to the surface many facts respecting individual cases which, had the demand continued unabated, would never have been known. Some of these are alluded to more particularly in subtitle 5, as they arose in connection with investigations under the contract-labor features of the law. It has been shown by overwhelming testimony that one of the chief inducements to immigration has been the efforts exerted by money lenders and subticket-agents in Europe, whose only interest has been to exploit in a most outrageous manner the ignorant peasant, who, having no ready money, but being in possession of small amounts of real or personal property, and being consumed with a desire to better his condition, could be influenced by the exaggerated stories regarding prosperity in America to borrow money at exorbitant rates, mortgaging his property as security therefor. Such a case was that of the Tsokas brothers (operating in conjunction with their father, a money lender of Turkey), who induced hundreds of Bulgarians and Macedonians to come to the United States by advancing their fares and assuring them of remunerative employment on arrival. But for the change in labor conditions these operations would probably have remained unknown, as the laborers were all carefully instructed. Another case of similar kind, and perhaps even more extensive scope, is that known as the "Steelton case," from the fact that the exploited aliens settled in Steelton, Pa. In the Tsokas brothers' case a conviction was secured in New York on an indictment for conspiracy to violate section 4 of the immigration act, and one of the brothers was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, the other brother's case not being pushed by the prosecution because the offender was very ill, and moreover was but a tool

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in the hands of the chief conspirator. All such operations are in contravention of that wise provision of law which is intended to keep immigration upon a healthy plane by removing so far as possible the elements of artificiality, and insisting that a supply shall not be sent or brought here when there is no natural demand to be met.

Table II (p. 13) shows that during this year of relatively small immigration, as in the preceding several years showing the largest immigration the country has experienced, the bulk of the aliens have come from southern or eastern Europe—Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, and the small principalities surrounding—and Russia having supplied as much as 64 per cent of the total. The Bureau does not cast any aspersions on the people of these countries; for that they have their good points, and that there inhere within them the possibilities of good citizenship, has already been demonstrated. But the fact remains that they are quite different in origin and attributes from the northern and western Europeans, out of which stock the original settlers and those following them for many generations were drawn; and when it becomes a question of ready assimilation this matter of stock counts.

3. Physical, Mental, and Moral Condition of Aliens.

A slight change is made in the heading of this subtitle, for under the new law the moral quality of aliens seeking to enter or remain in this country is being emphasized as never before.

The change in the law extending the fining provisions to cover the bringing of mentally as well as physically diseased aliens to United States ports, and placing tuberculosis under the same ban, is of great benefit. Fines aggregating $26,700 have been assessed, of which $24,300 was on account of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, $100 on account of tuberculosis, and $2,300 on account of mental affections.

Table III (p. 14) shows that during the past fiscal year 2,906 aliens have been rejected solely on account of physical, 370 solely on account of mental, and 311 on account of moral defects, to which should be added 870 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects sufficiently grave to affect ability to earn a living—a total of 4,457; and Table III A (p. 18) shows that 287 have been expelled from the country on warrants of deportation on account of physical, 563 on account of mental, and 87 on account of moral defects—a total of 937. Thus it will be seen that during the year it has been necessary to return to the country of origin as many as 5,394 aliens physically, mentally, or morally unfit; and when it is remembered that, particularly at the large seaports, the inspection must be made hurriedly and often on the surface, and that the limit of the statute is three years, so that no alien, no matter how unfit he may be, who has lived here for that period can be expelled, it is obvious that the figures do not adequately cover this matter. The anticipations of the Bureau (Annual Report 1907, p. 62) that the new law would be found to be in this respect a marked improvement over the old have, however, been realized, and it is confidently believed that, as the application of the law is made more perfect, with the experience gained in its enforcement, its valuable features will become even more apparent.

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It is possible to gather from this year's figures a better idea than ever before of the physical condition of aliens seeking the privilege of residence in this country, for not only is there shown by Table III the number rejected for physical afflictions of a character to place them absolutely in the inadmissible classes, viz, 2,906, but Table XVII (p. 61) shows that 1,215 were certified, under the new provision contained in sections 2 and 26 of the immigration act as being persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found by an examining surgeon to be physically defective to such an extent as to interfere with ability to make a living, whose cases accordingly became applications for admission under bond, of which applications 566 were denied and 649 granted. Thus it will be seen that 3,472 aliens were turned back because of physical disease and 649 were allowed to land only on condition that the people of this country were secured by a satisfactory bond against the likelihood of their becoming public charges. Many others were, of course, found to be suffering from minor defects not sufficiently serious to be taken into account in passing upon the question of admissibility.

Of even greater importance is the detection of mental defects, and Table III shows that, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of aliens applying for admission, 20 idiots and 184 insane were rejected this year, against 29 and 189, respectively, last, and that of the new classes of mental afflictions inhibited by the law now in force, 45 imbeciles and 121 feeble-minded persons were refused entry. This is regarded as an evidence of very thorough work by the officers charged with the duty of making the medical inspection, and also as an indication of the value of the extended provisions of the new law.

Moral shortcomings, none the less important than physical and mental, are unfortunately much more difficult of detection. The new law marks a distinct advance along this line, and it has been possible, therefore, during the past year to accomplish more than in any preceding like period toward the detection of such defects and the exclusion or removal from this country of those not morally fit. With respect to the class "alien convicts" or "alien criminals," the law has been extended to include those who "admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude," instead of covering only those who have been convicted of such a crime or misdemeanor in their native land. Moreover, it has been possible with a smaller immigration to increase the effectiveness of the investigation of arriving aliens. It would naturally be expected that the result would be a large increase in rejections of this class, but it is obvious that either such class has been discouraged from embarking for this country or else that the members thereof have become more efficient in concealing their identity and status, for the figures show a reduction from 341 in 1907 to 136 in 1908, as will be seen by reference to the comparative statement given in the discussion of Table III (p. 8). Reference to Table III A will show that there has been an increase in the number of criminals apprehended within the country and deported, viz, from 11 in 1907 to 41 in 1908. The number rejected at the ports, 136, and the number deported out of the country, 41, when combined make a total of 177 aliens of the criminal class returned to the country of origin. During the year 2 alien anarchists have been refused admission. The phase of immigration constituted by the criminal and anarchistic classes is a matter in which

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the most discouraging obstacles to even comparative success are met; but, while doubtless many aliens of said classes have succeeded in passing the inspectors and many others are still in this country, much has been accomplished and the foundation has been laid for even better results in future. On March 3, 1908, there was issued a circular of instructions regarding anarchists and criminals, emphasis being laid upon the necessity that the immigration officers should cooperate with state, county, and municipal authorities to the fullest extent possible under the immigration laws. This circular has produced already a considerable effect, and the Bureau is sure that its officers throughout the country are exerting every possible endeavor to carry out to the letter the instructions contained therein.

Reference to Tables III and III A will show that during the past year there has been great activity on the part of the Bureau in the suppression of the importation of alien women for purposes of prostitution or "other immoral purposes." The first table shows that of prostitutes and women coming for other immoral purposes 124 have been rejected at the ports; and of procurers of prostitutes 43. Table III A shows that 44 alien prostitutes and 2 procurers have been deported from the country, and the Bureau's files show that 14 procurers and keepers of houses of ill fame have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and fines, the sentence in 4 cases being imprisonment for from one to five years, and in the remaining 10 both imprisonment and fine, ranging from six months to eighteen months and from $50 to $1,000. The law now in force is a great improvement over former immigration laws, both in its provisions with respect to the exclusion and expulsion of immoral alien women and in the penalties it attaches to importing or harboring alien prostitutes or alien women similarly immoral, or placing in houses of ill fame alien women who have entered this country with the intent to lead lives of virtue. Not only is the law, by the terms in which enacted, made much broader than heretofore, but fortunately the first case brought in the courts to test its scope was carried up to the Supreme Court, and a decision sustaining the Government's contention for a construction of the broadest possible kind has been handed down. Reference is had to the case of United States *v.* John Bitty (208 U. S., 393), in which the Supreme Court held that a foreign woman being brought to the United States as the personal, private mistress of a man living here was being imported "for other immoral purposes," and that therefore the importer was subject to the penalty of the statute and the woman to deportation.

Early in the year a circular of special instructions with respect to the arrest and deportation of immoral alien women was issued, and a systematic campaign having that object in view has been inaugurated. Already, as shown by the figures given, good results are being attained, and it is confidently expected that much more will be accomplished hereafter. One of the greatest difficulties encountered is the fact that most women brought into this country as "white slaves" are carefully instructed by their masters to make no damaging admissions with regard to the date of their arrival or the name under which the ocean passage was booked, and to claim always that the date of arrival was more than three years previously, three years being the limit of time fixed in the law within which deportation may be effected. To partly overcome this plan to block ascertainment of the actual date of

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arrival of such persons and disprove their fictitious claims, the Department felt justified in holding that, if an immoral woman refuses to furnish the correct date of arrival and the name under which she traveled, it will be assumed for administrative purposes that she arrived within the three-year period, and unless she disproves such presumption of fact deportation will follow. This is having a good effect. What will do more than anything else to break up the nefarious barter in humanity will be securing, in the large centers particularly, a few such sentences in the cases of the procurers as that given David Rokoff by District Judge Morris, of Baltimore. Rokoff was shown to be an outrageous violator of the law regarding procuring and holding alien women to prostitution, and the judge, promptly upon the return of a verdict of guilty, pronounced a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Several of the immigration officials who were detailed abroad during the year reported that the white-slave traffic was flourishing between European and North and South American countries, and that it was a matter of regret that the United States had not yet become a party to the agreement between the leading European countries for cooperation in the breaking up of the traffic. On June 6, 1908, however, the President, on behalf of the United States, proclaimed said agreement, the text of which is as follows, the countries signatory being Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland:

ARTICLE 1. Each of the Contracting Governments agrees to establish or designate an authority who will be directed to centralize all information concerning the procuration of women or girls with a view to their debauchery in a foreign country; that authority shall have the right to correspond directly with the similar service established in each of the other Contracting States.

ART. 2. Each of the Governments agree to exercise a supervision for the purpose of finding out, particularly in stations, ports of embarkation and on the journey, the conductors of women or girls intended for debauchery. Instructions shall be sent for that purpose to the officials or to any other qualified persons, in order to procure within the limits of the laws, all information of a nature to discover a criminal traffic.

The arrival of persons appearing evidently to be the authors, the accomplices or the victims of such a traffic will be communicated in each case, either to the authorities of the place of destination, or to the interested diplomatic or consular agents, or to any other competent authorities.

ART. 3. The Governments agree to receive, in each case, within the limits of the laws, the declarations of women and girls of foreign nationality who surrender themselves to prostitution, with a view to establish their identity and their civil status and to ascertain who has induced them to leave their country. The information received will be communicated to the authorities of the country of origin of said women or girls, with a view to their eventual return.

The Governments agree, within the limits of the laws, and as far as possible, to confide temporarily and with a view to their eventual return, the victims of criminal traffic, when they are without any resources, to some institutions of public or private charity or to private individuals furnishing the necessary guaranties.

The Governments agree also, within the limits of the laws, to return to their country of origin such of said women or girls who ask to be so returned or who may be claimed by persons having authority over them. Such return will be made only after reaching an understanding as to their identity and nationality, as well as to the place and date of their arrival at the frontier. Each of the Contracting Parties will facilitate their transit over its territory.

Correspondence relative to the return (of such women or girls) will be made, as far as possible, through direct channels.

ART. 4. In case the woman or girl to be sent back can not herself pay the expenses of her transportation and she has neither husband, nor relations, nor guardian to pay for her the expenses occasioned by her return, they shall be borne by the country in whose territory she resides as far as the nearest frontier or port of embarkation in the direction of the country of origin, and by the country of origin for the remainder.

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ART. 5. The provisions of the above articles 3 and 4 shall not infringe upon the provisions of special conventions which may exist between the contracting Governments.

ART. 6. The contracting Governments agree, within the limits of the laws, to exercise, as far as possible, a supervision over the bureaus or agencies which occupy themselves with finding places for women or girls in foreign countries.

ART. 7. The non-signatory States are admitted to adhere to this present Arrangement. For this purpose, they shall notify their intention, through diplomatic channels, to the French Government, which shall inform all the contracting States.

ART. 8. The present arrangement shall take effect six months after the date of the exchange of ratifications. In case one of the contracting Parties shall denounce it, that denunciation shall take effect only as regards that Party, and then twelve months only after the date of said denunciation.

ART. 9. The present arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Agreement, and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the 18th of May, 1904, in single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, and of which one copy, certified correct, shall be sent to each Contracting Party.

4. JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

To section 1 of the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, a proviso was attached reading as follows:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any other country than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

This legislation was the result of a growing alarm, particularly on the Pacific coast and in States adjacent to Canada and Mexico, that labor conditions would be seriously affected by a continuation of the then existing rate of increase in admissions to this country of Japanese of the laboring classes. The Japanese Government had always maintained a policy opposed to the emigration to continental United States of its subjects belonging to such classes; but it had been found that passports granted by said Government to such subjects entitling them to proceed to Hawaii or to Canada or Mexico were being used to evade the said policy and gain entry to continental United States. On the basis of the above-quoted provision, the President, on March 14, 1907, issued a proclamation excluding from continental United States "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom." Department Circular No. 147, dated March 26, 1907, which has been continued in force as rule 21 of the Immigration Regulations of July 1, 1907, outlined the policy and procedure to be followed by the immigration officials in giving effect to the law and proclamation. In order that the best results might follow from an enforcement of the regulations, an understanding was reached with Japan that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of its subjects of the laboring classes to continental United States should be continued and should, by cooperation of the governments, be made as effective as possible. This understanding contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers

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who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding thence would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said government has also been exercising a careful supervision over the subject of the emigration of its laboring class to foreign contiguous territory.

It will be seen, therefore, that the report for the past fiscal year covers a novel phase of the immigration question, viz, the exclusion from the continental portion of this country of certain classes of aliens, such exclusion being based in part upon the provision of law mentioned, but principally upon the mutual understanding of the two countries affected, and to be brought about largely by said two countries uniting upon a policy, agreed by both to be necessary and desirable, one of the countries exercising control over the departure and the other over the admission of the persons whose emigration and immigration it is desired mutually to control. It is believed that the tables and comments furnished constitute a striking illustration of what far-reaching and desirable results may be expected to ensue when two equally interested countries cooperate in good faith toward their accomplishment. All that is necessary is that there shall exist a clear conception of the object sought by each country, a working understanding of the field to be covered and the administrative details to be carried out, and general good faith upon the part of all concerned.

Tables A to F, appearing in subtitle 1 hereof (pp. 90–96), relate to this feature of the Bureau's work. They have already been commented upon in a general way, but it remains to discuss their showing as it bears particularly upon the subject covered by this subtitle.

By referring to Table A, a comparison can readily be made between the fiscal year 1907 and the present year or between any month of the two years, and proper deductions drawn as to progress effected in reducing the immigration of Japanese laborers. It must be remembered, however, that the character of the subject itself, as well as the manner in which it had to be handled because of its somewhat indefinite and tentative nature, already described, rendered it necessary that progress should be made slowly in the first few months succeeding the issuance of the proclamation. As a matter of fact, the system did not begin to work smoothly in all its details until the last month of the fiscal year. Therefore a comparison between the figures for June, 1907, and those for the corresponding month of 1908 is best calculated to illustrate the results accomplished. That comparison will show that in the first-mentioned month a total of 2,208 Japanese were admitted (1,134 to the continent and 1,074 to Hawaii) and that in the last-named month 781 Japanese were admitted (446 to the mainland and 335 to Hawaii). Tables B and C show the occupations in detail of those admitted during each month of the

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year. Examining these tables with respect to the 446 admitted in June to the continent (those to which the most interest attaches), it will be found that 263 followed nonlaboring pursuits and 183 laboring pursuits. This inquiry can be carried as far as anyone may desire by examining the tables.

As a further illustration of the gradual but sure reduction made, it might be noted from Table B that in July, 1907 (the first month of the fiscal year), there were 1,168; that in January, 1908, there were 495, and that in June, 1908 (the last month of the fiscal year), there were 446 Japanese admitted to continental United States. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that of the 1,158 admitted in July, 571 were not of the laboring class, and that of the 495 for January only 199, and of the 446 for June only 183 were laborers; and that of the 9,544 Japanese admitted during the entire year more than half—viz, 5,503—were nonlaborers. In this connection, also, Table C should be examined. It shows that during the year 5,718 Japanese departed from continental United States; so that the net increase in the Japanese population was only 3,826.

Tables E and F are of the greatest interest, however, to the question, Does the combination of the provision of law, of the President's proclamation, and of the general understanding with Japan produce a reasonably effective control of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes? These tables, as already stated, cover the month of June only, for the reason that sufficient progress had not theretofore been made in perfecting administrative measures to permit of the collection of minutely detailed data. Table E shows that during the month 485 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 446 were admitted and 39 debarred. Of the total number applying, 462 were, and 23 were not, in possession of proper passports. Of the 462 holding proper passports, 406 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 56 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 406 entitled to passports consisted of 146 former residents, 179 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 81 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 56 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents; parents, wives, or children of former residents, or settled agriculturists; so that with respect to this comparatively small number it is reasonable to assume that the passport officials of Japan were deceived as to their status, and that most, if not all, of them produced evidence to show that they were proceeding to this country to join immediate relatives, or were the possessors of interests in farms located here. Experience has shown that some fraud and deceit will be perpetrated in connection with any system of exclusion; so that these figures are not surprising in the face of an urgent desire on the part of the inhibited class to enter continental United States notwithstanding the prohibition.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the month 339 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 335 of whom were admitted and 4 debarred. All but 1 (a stowaway who had left Japan surreptitiously) of the 339 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 338 holding passports, 232 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table, and

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106 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 232 entitled to passports, 42 were former residents and 190 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 106 not entitled to passports consisted of 97 laborers and 9 nonlaborers who were not former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

In the light of the foregoing, the Bureau has reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished under this heretofore untried plan, and hopes and believes that the first few months of the coming fiscal year will confirm the showing of the figures for June and will evidence even more marked progress toward the reduction of the immigration of Japanese of the laboring classes. On this subject the report of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose territory comprises one of the most important districts in the enforcement of the understanding, is interesting and encouraging, as will be seen from the following extract:

> The subject of Japanese immigration to the United States by way of Mexico is one which has been very fully covered during the year in reports, not only by officers of this service stationed in the United States, but also by special officers who have investigated the question in Mexico.
>
> A history of this movement can be briefly summed up by stating that the various Japanese immigration companies fostered and encouraged the migration of Japanese from their native country to Mexico, undoubtedly holding forth the dual advantage to the immigrant—first, that the presence of Japanese labor in Mexico was desired by the employers of labor in that country; second, that, should the Japanese coming to Mexico be disinclined to remain in that country, the extensive land border of the United States afforded an apparently sure and easy means of entering into a section where no antagonism existed toward the Japanese, such as was to be met with in the Pacific Coast States.
>
> The volume of Japanese applicants for admission into the United States through the Mexican border district undoubtedly reached its highest point in the early part of the year 1907, but, with the understanding now existing between the Governments of the United States and Japan, the number of Japanese applicants for admission at the ports in this district will doubtless hereafter be negligible.
>
> * * * There has been a gradual and marked decrease in Japanese arrivals, which clearly indicates that the present regulations are entirely effective.

5. Alien Contract Laborers.

In the past year more has been accomplished in the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws than in any year since their first enactment. This is due to a combination of three causes—first, the law, as modified and reenacted in the new immigration act, is broader and more certain in its terms than ever before; second, provision is made in section 24 of said act for the employment of special officers and the expenditure of not exceeding $50,000 per year to enforce this feature in particular; and, third, the industrial conditions have been such as to make more readily discoverable than in times of greater business activity violations by individuals and corporations, and to render easier the procurement of the legal evidence necessary to secure convictions in court. In the last report of the Bureau (pp. 68–69) attention was called to a number of typical instances of the wholesale introduction of foreign laborers into this country under plans involving prepayment of passage and promises of employment. The first five months of the fiscal year witnessed numerous such cases; in fact, evidence has been cropping out all through the year showing that many of the ignorant southeastern European peasants, who by reason of distress from lack of work have been objects of charity in different labor centers of the country, originally came to the United

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States under a system embodying a violation of the spirit of the law, in that their immigration was induced by promises (often unwarranted) of employment, with which was combined a system of exploiting the aliens by loaning them the amount of their passage, at exorbitant interest rates, taking their property as security.

The padrone system continues to flourish. Its evil effects are well known and have often been described in detail by the Bureau. (See especially report for 1907, p. 70.) One of the Bureau's inspectors, Mr. A. A. Seraphic, thoroughly versed in the Greek language and in the customs and business methods of Greece, has devoted considerable time during the past year to investigating the Greek shoe-shining establishments of several of the large cities, and has submitted an able and extremely interesting report, which would be quoted but for lack of sufficient space. He prefaces his report with a description of the conditions under which young Greek boys are apprenticed or bound out in Greece and Turkey at wages ranging from $10 to $20 per year, finding employment with roving bootblack bosses, peddlers, café and restaurant proprietors, and keepers of combination groceries and saloons, also showing that the hours of labor are extremely long, extending often from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m., and that the food furnished the apprentices is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. This he assigns as the principal explanation of the willingness of Greek boys to come to the United States under the padrone system and to be held in practical slavery by the padrones for terms of years under conditions with respect to pay, hours of labor, and living accommodations which are abominable, according to the standards of this country, but are considerably better than those existing in their native land. The Greek padrones have practically monopolized the business of bootblacking in the United States, which is explained by the fact that they obtain their labor under conditions which preclude competition by persons of other races. The proprietor of a stand is able to derive an income of $300 to $500 a year from the labor of each boy imported. The wages paid the boys range from a minimum of $80 to a maximum of $250, the average being about $150 per year. The boys are required to turn over to the padrones all tips collected by them, and such collections amount to from 40 cents to $2 per day, according to locality. The padrones keep the boys closely confined to their places of occupation and allow them to come in contact with outsiders only so far as necessary, the object being to prevent their learning of labor conditions in this country or becoming acquainted with the English language, so that they can continue to practice imposition upon them. As a rule the places in which the boys live are highly insanitary. These insanitary conditions, especially in the sleeping quarters, close confinement to work in places generally overheated and badly ventilated, the stooping position which they must constantly assume, and the improper nourishment as a rule received, all combine to injure the constitution of the boys and render them anæmic, debilitated, and subject to pulmonary troubles.

Inspector Seraphic further shows that as a rule the importation of Greek boys is so arranged as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure evidence upon which either to deport the boys or to prosecute the importers. The plan principally followed is that of claiming fictitious relationships, and of so coaching the boys as to

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prevent their being broken down on examination. Notwithstanding this handicap, however, up to the time of submitting his report, April 7, 1908, the inspector had been able to place in the hands of United States attorneys evidence on which two padrones of Boston were obliged to plead guilty, while in Chicago 14 were indicted, 6 of whom plead guilty, 2 were tried and found guilty, and proceedings against the remaining 6 are still pending.

As illustrative of the good work done in enforcing the alien contract-labor feature of the immigration law, the Bureau cites the following typical cases in which action has been taken against the aliens, and prosecutions brought, with the cooperation of the United States attorneys and the Department of Justice wherever it was possible to develop the necessary evidence, and punishment meted out to the importers—the most effective way of preventing future violations. Other cases have arisen, but these are given as the most important and typical.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, a large corporation of Chicago, having direct business connections with concerns bearing similar names in England and Canada, brought to the United States four English iron molders, who were apprehended and deported after being used as witnesses in the prosecution of the company. The plan followed by this concern was to engage men in England to come to a plant in Montreal allied with their American house, and in making such importations to bring more men than they needed in Canada. Upon arrival there the men would be advised that work could not be furnished them, but if they would proceed to the United States employment would be given at better wages than those offered in Canada at the time their immigration from England was induced. The corporation employed able counsel, and resorted to every possible effort to avoid the penalty of the law, but the United States attorney at Chicago finally secured a conviction and the assessment of a fine of $4,000, and the decision of the district court to that effect was sustained when the case was taken to the higher court on appeal.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, a large mining corporation of Tucson, Ariz., imported from Mexico 29 miners, who were subsequently taken into custody by the immigration officers and deported on departmental warrant. Prosecution was instituted, after the men had been carefully examined, their evidence showing that the company had instructed one of its employees, a Mexican, to proceed to his native country and secure a stated number of miners, and that under these instructions he brought the 29 aliens into the United States. After considerable delay and a careful consideration of the evidence that it would be possible to produce in court against the company, a compromise of the case was effected, the corporation pleading guilty to one of the counts of the complaint and paying a fine of $1,000, and in addition costs to the amount of $1,500.

The Arizona Copper Company case arose in the same section of the country as that last above mentioned, but the violation of the law was arranged in quite a different manner. The company is a branch of a concern organized in Edinburgh, Scotland, and the violations consisted in bringing from Scotland employees for the mines located in Arizona, and the stores and other enterprises connected therewith. Two of the aliens were deported; and a compromise of the suit against the company was eventually effected, after careful consideration of

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the evidence available, the conditions of the compromise being the payment by the company of $2,000 on account of the two aliens who were deported.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, a corporation with factories located in the vicinity of Clarksburg, W. Va., is shown by the evidence collected to have been in the habit of encouraging certain classes of foreigners to take employment in their works, the main object apparently being to obtain several quite distinct races, and thus prevent a general organization of the men into unions which might give the company more or less trouble. Unfortunately, it was not possible to develop from the testimony taken indicating this state of facts sufficient evidence, in a technically legal sense, to justify the institution of proceedings against the offending corporation. The Department did, however, issue warrants for the deportation of 15 Spaniards found at the works after having recently entered, and also took measures which prevented another party of Spaniards destined to the same place from entering at the port of Boston.

On February 25, 1908, there arrived at the port of New York 15 Belgian glassworkers, who were held for examination by a board of special inquiry because it was found that they were destined to western Pennsylvania, and a report had been received from the immigration inspector in Pittsburg to the effect that, because of a controversy between several glassworkers' unions, one of the local unions would endeavor to import foreign glassworkers, so as to compel its competi tors to agree to a wage rate upon which it had seen fit to fix. A most careful investigation was conducted, which resulted in the deportation of 14 of the 15 applicants, the evidence showing that the remaining man had become attached to the party through a misunderstanding. While not sufficient evidence to justify proceedings in court was developed, it was shown to a reasonable certainty that the report of the inspector to the effect that one of the unions was attempting to import labor was substantially correct; and, strange as it may seem, this peculiar case has arisen among one of the skilled trades which was most persistent before Congress in securing the passage of the alien contract-labor law to protect the union men of this country.

The two Tsokas brothers, Bulgarians (in conjunction with their father, located in Turkey), brought to this country, under a most outrageous system of exploitation and violation of law, a large number of Bulgarians, Turks, and Macedonians. As many as 87 of the men were apprehended in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and eventually deported on the ground that they had entered the United States in violation of law, their passages having been prepaid and their immigration induced by promises of employment. The plan followed by the Tsokas brothers was to have their subagents in Turkey loan money to peasants induced to migrate by glowing promises of employment at high wages, mortgages on real and personal property being taken as security and exorbitant rates of interest charged. The men would come to the United States, destined to addresses of a fictitious character so as to avoid suspicion, and would be met at the port of arrival and taken to central points from which distributed to labor employers, the brothers combining with their enterprises in Turkey a regular employment agency in this country. Both men were apprehended and brought to trial in New York City, and the one

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really responsible for the transactions (the other being merely a tool in his hands) was convicted, the United States attorney very adroitly availing himself of a slight change in the wording of section 4 of the new law, making a violation thereof a misdemeanor, to draw the indictment for conspiracy under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, and Tsokas was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

In the Steelton case 177 aliens were apprehended, and, after hearing, ordered deported by the Department because it appeared that their migration had been induced by offers and promises of employment, that they had come to this country under a system of exploitation similar to that adopted by the Tsokas brothers, and that they had by stress of circumstances become destitute and practically a charge upon the public at Steelton, Pa. Unfortunately it was not possible, although a most diligent investigation was conducted, to secure sufficient evidence to justify prosecuting any one or more persons responsible for the aliens' presence in this country.

Nelson H. Marsden, an employee of the Utica Cotton Mills, induced 10 operatives located in Canada to enter the United States under promises of employment. The aliens were apprehended and deported. Prosecution was brought but was not completed, a compromise being effected on Marsden's paying a fine of $500.

In the case of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., complaint was made by the secretary-treasurer of the Sawsmiths' International Union of North America that the company had been importing saw smiths from England. An exhaustive investigation was conducted, resulting in the ascertainment of the fact that a number of saw smiths had been imported by the company. The company was able to show, however, to the Department's entire satisfaction, that at the time the importations were made it was impossible to obtain in this country at regular wages skilled labor of like kind unemployed. It was also ascertained that the president of the union had known of the intention of the company to import foreign laborers, and had practically given his consent to said importation. The strange part of the case is that neither the corporation nor the union seemed to consider for an instant that there was any necessity, or even propriety, of approaching the Department charged with the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws with respect to such a matter. The only action that it was possible to take was to advise both the corporation and the president of the union of the Department's unqualified disapproval of the course pursued, directing attention to the provisions of the law, and advising that in future when an importation of foreigners was contemplated by the one, or agreed to by the other, the Department should first be allowed opportunity to determine whether labor of like kind unemployed could be secured in the United States.

The Washburn Lignite Coal Company, located in Wilton, N. Dak., was accused of having sent an employee into Canada to induce miners to migrate. Three of the miners were apprehended and deported, and an effort was made to show the agency of the employee who had imported them, said employee not being situated financially so as to make it worth while to bring a prosecution against him. The evidence was not considered by the United States attorney as sufficient to secure the indictment of the company, and the proposal to institute suit was therefore abandoned.

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The Hecker Cereal Mills, of Milwaukee, induced an alien to come to the United States from Canada, to accept employment as an oatmeal miller, and in connection therewith still another alien proceeded to the same place, he having received assurances from the firm that he also would be given employment. The peculiar feature of the case was that the first-mentioned alien was apprehended at the border and turned back into Canada, being advised that he was a contract laborer, and could not enter the United States for a year. He wrote the company of this misfortune, and the company replied that they could not now give him any assurances of employment, but if he came to Milwaukee they thought they could arrange the matter to his satisfaction, thus endeavoring to observe the letter of the law and violate its spirit. Suit was instituted by a private individual on his own behalf, in view of which it was not deemed by the district attorney advisable to proceed on account of the Government.

The Tile-Makers' case arose at Mobile, Ala. The National Mosaic Floor Company, a concern originally organized in Cuba, constructed a plant at Mobile and endeavored to bring to the United States a number of operatives for employment in what they claimed was a new system of manufacturing tiles. The operatives were rejected at the port of entry, and, not understanding the law, failed to take an appeal to permit the company to make any showing with respect to the claim that it was impossible to secure in this country the operatives required for the new industry. Later the same men were brought to the port of Mobile, and a full investigation was made of the entire matter, which resulted in a decision by the Department that the company, engaged in establishing a new industry, was entitled to the benefit of the exception to the law.

It will be noted from the foregoing that the Bureau is always quite as anxious to extend to those legally entitled thereto the benefit of the exception to the contract-labor law, permitting of the importation of skilled labor if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, as it is to rigidly enforce the general provisions of the statute.

One respect in which the law does not even yet work satisfactorily is with reference to the exceptions made in favor of States and Territories advertising the facilities and inducements they offer to immigrants. Some of the States, particularly in the South and West, are vitally interested in securing settlers. Yet the new law, like the old, does not, in terms and according to the literal letter, contemplate in the exception more than that the said States should be allowed to place in foreign newspapers and magazines advertisements describing in general terms the opportunities for settlers and wage-earners within their limits. Moreover, the Attorney-General has held (26 Op. At. Gen., 410, advance sheets) that, if a representative of a State or Territory induces an alien to immigrate by holding out to him individually a promise of employment, such alien is inadmissible.

In closing this part of its report the Bureau can not refrain from repeating the statement made last year (Annual Report 1907, p. 69) in the following language:

> So long as healthy, honest, and industrious laborers, either unskilled or skilled, seek this country impelled by no other motive than a desire to better their condition, by availing themselves of a natural demand for their services, no one is entitled to complain, but the moment that the migration of any class of laborers is induced, encouraged, or assisted by the prospective employer, there is an encroachment upon that

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principle essential to the protection of our own institutions and standards of living and constituting the very marrow of the alien contract-labor legislation, which requires that preference shall be given by the employer to our own labor market in the selection of his employees and that a foreign source of supply shall be resorted to only in case of absolute necessity, and even then solely by the statutory means.

6. The Canadian and Mexican Borders.

Along the Canadian border and in Canada the immigration laws have been successfully enforced during the past year, under the new agreement with the Canadian transportation companies, drawn under and made operative simultaneously with the going into effect of the new law. This agreement is set forth in rule 25 of the Immigration Regulations of July 1, 1907, and covers in a detailed, comprehensive manner the enforcement of the United States laws on Canadian soil and along the Canadian boundary to the same extent and with the production of results with respect to the Canadian steamship companies and the aliens themselves similar to those attained at the seaports of this country. The year has also witnessed in Canada, as in this country, a financial and commercial depression, which has brought to light there, as here, some facts, with regard to the evils of an immigration not thoroughly restricted, that are interesting and enlightening. The policy of the Dominion has heretofore been to encourage by every possible means the immigration of foreigners, and it is evident that in the government's desire for quantity due regard has not been had to quality. Consequently Canada has found that she has on her hands a considerable problem in caring for those who, being the most unfit, have been pushed to the wall immediately that the unprecedentedly prosperous times of the past decade have begun to show signs of temporary abatement. The result has been the adoption of more strict rules and regulations, and a general tendency to discourage all immigration but the highly desirable; her standards being brought to a par with ours—in fact, placed in some respects higher. All this is likely eventually to redound to the benefit of the United States, for the interests of the two countries are so closely interwoven that what benefits one is almost sure to ultimately benefit the other. The same principle applies with regard to Asiatic immigration, covered more particularly elsewhere (p. 125); the fact that an "Asiatic problem" arose in Canada simultaneously with our embarrassment on the same subject has been of incalculable benefit to us (and to them also) in arranging for and carrying out corrective measures. As was pointed out in last year's report (p. 71), there is opportunity and need for further cooperation between the two countries, especially with respect to the obligations of each to receive back without demur on legal grounds aliens (not citizens of either) who after proceeding from one country into the other are found to be unlawfully resident and subject to expulsion.

The report of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada is summarized under subtitle 8 hereof (p. 137) and is worthy of careful consideration; and the matter of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws along the northern boundary is covered in subtitle 4 of Title II (p. 160), to which reference should be had, it being necessary to divide the subject in this manner to make the report concise and systematic.

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The new plan for the control of the Mexican border inaugurated with the fiscal year covered by this report, to which allusion was made in hopeful anticipation in the last report (p. 72), is found to be an inestimable improvement in administration. The report of the supervising inspector, quoted elsewhere (p. 144), demonstrates that consolidating the border and placing the administration of both the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws thereon under a centralized head is likely to be the successful solution of the embarrassing problem of preventing the unlawful entry of aliens through the Mexican Republic, especially if it is found possible to make with the Mexican transportation companies an agreement similar to that with the Canadian transportation companies already alluded to. While such an agreement has not yet been secured, there is good reason to hope that it will be in the near future, especially as the railroads of Mexico have now practically come under government control. By referring to Table III C (p. 21) a comparison can be drawn between the control of immigration on the two land boundaries during the past year, and if the showing of this table is compared with that of last year (Annual Report 1907, p. 15) it will be seen that even the figures, which of course give only the barest outline, indicate an improvement on the Mexican border.

The Mexican border has been during the past year of especial importance in administering the President's proclamation regarding Japanese and Korean laborers and in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Both of these subjects, however, are taken up separately, and no reference need be made to them here further than to point to the pages of the report where they are treated. (See subtitle 4 of this title, p. 125, and subtitle 4 of Title II, p. 160, respectively.)

7. Immigration Stations.

The improvements, additions, and extensions made during the past year in the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, are described in detail in a report submitted by the commissioner at New York, from which the following is extracted:

Twelve of the buildings of the contagious-disease hospital group have been completed and steps have been taken toward the erection of the remaining five buildings. It is expected that the entire plant will be ready for occupancy December 31, 1908.

The extension to the general hospital on Island No. 2 is at present well advanced. The contract requires its completion by March 1, 1909.

The baggage and dormitory building is partially roofed over and is to be completed December 31, 1908. The psycophathic ward has been occupied since September, 1907.

The two portable pavilions were occupied during the past winter and summer.

In the main building material changes have been made for the better accommodation of detained aliens. They were designed particularly to obtain better sanitary conditions, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the upper story the entire dormitory space was remodeled and a new system of beds installed. The two large dormitories were divided into small rooms, accommodating about 50 persons each. Sanitary plumbing was installed and a ventilating apparatus arranged whereby the air in each room is changed every five minutes. The floors and walls were covered with vitrified tile and the rooms are now flushed with hot water after each night's occupancy. Additional dormitories were constructed at the ends of the balcony. The corridors on both the second and third floors were tiled and skylights constructed for their better lighting and ventilation.

In the kitchen and laundry building the upper floor was remodeled into one large dining room, with kitchen adjacent, this room accommodating more than 1,000 persons at one sitting, same being rendered sanitary by the use of tile on floors and walls. The

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first floor of this building was remodeled, sanitary cement floors laid, and improved laundry machinery installed, including appliances whereby the clothing of detained aliens may be washed when necessary. A dining room for detained cabin passengers has also been provided upon this floor.

The Bureau will, of course, understand that some of the improvements above referred to were not actually completed during the last fiscal year, but they were all either under way or contemplated.

Although a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress providing for the purchase of a site and the location of an immigration station at Boston, such bill did not become a law, and the Government still has to depend upon rented quarters, supplemented by accommodations furnished by the steamship companies, in enforcing the law at the port mentioned.

A bill was passed providing for the purchase of a site and location of a station at Philadelphia, $250,000 being appropriated for that purpose. The choice of an appropriate location has been found a matter of some difficulty, but the available sites have been examined and preliminary consideration given them, so that but little further delay need occur in selecting a site, immediately after which the work of erecting or remodeling a building can be undertaken.

With respect to Baltimore, an important port in immigration matters, the arrangements for detention and hospital quarters described in last year's report (p. 79) are still in existence. The offices of the commissioner have been removed to a location more convenient to the custom-house and harbor front, but, with the exception of one room in the basement of the custom-house, which is occupied by the officers assigned to boarding duty, the quarters in that city are rented.

With regard to the authority given by Congress for the erection of immigration stations at New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston (see Annual Report 1907, p. 79) the Bureau has to report as follows: After negotiations extending over a long period of time, it has been possible to select at New Orleans a property known as the "Lawton site," on which to place the proposed building. Some of the details of the transfer of this site by the city to the Federal Government still remain to be observed, after which rapid progress should be made in placing upon the site a building adapted to the uses for which intended. At Galveston the city finally ceded to the Federal Government a tract of land known as "Pelican Spit," and plans and specifications have been drawn for the erection of a dock and buildings thereon. An unanticipated delay has occurred, however, because of the fact that it has not been possible for the city, which lacks the necessary funds, to extend a water main to the spit, and it would be inconvenient and expensive to attempt building operations without water on the premises. All operations looking to the construction of the building will, therefore, have to be postponed until a further appropriation is available to the city with which to lay the water main. At Charleston a site has been selected, but has not been taken over by the Federal Government, the title not having been pronounced good by the Department of Justice, as required by law.

The station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, is practically finished and will probably be occupied by the immigration officials early in the coming year.

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8. Reports of Commissioners and Inspectors in Charge.

If space permitted, the Bureau would publish extensive extracts from the reports made by the commissioners of immigration at the several large ports and by the inspectors in charge at smaller ports and inland stations. As it is not practicable to do this, the Bureau can only state that the reports mentioned are of a highly satisfactory character, indicating that the various officers supervising the work of the service, and those serving in subordinate capacities under them, are endeavoring to enforce the law in an effective manner, and that the result of their endeavors is in the main gratifying. For details with respect more particularly to the inspection work accomplished at the various seaports and land border ports, reference can be had to the tables given under subtitle 1 hereof.

The report of the commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, and extracts from the report of the commissioner in charge of inspections at Canadian ports and of the Canadian border, and from the report of the supervising inspector of the Mexican border are furnished because of their great importance to an understanding of the methods followed in endeavoring to prevent the entry of aliens of the classes declared by law inadmissible.

The first mentioned report reads as follows:

I have the honor to report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908: During the year referred to 2,074 ships brought aliens to the port of New York, the total alien arrivals by said vessels being 689,474. This showed a decrease of 434,370 as compared with arrivals during a corresponding period ending June 30, 1907. In addition to these, 26,380 steerage passengers were examined, who satisfactorily proved their right to admission as citizens of the United States. Of the total number of aliens, 550,575 were admitted on primary inspection and proceeded to destination on the day of arrival; 86,220 were temporarily detained, and 52,679 were held for special inquiry. Those held for special inquiry were disposed of as follows: 28,495 were admitted on first hearing by the boards of special inquiry, 18,493 were admitted by the boards at subsequent hearings, 723 were admitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on bond, 325 were admitted by said Secretary on appeal, and 4,643 were deported.

The following table gives information concerning the disposition of the cases of aliens who appealed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from the excluding decisions of the boards, and those who applied to said Secretary for admission under bond:

Admitted on appeal	325	Bonds denied	516
Admitted on bond	723	Appeals withdrawn	30
Appeals dismissed	510	Appeals pending close of official year	25

In my last annual report I stated that, in my opinion, aliens afflicted with mental degeneracy or physical ills susceptible of reproduction in aggravated form ought never to be admitted under any form of bond. In this connection I now desire to state that experience has not shown any cause for a change of view on this subject.

The primary inspectors were led to hold for special inquiry many of the 52,679 by reason of the medical certificates issued to the effect that the holders were mentally or physically defective, 7,216 such certificates being issued during the period covered by this report. About one-sixth of these certificates covered cases designated as dangerous, contagious, loathsome, or mentally diseased or defective. The other five-sixths not being included in the above designations were eligible to land, either by action of the boards of inquiry or on appeal to the Department. Of the total number thus certified for all causes, the following dispositions were made: 5,006 admitted, 2,210 deported. These results do not evidence a failure to reap the full measure of protection which the medical inspection was designed to afford. A close study of the figures will demonstrate that what appears to be a lax disposal relates in fact not to those serious cases which are admittedly the just cause of apprehension, but to a class of physical imperfections and infirmities which are neither loathsome, dangerous, nor contagious, but which at worst render those thus afflicted more or less liable to be nonself-supporting. However, seeing that all aliens certified for any physical or

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mental defect are detained for special inquiry, and are only admitted after such special inquiry, it may be safely regarded (despite what appears to be a lack of efficiency) that the intent of both the letter and spirit of the statutes is being properly observed and enforced.

The following table relating to the work of the medical division for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 is of interest:

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Aliens certified for mental defects	146	286	355	291
Aliens treated in hospitals	6,483	7,464	9,293	6,569
Aliens sent to hospital for measles	608	1,081	1,333	943
Aliens sent to hospital for diphtheria	13	26	49	39
Aliens sent to hospital for scarlet fever	31	91	131	119
Aliens sent to Ellis Island Hospital	4,828	4,913	5,940	4,535
Aliens certified	6,695	7,573	8,510	7,216
Total deaths	161	327	350	267
Total births	10	18	14	21
Percentage of those certified deported	20	28	28	30

When the volume of immigration is small the percentage of rejections is higher than when the volume of immigration is large. Of this the present year's experience is an illustration. The average rejections last year were 0.59 of 1 per cent, whereas the average rejections this year were 0.67 of 1 per cent.

Of the total number (689,474) of aliens inspected at this port during the fiscal year to which this report relates, 37,263 had previously been in the United States, 29,351 were persons "in transit" to other countries, and 36,710 were tourists.

Prosecutions have been undertaken and administrative penalties imposed as follows:

Actions brought during the year	20
Indictments obtained	10
Convictions secured, including pleas of guilty	5
Cases dismissed or discontinued	1
Civil actions pending	1
Writs of habeas corpus served on the commissioner (one of which was sustained)	11
Contracts drawn	102
Warrant cases handled	1,406
Fines resulting from immigration court cases	$350
Fines imposed under section 9, act February 20, 1907	22,200
Fines imposed under section 15, act February 20, 1907	870
Total fines	23,420

Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five letters were received during the year for arriving aliens from their friends or relatives. Remittances to the number of 7,600 were received for aliens, aggregating $122,778.01, all of which amount was delivered to payees except $22,868.65 which was returned to the senders, delivery not being practicable.

In my former annual reports I have called attention to the lack of hospital facilities here, and it is therefore very gratifying to be able to report at this time that in all probability it will not be necessary in subsequent reports again to refer to such lack of equipment. The new hospitals for the care of patients afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases are about 60 per cent completed, and the remaining unfinished portions are practically provided for, so that by the close of the present calendar year it is confidently hoped and believed that this group of hospitals will be put in commission. When that is an accomplished fact, a very important result will have been secured. The report of the surgeon in charge shows that 267 deaths occurred at the various hospitals where those requiring medical treatment were placed. Of this total, children afflicted with measles, scarlet fever, etc., furnished 229. It is confidently hoped that the opening of the new hospital at Ellis Island will cause a decided diminution of the rate of mortality, since the promptness with which the treatment may be afforded will be a decided advantage over the present conditions.

It is also a pleasure to be able to report that the pavilion for the treatment of insane aliens, which was placed in commission in November, 1907, has met all the purposes for which it was designed, and has served to correct a condition relating to that

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unfortunate class of aliens which, to say the least, placed the Government on the defensive.

It is no less a pleasure to be able to report that the extension of the main hospital has already been authorized and is now in course of construction. It will probably be placed in commission about the 1st of March, 1909.

These three great improvements, as previously stated, have been long needed, and their addition to this station will enable the Government adequately to meet every situation incident to the care of the sick and disabled.

Since the filing of my last annual report a new dining room for the feeding of immigrants has been put in operation, and the advantage derived from it can scarcely be exaggerated. The dormitories on the entire upper floor have been modernized, by reason of which the sleeping accommodations for women and children are now very satisfactory. A new baggage room and dormitory are now being constructed, which when completed will furnish similar accommodations for men and families, and, in my judgment, will place the station in a condition leaving little or nothing to be desired in this connection. The completion of the baggage room and dormitory referred to will permit of the lowering of the main examining floor to the ground level. To any one familiar with the present method of taking aliens up a long flight of stairs to the inspection room, the proposed alteration will surely commend itself.

Precisely the same causes which have made it necessary to enlarge the hospital accommodations, the dormitory facilities, the dining rooms, etc., will make it absolutely necessary to provide larger quarters for the statistical records. The frequency with which these records have to be consulted for the purpose of verifying landings has been very largely increased of late years, owing to additional Federal statutory requirements—such, for instance, as the verification of landing of aliens incident to their naturalization. There is also the furnishing of certificates of landing of children who, minus the proof which such statistical records contain, are prevented from working in the various States having child-labor laws. The Bureau will recall that the valuable records collected here during the years 1890 to 1897, and those previously compiled by the State of New York, were destroyed by fire in the latter year. Commencing with a date subsequent to the fire, these records have accumulated very rapidly, and have been rendered more and more valuable. They have also been very materially augmented in that a card-index system has been added to the former record, and by the act of February 20, 1907, it is now necessary to keep a record of aliens departing from this port; so that the space originally set apart for the keeping of the records has become very inadequate, and is no longer adapted to the purpose for which it was originally designed. The only possible relief which may be obtained immediately is by transferring these valuable records to the basement, which is not only an insecure place but is clearly unfit, as it is difficult to make suitable arrangements there for their proper preservation. As soon as alterations and additions herein referred to have been sufficiently completed to make possible a definite representation on the subject of records, I shall deem it my duty to bring this matter specifically to the attention of the Bureau.

It is my earnest hope that the alterations now being made will be completed before immigration is again as voluminous as it was a year ago; otherwise it will be impossible to make suitable provisions for so large a number of aliens as must of necessity be detained in order to meet all the statutory requirements relating to them.

The report of the surgeon in charge needs no special comment further than that I should state, which it certainly gives me pleasure to do, that the officers of the medical division are entitled to no less credit for the faithful discharge of their onerous duties than those of the Immigration Service at this station.

Another year's experience has demonstrated the necessity for an additional ferryboat at this station. I therefore not only renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago, but to strongly emphasize that recommendation, and earnestly request that necessary steps be taken to secure this addition to our present equipment.

The part of the report of the commissioner for Canada which is deemed of particular interest reads as follows:

Responsive to Bureau instructions I have the honor to submit the following report covering the subject of immigration to the United States through and from Canada for the initial twelve months of the operation of the immigration act which became effective July 1, 1907.

The changes in the new law authorizing assessment of head tax only in respect of aliens landing at Canadian ports en route to the United States, and aliens who have not had an uninterrupted residence of one year in Canada, and requiring manifesting

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of Canadian citizens who enter our own country for permanent residence, necessitate, in order that the Canadian border inspection work may be easily understood, a division into classes of the total number of aliens examined.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under United States laws:		
Total number of aliens examined at Canadian seaports		17,381
Number debarred and causes therefor—		
Idiots	2	
Epileptic	1	
Trachoma	53	
Paupers	3	
Contract laborers	138	
Criminals	6	
Under 16 years	12	
Feeble-minded	1	
Insane	1	
Other dangerous contagious diseases	3	
Likely to become public charges	39	
Accompanying aliens	10	
Assisted aliens	43	
Total debarred	312	
Percentage of trans-Atlantic aliens debarred	1.91	
Percentage of trans-Pacific aliens debarred	.75	
Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:		
Total number examined		14,866
Number debarred		863
Percentage debarred		5.80
Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:		
Total number examined		13,599
Number debarred		587
Percentage debarred		4.31
Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, exempt from head tax:		
Total number examined		12,250
Number debarred		591
Percentage debarred		4.82
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:		
Total number manifested		18,111
Number debarred		849
Percentage debarred		4.68

In the annual report from this office for 1905, I had the honor to suggest that the "manifesting of Canadian citizens intending to settle in the United States, for statistical purposes, would offer little or no annoyance to passengers in ordinary travel." As stated above, a total of 18,111 citizens of the Dominion sought entry to the United States during the past fiscal year for permanent settlement, and this office has yet to hear a complaint from any source because of the fact that this large number of passengers were politely asked to answer such questions as were necessary to complete the manifest record concerning these new additions to our population.

Total number examined at border stations		58,826
Number debarred and causes therefor:		
Idiots	4	
Epileptics	7	
Tuberculosis	21	
Favus	12	
Professional beggars	12	
Likely to become public charges	913	
Contract laborers	729	
Under 16 years	26	
Criminals	28	

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Number debarred and causes therefor—Continued.

Prostitutes	58
Japanese without passports	146
Feeble-minded	11
Insane	17
Trachoma	612
Other dangerous contagious diseases	62
Paupers	4
Surgeon's certificate	178
Accompanying aliens	27
Assisted aliens	6
Anarchists	2
Procurers	15
Total debarred	2,890
Percentage debarred of border classes	4.91

In additions to exclusions on account of disease, as noted above, our medical examiners certified 1,203 for minor physical defects, in many instances the defect contributing to the excluding cause.

To the number debarred it will be proper to add those aliens who applied for admission at the border, but being unable or unwilling to meet the requirements of the regulations pertaining to head tax, were denied examination excepting to the extent provided in rule 25 of the Regulations 1,971

Of the total number held by border inspectors for boards of special inquiry, there failed to appear for examination, and should therefore be added to the excluded 782

Number of Chinese included in statistical reports 1,354

Grand total examined	80,314
Grand total debarred	5,955
Percentage debarred	7.42

The 80,314 aliens above accounted for were selected from 8½ millions of passengers crossing from Canada to the United States during the year.

The amount of head tax collected during the past fiscal year in this jurisdiction was $184,232.99.

Outgoing alien passengers for the first ten months of the past fiscal year, by Canadian lines, number 4,870. At the same rate of travel for the remaining two months of the year approximately 6,000 aliens will be recorded as leaving the United States via Canada.

Compared with the number of aliens showing United States destinations upon arrival at Canadian Atlantic ports during the fiscal year 1907, the year just closed shows a falling off of 3,969, or 20 per cent. The same comparison for arrivals at Pacific ports shows a falling off of 655, or 27.5 per cent. The total number of aliens examined at border ports for the year ended June 30, 1907, was 39,142, and for the year ended June 30, 1908, 58,826, showing an increase of 19,684, or 50 per cent.

Regarding immigrants having United States destinations arriving at Canadian ports in the fiscal year of 1907, 2.24 per cent were certified for disease, while from the arrivals during 1908, 2.6 per cent were found physically unfit. Of the aliens applying for admission at the border in 1907, 5.9 per cent were found physically defective, and the record of debarment for disease for 1908 shows 4.16 per cent of alien arrivals who failed to meet the physical requirements.

Head-tax collections for 1908 show an increase of $58,754.88 over collections for the previous fiscal year.

Concerning the immigration act approved February 20, 1907, speaking for the Canadian border service, I feel warranted in saying that the Bureau should derive satisfaction in contemplating the results of the first year's application of said law. Owing to certain changes in the new act, to wit, increase in the head tax, limiting assessment of head tax to aliens having less than a year's residence in Canada, and the debarment of aliens suffering from tuberculosis, it was freely predicted that no end of trouble would be encountered.

Without fear of contradiction, however, it may be said that the expected difficulties have not presented themselves. No doubt that provision of the act which authorizes assessment of head tax only in respect of aliens who actually enter the United States was of material aid in the endeavor to enforce the requirements of the new law without

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friction, but from at least a fair understanding of the conditions with which our border officers have to cope, and from personal observation of the intelligent, forceful, yet cautious manner in which such officers proceeded to carry into effect the wishes of Congress and the Department as set forth in the present immigration law and regulations, I am constrained to feel that gross injustice would be done were I to refrain from saying that whatever measure of success may have attended the enforcement of this new law as applied to the work under the Montreal office must be attributed to the experienced, trustworthy, painstaking corps of officers who stand guard along the great northern boundary of our country, and it is often a matter of doubt as to whether there is proper appreciation of the self-sacrificing devotion with which these officers apply themselves to the important duties devolving upon them. Many of them are obliged to forego the privileges of citizenship in their own country, to undergo family separations, to, in many instances, put up with living accommodations unworthy the name; the nature of their work is such as to render the observance of Sundays or holidays impossible, and in view of being employed in foreign territory, there is required from them, in all that they do, a care and discretion not exacted from employees of the Bureau elsewhere. It is to this corps of officers, working under the above-described conditions, that I unhesitatingly accord any credit that may be due in connection with the first year's application of the new immigration law on the northern frontier.

Owing to the executive order of March 14, 1907, limiting Japanese immigration of the laboring class to those holding passports to continental United States, to the large number of Hindus coming to British Columbia who subsequently sought access to the United States, and to the unsatisfactory industrial conditions which obtained in both Canada and the United States for at least eight months of the past year, I know of no place in the whole immigration service where the law was put to a severer test than in the western end of the Montreal jurisdiction, and I am sure that the Bureau will agree that the results attained justify the assertion that the efficacy and practicability of the new law can not be doubted.

Thousands of Asiatics having United States destinations were being disembarked at Victoria, British Columbia, from steamers of American lines, these aliens almost immediately applying to the Bureau's officers at Victoria for permission to enter the United States. Those who proved admissible were being made to personally meet the capitation tax which the law says shall be collected from the steamship company bringing them.

The steamers involved were being allowed to proceed to Puget Sound ports entirely immune from any of the responsibility which the law declares shall devolve upon lines bringing immigrants to the United States. But the Bureau's administrative officers again invoked the potency of the immigration act now operative, and aided by the determined stand taken by the Department, which sustained and encouraged its officers, an irregularity of many years' standing was brought to an end, and the immigration laws and regulations are now being enforced in the Puget Sound territory as contemplated by Congress and the Department.

The provisions of the present act which prohibit the landing of aliens for immoral purposes, and adding those who admit having committed a crime to the excluded classes, afford to the Bureau's officers authority of incalculable value in conducting the work of inspection. In the exercise of this authority, especially in the large cities adjacent to the border, the Bureau's officers, assisted by the Department of Justice, have done most effective work, and it seems reasonable to assume that the punishment meted out to offenders against the law must result in lessening the incoming of undesirables of the above classes.

Immigration through and from Canada to the United States for the fiscal year just ended presents many interesting phases, some of which I feel our Department can afford to contemplate with genuine satisfaction. It is interesting to note that while immigration to the United States through other avenues of entrance shows a remarkable falling off, yet the addition to our alien population by the Canadian route shows an increase of more than 20 per cent over any preceding year.

As might be expected, increase in numbers has shown an increase in undesirables. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, of a total immigration through Canada of 65,410, the excluded represented 6.63 per cent of the whole, the per capita amount of money shown being $37.72. Of a total immigration through Canada of 80,314 for the year ended June 30, 1908, 7.42 per cent were excluded, and the per capita amount of money shown was $46.78.

Without doubt, the condition represented by the above percentage of exclusions was at least somewhat responsible for the recent determination manifested by the Canadian authorities to shut the door to undesirable aliens, regardless of whence they come. From the actions of the Dominion Government, the unmistakable earnestness

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of protests appearing in leading Canadian journals, and from the speech of Canadian citizens in general, I believe it safe to conclude that Canada has drawn the line at immigration stimulated by charitable or benevolent institutions, and shall hereafter rigorously insist that the immigrant who would make himself a home north of the forty-fifth parallel, must be of the independent, self-reliant, self-maintaining class, which after all is the only immigrant whose migration to a new country should be encouraged.

As applied to immigration to Canada, and from Canada to the United States, the recent industrial depression seems bound to prove a blessing, for it has undoubtedly aroused our Canadian neighbors to a fuller realization of the worthlessness of assisted immigration, a lesson long since brought home to our own Government.

In a previous communication to the Bureau on the subject now in hand, I had occasion to remark that "so long as the Dominion immigration act authorizes hospital treatment for aliens who may be diseased, so long will the Canadian route be patronized by those doubtful of their ability to pass the scrutiny of medical officers at United States ports." As the result of disclosures made at Halifax during the past year, it was learned that through connections touching Marseille, Liverpool, and Halifax, unscrupulous persons, noncitizens in Canada or our own country, were engaged in an unlawful undertaking involving the migration of diseased and otherwise unfit aliens from southern Europe to the United States, such immigrants becoming the prey of the designing through the assurance that hospital treatment was always obtainable upon arrival in Canada.

The offenders were promptly dealt with by the courts at Liverpool and Halifax, and resulting in still greater benefit to the service was the issuance of an order by the Dominion authorities to the effect that in future hospital treatment will be allowed only in cases considered especially meritorious, and that in all ordinary cases where mental or physical unfitness is certified by the medical officers deportation must ensue forthwith.

With strict adherence to the above order, thus compelling more careful medical inspection before embarkation, the result must necessarily be to the advantage of both Canada and the United States, and it is confidently believed that another year's record will show justification for this contention.

The recent perfection of arrangements whereby immigrants coming to Canada via United States ports, and who become deportable under Dominion laws, can be returned to the countries whence they came over the lines by which they reached Canada, has properly and satisfactorily settled one cause of annoyance in supervising the work of inspection along the Canadian border, and the willingness manifested by the railway and United States steamship lines to participate in such arrangement was extremely gratifying.

Relations of the most amicable character continue to exist between the Dominion immigration officials and the officers of our own service, and it affords me no little pleasure to report that in living up to every feature of the compact entered into between the Canadian steamship and transportation lines and our own Department, for the better control of immigration through Canada to the United States, the former have shown must commendable sincerity, which, together with the unvarying courtesy extended by the Dominion officials, has rendered easier of accomplishment the important work committed to the care of the Bureau's officers in this jurisdiction.

Through the courtesy of the Dominion immigration department, I am enabled to invite the Bureau's attention to the accompanying table, showing immigration to Canada for the year ended June 30, 1908.

The figures given therein show an immigration to Canada from the United States of 56,860, which it is supposed includes citizens and aliens who have resided for various periods in the latter country. To reach a conclusion, however, as to the real effect had on the population of Canada and the United States by reason of emigration from one country to the other, the above reported emigration from the United States to Canada must be compared with the following, shown by the Bureau's manifest records on file at this office to have been the emigration from Canada to the United States:

Aliens coming originally to Canada, who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival	14,866
Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year	13,599
Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, exempt from head tax	12,250
Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence	18,111
Total	58,826

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While the possibilities of the Canadian northwest have attracted from our own country many who would profit thereby, yet an irrefutable record shows that during the past fiscal year a still greater number left Canadian territory to take up their abode in the neighboring Republic to the south.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Month.	British.	Continental, etc.	United States.	Total.
July	12,395	8,551	5,395	26,341
August	10,806	6,130	4,076	21,012
September	8,879	6,325	3,853	19,057
October	7,796	5,801	4,646	18,243
November	4,539	5,570	4,156	14,265
December	1,825	4,264	2,937	9,036
January	881	1,924	2,762	5,567
February	2,131	1,567	2,466	6,164
March	5,932	3,319	6,162	15,413
April	11,384	9,285	9,084	29,753
May	10,361	6,784	6,438	23,583
June	7,412	3,340	4,885	15,637
Total	84,351	62,860	56,860	204,071

The supervising inspector of the Mexican border, whose headquarters are located at San Antonio, Tex., reports in part as follows:

As is well known, the territory adjacent to the Mexican border, lying between the Gulf of Mexico on the east and the Colorado River on the west, was consolidated on July 1, 1907, the position of supervising inspector created, and the history of the new district thus begins coincident with the date on which the new immigration law became effective.

In reporting the volume of immigration entering the United States through Mexican border ports, it is necessary to look beyond the mere figures giving the total alien arrivals, and to analyze and separate into their component parts the classes of immigrants which go to make up the whole body of arrivals. * * * The alien immigration through Mexican border ports is not diversfied to the extent which characterizes the arrivals at ports along the Atlantic coast. At the latter, practically all of the European races which go to swell the total volume of alien immigration are represented; this condition, however, does not apply to the Mexican border. The arrivals at ports along the Mexican border can be, generally speaking, grouped into two classes, namely, legitimate and illegitimate.

Under the first heading come Mexicans, who, as a natural consequence of the contiguity of their native country, constitute a majority of this class of immigration, and are naturally the largest single race of aliens represented in the arrivals at Mexican border ports. The number of Spaniards arriving through ports in this district is, of course, accounted for by a certain amount of natural drift on the part of aliens belonging to this race toward a country having the same speech, and consequent later easy gravitation toward the United States, caused, for the most part, by expectation of better wages and a higher standard of living. Aliens from countries of Europe other than Spain have but scant representation among the alien arrivals of this district, easily accounted for by the fact that the distance to the United States by way of Mexico is greater than to the Atlantic ports, and consumes not only much additional time but also expense. This class of immigration can, therefore, be briefly passed over and no particular significance attached to its fluctuation in numbers from time to time.

Under the second heading are properly considered those classes of aliens whose coming to the United States by way of Mexico can be accounted for only upon the well-grounded assumption that their application at ocean ports would be met with refusal, and the impression held by them that access to the United States over the southern land boundary could be, in some manner, successfully accomplished. The two principal races comprehended in the above category are Syrians and Japanese, with a scattering few of Greeks and gypsies from eastern Europe.

The influx of Syrians by way of the Mexican border is a matter of long standing, and represents now, as it has for several years past, a constant attempt on the part

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of members of this race to secure entrance to the United States through Mexico, as a result either of being refused passage for Atlantic ports of the United States, or through advices given by unscrupulous individuals at the various rendezvous of immigrants in Europe to the effect that the route to the United States via Mexico, while longer and more expensive, afforded a surer means of ingress into this country. A very large percentage of Syrian arrivals at Mexican border ports are found to be suffering with diseases of a contagious character, or to have been suffering from same at some time in the past; and practically the entire remainder is made up of aliens who have been told by runners in Europe that they were afflicted with some excludable ailment, when, in reality, no disability of such character existed. Syrian immigration by way of the Mexican border is, therefore, likely to continue in considerable volume until such time as the impression is removed at the seaports of southern Europe that the Mexican route affords a more favorable means for Syrian aliens to secure entry into the United States than by the usually traveled lines leading to the Atlantic coast ports of this country. * * *

During the year 2,775 aliens were held for special inquiry, apportioned among the respective ports of entry as follows:

Brownsville	205	Presidio	4
Hidalgo	25	El Paso	1,143
Laredo	643	Douglas	6
Eagle Pass	693	Naco	25
Del Rio	27	Nogales	4

During the year a total of 43 aliens appealed to the Department from the excluding decisions of boards of special inquiry, and of this number 9 appeals were sustained and 34 dismissed. There were 6 appeals from admitting decisions during the year filed by dissenting members of boards of special inquiry, and in each case the appeal was dismissed by the Department, thereby sustaining the action of the majority members of the board.

The percentage of aliens debarred, in comparison with the total number of applications for admission at ports in this district, is, comparatively speaking, high, the total debarred aggregating over 17 per cent of the number of aliens of all classes admitted. This high percentage is largely accounted for among the Mexicans, whose exclusions for diseases and likelihood of becoming public charges make up the greater part of the debarred of that race, and constitute 60 per cent of the total debarred of all races. Syrians, whose ineligibility has been previously touched upon, and Japanese laborers holding limited passports comprehended in the executive order of March 14, 1907, represent practically the remainder of aliens debarred in this district.

The assignment of competent medical examiners at all important ports along the Mexican border, as well as the constant efforts expended in increasing the efficiency of inspecting officers, has undoubtedly had a material effect in increasing the proportion of exclusions, so that it can be properly stated that at this time the number of exclusions represent an accurate proportion of alien applicants who are inadmissible.

Perhaps no one feature of the immigration work, as applied to the Mexican border district, is of more importance than the apprehension of aliens found in the United States in violation of law, and who are arrested upon departmental warrants. The large area of sparsely settled territory adjacent to the southern land boundary of the United States, with inadequate transportation facilities, affords a comparatively easy means of entry for aliens desirous of evading inspection at the hands of immigration officers, and is a particularly difficult section of the country to effectually guard. The international boundary west of El Paso is, of course, merely an imaginary line, and east of that point the Rio Grande, which forms the line between the two countries, is readily fordable at almost any time or place. It is apparent, therefore, that to properly carry out the restrictions against inadmissible aliens imposed upon the officers of this district is a task of immense proportions; and, with the relatively small force available to safeguard the border, the problem constantly exists taxing ingenuity to the utmost as to the manner in which the officers should be assigned to cover all railway junctions and other strategic points, and thus effect the apprehension of aliens who have entered the United States in violation of law before it is possible for them to reach the interior. It would be idle to state that with the system now in vogue it is impossible for an alien to secure surreptitious entry into the United States by way of the Mexican border; it can, however, be stated that with all points comprehended in the plans of this office covered by alert and vigilant officers, it should be practically impossible for an alien to successfully elude their vigilance

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and reach interior points in the United States. Even at present, when lack of time has prevented the working out to an entirely satisfactory conclusion of numerous plans for strengthening our lines of defense, it can be stated to a degree approaching certainty that the officers are apprehending the vast majority of the aliens who enter the United States in this district without inspection, and the remainder is not only comparatively small, but constantly decreasing. There were arrested on departmental warrants in the Mexican border district during the fiscal year just ended 577 aliens, of which number 513 were deported, 42 were released from custody, 4 died or escaped, and 18 are pending. The results accomplished in this respect are a source of gratification to this office, the mere figures themselves conveying no adequate idea of the hard and unremitting labor attached to the apprehension of many of the aliens enumerated, nor instances in which the accomplishment of the object involved not only privation but imminent peril at the hands of desperate and criminal characters.

During the fiscal year just ended there have been instituted in this district 12 prosecutions for violations of the immigration laws, as follows:

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Yasutaro Ozaki	8	Continued until fall term of court.
Duquesne Mining Co.	4	Compromised; $2,000 and costs.
Hughes Printing Co.	4	Dismissed.
Lola Valdez, Pedro Garza Valla, and Amada Perrea.	3	Valdez and Valla each 1 year penitentiary and $1,000 fine; Perrea 1 year penitentiary, fine $50 and costs.
Shinji Kawamoto	8	3 months county jail on 1 count; other dismissed.
Bernardino Lozeno	8	90 days in jail.
Ali El Halal	8; perjury	60 days in jail and $300 fine.
A. C. Markley	4	Grand jury refused to indict.
Matsumoto Joe, and Hamai Chokichi	8	Each 3 months in jail.

The results obtained have, on the whole, proven extremely satisfactory. In 9 cases decisions favorable to the Government were secured; in 2 cases, each involving violations of the contract-labor provisions, the Federal grand jury refused to return indictments, and in 1 case where the defendant was charged with violating section 8 of the act approved February 20, 1907, a continuance has been granted until the October term. This case, however, is quite strong, and will, in all probability, result in the Government securing a conviction. As will be noted, the prosecutions instituted are for violation of not only the contract-labor provisions, but also for the importation of prostitutes, for perjury, and for violation of section 8 by bringing into the United States aliens not lawfully entitled to enter.

In securing a conviction for perjury committed by a witness before a board of special inquiry, this office considers that a valuable precedent has been established in this district, which will be of great assistance in securing truthful statements from witnesses appearing before boards.

It is gratifying to state that this office has received the hearty cooperation of the Federal judges in this district, and the prosecuting officers have handled immigration cases with skill and vigor. * * *

At the close of the fiscal year just ended the fact that no reciprocal agreement with the Mexican Government or the transportation lines in that country has been entered into again brings in sharp contrast the difficulty in effectively enforcing the immigration laws experienced in this district, as compared with the Canadian border. This subject has been too frequently presented to the Bureau to make it necessary at this juncture to again set forth the manifold advantages to be obtained by our service through such an arrangement. Suffice it to say that the deferring of the time when our officers are stationed at the seaports and important inland cities of the Republic of Mexico is but delaying the consummation of an adjunct to the present administration of the law in this district which will, when applied, prove of inestimable assistance. It is sincerely hoped that during the fiscal year just beginning all obstacles in the way of an agreement, mutually satisfactory to both Governments, may be removed.

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9. Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908, AND BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1908.

Balance shown in report for fiscal year 1907		$3,079,515.26
Special appropriations not heretofore deducted		1,259,529.13
Total		1,819,986.13
Amount advanced to Immigration Commission, fiscal year 1907		75,000.00
		1,744,986.13
Appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act," 1908	$500,000.00	
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Charleston, S. C."	70,000.00	
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex."	70,000.00	
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, New Orleans, La."	70,000.00	
Appropriation, "Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa."	250,000.00	
Reimbursement, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service	150,000.00	
Addition to old hospital building, Ellis Island	250,000.00	
Additional buildings contagious-disease hospital, Ellis Island	150,000.00	
New water main, Ellis Island	18,000.00	
Mechanical equipment, contagious-disease hospital, Ellis Island	115,000.00	
Immigration Commission	75,677.14	
Amount of special appropriations to be reimbursed from the "immigrant fund"		1,718,677.14
		26,308.99
Receipts, fiscal year 1908		2,500,000.00
		2,526,308.99
Expenditures, fiscal year 1908		1,975,391.95
Balance June 30, 1908		550,917.04

ENFORCEMENT OF CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS.

Appropriation for enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, 1908	$500,000.00
Expended for salaries and expenses of officers and miscellaneous items	350,240.77
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the eastern Canadian border	1,887.85
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the western Canadian border	555.30
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from the Mexican border	43,752.18
Expended for deportation of Chinese entering the United States from other points	1,548.15
Total amount expended	397,984.25

II. CHINESE EXCLUSION.

1. In General.

The past year has furnished ample confirmation of the views so often expressed by the Bureau with regard to the subject of the exclusion of Chinese laborers. The vast majority of the Chinese who desire to come to this country are coolies; nearly all of those who succeed in passing our portals belong to that class—this largely because of the fact that, almost without exception, those domiciled here either do belongor have belonged to said class. Many of those who engage from time to time in so-called mercantile pursuits are by class coolies, and often return, by choice or necessity, to laboring occupations; and the "minor sons" and "natives" admitted at our ports almost invariably become laundrymen, or waiters in restaurants, or enter other laboring pursuits. Yet some members of the exempt classes do enter, more particularly students, and the opinion seems to be quite general that it is to our advantage to encourage by every possible means their coming. The object to be accomplished in enforcing an immigration law relating to Chinese should be to make easy the admission of those entitled to land, and to make sure both the exclusion and the expulsion (for one can not be made effective

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without the other) of all not entitled to enter and reside in this country. The accomplishment of this object is a matter of extreme difficulty under the law which has been in force now for almost a quarter of a century. To prevent the coolie from posing as an exempt, the bona fide exempt must be examined at our ports; and, not understanding or caring to understand this, offense is often taken where none is intended. Every time one plan followed by the coolie and the promoter and smuggler is discovered and defeated a new plan is substituted, which for a time may prove even more successful than that abandoned, and the introduction of the prohibited class goes on, as is aptly illustrated by the circumstances narrated under subtitle 4 hereof (p. 160).

It was pointed out in last year's report (pp. 90–91) that experience in the enforcement of the law has resulted in the adoption and perfection of plans of administration at the ports of entry for Chinese which are at least fairly satisfactory to all concerned and give little just cause for complaint. But these plans for the effective enforcement of the law at the ports of entry increase rather than diminish the difficulties encountered elsewhere; for the vast majority of the Chinese who desire to enter the United States are not entitled to do so, and, finding their entry at regular ports, even with the most careful planning and most detailed coaching of witnesses, practically impossible, they naturally turn to surreptitious methods and place themselves in the hands of the professional smugglers or "steerers," of whom "the name is legion," always glad, for a valuable consideration, to undertake to land the coolie in the interior of the country.

In the early months of the calendar year 1905 the Bureau undertook the conduct of a quiet canvass with the object of securing a record of the Chinese in each district and of the papers, if any, held by them as evidence of their right to reside in the United States. In some districts this canvass, or census, was complete, but in others it was only fairly begun when so strong a protest arose on all sides that instructions were issued for its discontinuance. It had been carried far enough, however, to indicate that there were then about as many Chinese in the United States whose entry had been unlawful and who held either no papers showing a right of residence or else had in their possession papers of a forged, fraudulent, or irregular character as there were of the lawfully resident class. Is it any cause for wonder, therefore, that the "companies," the "steerers," the "promoters," and the "smugglers" interested in the immigration and residence here of coolies should have registered an emphatic objection to the Government's pursuing a course calculated to expose the extensiveness of their operations? Simultaneously with the discontinuance of the census the general policy with regard to the making of arrests in the interior of the country was so changed as to contemplate arrests being made only in flagrant cases of unlawful residence coming to the attention of the Chinese inspectors incidentally during the conduct of investigations regarding domiciled Chinese, which policy has been practically continued to the present time. In other words, while the excluding provisions of the law have been vigorously enforced at the ports of entry, the provisions contemplating expulsion have not been emphasized elsewhere than along the Canadian and Mexican borders and in districts immediately connected therewith. Table 3 A (p. 154) shows that during the year 912

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Chinese persons have been arrested and 477 finally deported. But the vast majority of these arrests, viz, 816, were made in districts immediately on or closely connected by lines of travel with the land boundaries. During the fiscal year 1907, 503 arrests were made, only 50 of which occurred in the interior (Annual Report 1907, p. 99). What has been the result? Chinese have come to believe that once they reach the large cities of the interior they are practically safe, and that it is much easier and not very much more expensive to gain entry by some of the surreptitious routes than through a regular port; hence the conditions described in subtitle 4 hereof regarding the Canadian and Mexican borders. If the exclusion law is to remain on the statute books as now drawn, it is obvious that its reasonable enforcement demands a change in this policy. Money that was formerly spent in the defense of Chinese arrested in the interior can now be used to pay the expenses of smuggling coolies and conveying them to the interior, and as long as this can be done at a profit the smuggling will continue.

In the report for the fiscal year 1906 the Bureau arranged Title II, covering the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, under certain headings or subtitles which, through years of experience in the practical administration of the law, had come to be regarded as the divisions into which the subject properly falls; and the same classification was adopted in the report for 1907. In order to reduce this report as much as possible and to avoid repetition, this discussion by classes is consolidated and merged into the text of subtitle 2 hereof, the designation of which has been changed accordingly to "Statistical tables—Classes." In the reports for 1906 and 1907 the classification of Chinese was described in detail, and if the comments now made are not regarded as sufficiently comprehensive reference can be had by any interested person to said reports.

2. Statistical Tables—Classes.

The tables relating to Chinese are designated by Arabic numerals to readily distinguish them from those concerning immigration proper, and are so headed and arranged as to be practically self-explanatory.

By comparing Table 1 with the similar table given in last year's report it will be found that the total number of cases of Chinese handled during the former year was 3,723, and that during 1908 a total of 5,134 has been disposed of, an increase of 1,411, or almost 38 per cent, which gain is divided among all the principal ports. Table 2 is so arranged as to show by whom the Chinese were admitted and rejected, respectively, and before whom unsettled cases are pending. Of the 4,624 Chinese admitted, 4,556 were landed by administrative officers at ports of entry and 68 by the Department on appeal, resort by the rejected Chinese to the courts on writs of habeas corpus not having been successful in any case. The officers at the ports refused admission to 450 Chinese, the Department dismissed 162 appeals from such excluding decisions, and in 13 cases resort by the rejected Chinese to the courts resulted in affirmation of the administrative exclusions. Of those rejected, 364 have actually been deported during the year.

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TABLE 1.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

BORDER CASES.

Class.	Total cases.	New applications.	Pending from previous year.	Finally admitted.	Deported.	Pending close current year.
United States citizens	269	256	13	223	34	12
Wives of United States citizens	5	4	1	2	1	2
Returning laborers	320	319	1	313	7	.....
Returning merchants	220	215	5	200	13	7
Other merchants	44	44	.....	41	3	.....
Merchants' wives	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Merchants' children	167	161	6	133	27	7
Students	22	22	.....	21	1	.....
Travelers	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Teachers	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Officials	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	12	12	.....	3	1	8
Total	1,083	1,057	26	960	87	36

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens	1,541	1,456	85	1,386	93	62
Wives of United States citizens	36	36	.....	35	1	.....
Returning laborers	601	593	8	570	29	2
Returning merchants	627	583	44	573	42	12
Other merchants	183	183	.....	175	8	.....
Merchants' wives	31	31	.....	30	.....	1
Merchants' children	764	720	44	630	101	33
Students	138	137	1	136	2	.....
Travelers	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Teachers	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....
Officials	80	80	.....	80	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	22	21	1	21	1	.....
Total	4,051	3,868	183	3,664	277	110

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.						
United States citizens	1,810	1,712	98	1,609	127	74
Wives of United States citizens	41	40	1	37	2	2
Returning laborers	921	912	9	883	36	2
Returning merchants	847	798	49	773	55	19
Other merchants	227	227	.....	216	11	.....
Merchants' wives	44	44	.....	43	.....	1
Merchants' children	931	881	50	763	128	40
Students	160	159	1	157	3	.....
Travelers	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Teachers	23	23	.....	23	.....	.....
Officials	83	83	.....	83	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	34	33	1	24	2	8
Grand total	5,134	4,925	209	4,624	364	146
BY PORTS.						
San Francisco, Cal	3,404	3,228	176	3,055	255	94
Seattle, Wash	344	339	5	318	12	14
Honolulu, Hawaii	253	251	2	248	4	1
Sumas, Wash	336	324	12	290	34	12
Portal, N. Dak	178	174	4	172	5	1
Malone, N. Y	399	393	6	354	25	20
Richford, Vt	166	162	4	140	23	3
New York, N. Y	45	45	.....	38	6	1
New Orleans, La	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Mexican border	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Grand total	5,134	4,925	209	4,624	364	146
In transit overland	1,962	1,962	.....	1,960	2	.....
In transit by water	877	800	77	840	8	29

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

BORDER CASES.

Class.	Admissions.			Rejections.			Cases pending.			Cases finally disposed of.	
	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	215	8	....	51	33	4	4	....	8	223	34
Wives of United States citizens	2	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1
Returning laborers	312	1	....	10	2	....	.....	....	....	313	7
Returning merchants	195	5	....	21	4	....	5	2	....	200	13
Other merchants	40	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	41	3
Merchants' wives	12	1	....	4	.....	....	....	....	....	13	.....
Merchants' children	120	13	....	46	19	....	2	4	1	133	27
Students	20	1	....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	21	1
Travelers	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Teachers	7	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	7	.....
Officials	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	.....
Miscellaneous	3	....	....	9	.....	8	....	....	8	3	1
Total	930	30	....	149	60	12	12	6	18	960	87

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens	1,361	25	....	116	85	1	36	5	21	1,386	93
Wives of United States citizens	35	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	35	1
Returning laborers	566	4	....	30	.....	....	2	....	....	570	29
Returning merchants	571	2	....	43	4	....	11	1	....	573	42
Other merchants	175	....	....	7	.....	....	....	....	....	175	8
Merchants' wives	29	1	....	1	.....	....	1	....	....	30	.....
Merchants' children	624	6	....	101	13	....	30	3	....	630	101
Students	136	....	....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	136	2
Travelers	12	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	12	.....
Teachers	16	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	16	.....
Officials	80	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	80	.....
Miscellaneous	21	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	21	1
Total	3,626	38	....	301	102	1	80	9	21	3,664	277

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.											
United States citizens	1,576	33	....	167	118	5	40	5	29	1,609	127
Wives of United States citizens	37	....	....	.....	1	....	1	....	1	37	2
Returning laborers	878	5	....	40	2	....	2	....	....	883	36
Returning merchants	766	7	....	64	8	....	16	3	....	773	55
Other merchants	215	1	....	12	1	....	....	....	....	216	11
Merchants' wives	41	2	....	5	.....	....	1	....	....	43	.....
Merchants' children	744	19	....	147	32	....	32	7	1	763	128
Students	156	1	....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	157	3
Travelers	13	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	13	.....
Teachers	23	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	23	.....
Officials	83	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	83	.....
Miscellaneous	24	....	....	10	.....	8	....	....	8	24	2
Grand total	4,556	68	....	450	162	13	92	15	39	4,624	364
BY PORTS.											
San Francisco, Cal	3,020	35	....	261	84	1	76	6	12	3,055	255
Seattle, Wash	318	....	....	27	17	....	4	1	9	318	12
Honolulu, Hawaii	245	3	....	6	.....	....	....	1	....	248	4
Sumas, Wash	284	6	....	50	20	....	7	....	5	290	34
Portal, N. Dak	167	5	....	10	5	....	1	....	....	172	5
Malone, N. Y	343	11	....	53	20	12	1	6	13	354	25
Richford, Vt	132	8	....	36	15	....	3	....	....	140	23
New York, N. Y	38	....	....	7	1	....	....	1	....	38	6
New Orleans, La	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	.....
Mexican Border	4	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	4	.....
San Diego, Cal	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	.....
Grand total	4,556	68	....	450	162	13	92	15	39	4,624	364
Section VI cases	402	2	....	8	.....	....	....	....	....	404	9
In transit overland	1,960	....	....	2	.....	....	....	....	....	1,960	2
In transit by water	840	....	....	3	.....	....	29	....	....	840	8

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Class.	Admitted.	Deported.	Class.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	1,609	127	Students	157	3
Wives of United States citizens	37	2	Travelers	13	.....
Returning laborers	883	36	Teachers	23	.....
Returning merchants	773	55	Officials	83	.....
Other merchants	216	11	Miscellaneous	24	2
Members of merchants' families	806	128	Total	4,624	364

Table 3, compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals, shows action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year, 912 Chinese have been so arrested, compared with 503 arrested in 1907. It will be noted that of those arrested during the year, 912, and those whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 217 (a total of 1,129), 53 died or escaped, 154 were discharged, 477 were deported, and there remain pending the cases of 445. The majority of these arrests were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries, only a very few being taken into custody at interior points. This is clearly shown by Table 3 A, giving the exact localities in which the arrests were made, from which table it will be noted that about 89 per cent of the Chinese were apprehended in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries.

TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Cases before United States commissioners.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		911
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		75
Total		986
Disposition:		
Escaped and forfeited bail	5	
Discharged	133	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	137	
Ordered deported	711	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		711
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		27
Total		738
Disposition:		
Died	2	
Escaped	12	
Deported	446	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year	186	
Appealed to United States district courts	92	

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TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Cases before United States district courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrest		1
Appealed to United States district courts		92
Pending before trial at close of previous year		64
Total		157
Disposition:		
Died	1	
Escaped and forfeited bail	5	
Discharged	19	
Pending before trial at close of present year	86	
Ordered deported	46	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		46
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		8
Total		54
Disposition:		
Escaped	7	
Deported	21	
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	8	
Appealed to higher courts	15	

Cases before higher United States courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		15
Pending before trial at close of previous year		43
Total		58
Disposition:		
Discharged	2	
Escaped	17	
Pending before trial at close of present year	27	
Ordered deported	12	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		12
Disposition:		
Escaped	4	
Deported	7	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year	1	

Recapitulation of all cases.

Arrests	912
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	217
Total	1,129
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	53
Discharged	154
Deported	477
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	445

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TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

Summary, by months, of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrests, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Grand total.
Arrests made during present month	43	111	77	76	42	56	58	56	60	85	96	152	912
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	1	20	1	5	1	1	1	7	4	1	4	7	53
Discharged	15	20	20	15	13	19	19	8	8	6	10	1	154
Deported	13	51	50	16	6	111	4	50	28	50	38	60	477

There were 217 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1907, and 445 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1908.

TABLE 3 A.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont	2	.....	Western Washington	12	5
Northern New York	67	9	Oregon	4	1
Western New York	8	.....	Nevada	1	.....
Eastern Pennsylvania	.....	2	Utah	2	1
Southern Florida	1	.....	Northern California	68	43
Middle Alabama	1	.....	Southern California	25	26
Middle Tennessee	.....	1	Arizona	307	250
Southern Ohio	1	.....	New Mexico	95	41
Northern Illinois	2	.....	Northern Texas	1	5
Eastern Michigan	12	.....	Southern Texas	1	1
Eastern Missouri	4	.....	Eastern Texas	4	.....
Western Missouri	3	2	Western Texas	275	87
Nebraska	.....	1	Oklahoma	1	.....
Idaho	2	.....	Hawaii	9	1
Montana	1	1			
Wyoming	2	.....	Total	912	477
Eastern Washington	1	.....			

TABLE 4.—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.	397	383	Malone, N. Y.	136	116
Seattle, Wash.	152	103	Richford, Vt.	41	47
Honolulu, Hawaii	136	84			
Sumas, Wash.	38	65	Total	993	883
Portal, N. Dak.	93	85			

Table 5 shows, by ports of entry, the number of Chinese cases in which appeals have been taken from excluding decisions rendered by inspectors in charge and the action of the Department thereon. It is thought that this table furnishes an emphatic demonstration of the ability of the officers who handle the applications of Chinese for admission to the United States. At the close of 1907 there were pending 28 appeals, and 270 appeals were perfected during the past year, making a total of 298, of which the Department has sustained only 68; and it should be added that in many of these instances the Department's action was based on evidence submitted after the

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officer at the port had rendered a decision. These appeals are handled in the Bureau with painstaking care and the utmost impartiality, the appellants and their counsel being afforded every reasonable opportunity to show that the appeal is well taken; and, while it is true that, generally, only the weakest and least deserving cases reach the Bureau on appeal, the fact that the inspection officers have been sustained in most instances is significant of their care and fairness.

TABLE 5.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Sumas, Wash.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year	15	1	2	1	2	5	2	....	28
Appealed	142	17	3	30	9	38	26	5	270
Total	157	18	5	31	11	43	28	5	298
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted)	35	....	3	6	5	11	8	....	68
Dismissed (rejected)	84	17	....	20	5	20	15	1	162
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision	31	....	1	5	1	7	2	3	50
Pending at close of current year	7	1	1	....	....	5	3	1	18

TABLE 6.—NATIVE-BORN CHINESE ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

Port.	No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		Total.
		Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	34	33	20	87
San Francisco, Cal.	13	453	352	818
Sumas, Wash.	27	24	23	74
Portal, N. Dak.	2	16	6	24
Malone, N. Y.	4	69	6	79
Richford, Vt.	7	37	.....	44
New York, N. Y.	.....	2	3	5
Total continental United States	87	634	410	1,131
Honolulu, Hawaii	80	9	.....	89
Grand total	167	643	410	1,220
BY WHOM ADMITTED.				
Inspection officers	157	640	395	1,192
Department	10	3	15	28

With the foregoing comment concerning such tables as relate to the subject of exclusion in a general way, the Bureau proceeds to a discussion of what the tables show with respect to the different classes of Chinese in practically the same order as that observed in last year's report.

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The most important is the "section 6" exempt class, composed of officials, merchants, students, travelers, and teachers. Table 1 shows that 83 officials, 227 merchants, 160 students, 13 travelers, and 23 teachers, making a total of 506 members of this exempt class, have applied for admission during the year. Chinese officials are admitted on the credentials issued to them by their Government, while the remainder of this exempt class are admitted on certificates of identity issued to them by the Chinese Government in accordance with section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884. Table 2 shows that 412 Chinese presented such certificates, of whom 404 were admitted. The refusal to admit the remaining 8 was either because of the failure of the applicants to properly identify themselves as the rightful possessors of the certificates presented, or because the applicants were found to be inadmissible under the general immigration law by reason of being afflicted with some excludable disease. In 1907 there were 295 applications by members of this exempt class (of whom 272 were admitted), as compared with 506 this year, an increase in applications of 211, or 71 per cent.

According to Table 1, 847 merchants residing in the United States (798 new cases and 49 pending from previous year) returned from temporary visits abroad, of whom 773 were admitted and 55 deported, 19 cases remaining undecided. Formerly the practice commonly prevailed for laborers unlawfully in the United States to pose as members of this class and depart and return as such; but under the system which the Bureau has gradually evolved for the preinvestigation of these cases little trouble is encountered in detecting attempted frauds. The 55 deportations were cases in which it was found that the claim of mercantile status was fictitious.

During the year 43 wives and 763 minor children of domiciled merchants have been admitted, of 44 and 931, respectively, applying, as shown by Table 1. The applications by minor children have increased from 592 in 1907 to 931 in 1908. This continuous increase in a class of applicants the vast majority of whom are coolies was cause for comment in last year's report (p. 102).

Table 4 covers travel to and from China of registered Chinese laborers and shows that 993 left the country after having made preparations to be admitted upon returning, and that 883 were readmitted to the United States. A domiciled laborer departing from the country must, in order to be readmitted, return at all events within two years. If the figures for the past four years are considered, a fair estimate may be formed of how many of this class who make preparations to return actually apply and are admitted. In 1905, 500 departed and 623 returned; in 1906 the figures are 917 and 431; in 1907, 953 and 765; and in 1908, 993 and 883, making totals for the four years of 3,363 departures and 2,702 returns, the latter being about 80 per cent of the former. It seldom happens that a Chinaman of this class is refused readmission. Under the law the cases are investigated before the Chinese depart, and the practice is to promptly readmit the applicants unless good cause has developed during their absence for believing that fraud has been perpetrated in the case.

From Table 2 it will be observed that during the year 1,609 Chinese have been admitted by administrative officers as American citizens and that 37 women have been admitted as the wives of such citizens, and from Table 3 that the courts have discharged 154 persons of the

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Chinese race, the majority of whom claimed when placed on trial to be citizens of this country. Of the 1,609 mentioned, 1,220 claimed American citizenship by virture of birth in the United States, and the balance, 389, is made up of Chinese who had become citizens of Hawaii by naturalization prior to the annexation and therefore became citizens of the United States upon the annexation of the islands, and of a few who were able to establish that, although born abroad, they were the sons of American citizens. A new table is furnished (Table 6) which is designed to show certain interesting details regarding Chinese entering the United States on the claim of birth in this country. The fact that a total of 1,220 such persons is shown for the year does not mean that 1,220 Chinese have been declared American citizens for the first time; for of said number 643 had previously to application been adjudicated of American birth either by the courts or by administrative officers. The actual number of Chinese determined by the administrative officers to be citizens by birth, therefore, was 577, of which number 80 entered the Territory of Hawaii. Of said 577 there was record evidence of residence in this country in the cases of 410, while 167 (commonly called "raw natives") had to prove that fact in other ways, and were therefore required to submit most convincing evidence of birth in the United States. Of the 1,220 who entered, 1,192 were admitted by the officers at ports of entry without appeal and only 28 by the Department by sustaining appeals taken from excluding decisions of such officers. The Department requires reasonable proof in all these cases, but is especially exacting in the cases of those who can produce no record evidence of a previous residence in this country—those who claim that they were taken or sent by their parents to China when only a few months or years of age, at a time prior to the keeping of accurate records of departures at the various ports—for experience has shown that such claims are almost always open to serious suspicion.

The claim of American birth is abused more than any other by Chinese coolies desiring to enter this country, and there can be no question but that the great majority of those who have heretofore "established" American birth have done so by perjured testimony, especially when the cases have been heard under formal court proceedings, which readily lend themselves to the production of false testimony and do not supply the opportunities open to administrative officers for investigation and detection of fraud. By this means, therefore, not only is the law regarding the exclusion of laborers violated, but at the same time persons not in the least entitled to the boon of citizenship are freely accorded all the rights and privileges thereof. So far as the admission of this class is controlled by the executive officers, the cases are handled with the utmost care to prevent the perpetration of fraud. It is anticipated that greater success will hereafter attend the efforts of the Bureau in this direction by reason of the recent handing down by the Federal courts of several important decisions. The two most far-reaching were rendered by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, in test cases brought by the Department of Justice at the special request of the Bureau. Finding that, despite the head tax of $500 supposed to be charged on all Chinese laborers entering the Dominion of Canada and the control of the direct Chinese passenger business afforded by the Bureau's agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company, the number of Chi-

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nese crossing the border into northern New York was continuous and increasing, the Bureau had the two test cases mentioned brought, believing that if the Government were successful in either the effect would be very beneficial. The practice has obtained in northern New York for years of having Chinese coolies, landed in Canada by various schemes, cross singly or in parties of 6 to 10, and upon entering the United States submit to arrest, the promoters and smugglers having arranged in advance for the production of coached witnesses, brought from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or even Chicago, and other centers of Chinese population. Under this plan, as a measure of economy, the Chinese would often be arranged in couples or triplets, and the claim made that they were two or three brothers who had been born in the United States from twenty to thirty years previously and taken or sent to China by their parents in early infancy. A single Chinese witness, usually posing as an "uncle" of the two or three boys, would be produced, and the boy would not be permitted by the "promoter" or "steerer" (or in more accurate language "smuggler") and his counsel to take the stand or to utter one word regarding his own claim, or rather the claim being made for him probably as a usual thing without his knowing more than the bare outlines thereof. Thus there would be introduced before the United States commissioner the uncontradicted, and as a rule uncontradictable, testimony of an unimpeached, and under the arrangement practically unimpeachable, witness to a claimed state of facts; and although all interested in the case might feel morally certain that the rankest kind of a fraud was being perpetrated, the Government seemed to be at the mercy of unprincipled parties who for a large fee were willing to make of green country boys of China full-fledged American citizens.

The Bureau felt that the time had come for the taking of drastic steps, and, upon placing the matter before the Department of Justice, consented to the detail of one of its officers, as a representative of that Department, to the affected district. This officer insisted that, the proceedings being civil, the defendants in these cases could with propriety be compelled to testify against themselves. The test case thus raised was carried to the circuit court of appeals from a decision by Judge Ray, of the northern district, and his decision, sustaining the Government's position, has been affirmed by the appellate court. The other test case was arranged by having the eight members of a party of Chinese that crossed the northern New York border taken into the detention station at Malone, N. Y., and examined by the administrative officers as though they had presented themselves at said port and applied for admission. The Chinese were advised of their right to testify themselves and introduce evidence, and of their privilege of appeal and to employ counsel. The cases were heard and, the Chinese failing to establish a right to enter, were rejected. Writs of habeas corpus were sued out by their counsel and the jurisdiction of the immigration officers disputed on such writs before Judge Ray, of the northern district of New York. The court held that Chinese apprehended under the circumstances shown in said cases were not properly to be regarded as Chinese "found unlawfully within the United States," but were in point of fact applicants for admission to the United States and therefore subject to the administrative examination prescribed by the

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law, with the privilege of appeal to the Department, which the record showed had not been denied them. From this decision an appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, by which a confirmatory decision has been handed down. This, it is thought, is the most important judicial decision in Chinese matters rendered since the Supreme Court's decisions in the Sing Tuck and Ju Toy cases, for it will now be possible to handle promptly and with good effect, and at the same time with absolute justice and the avoidance of long delays and expense to the Chinese, all cases arising immediately on the land boundaries.

By reference to Table 1 (p. 150) it will be seen that during the year 2,800 Chinese have passed through the United States in transit to other countries—1,962 overland and 800 by water. There is no reason to doubt that with these transits, as with the same class in the past, many enter Mexico and other near-by countries with the purpose, often accomplished, of eventually taking up a residence in the United States despite the provisions of law, this country being the El Dorado of the coolie's desire because so many of his friends have returned to the various districts of Kwang Tung Province of China in comparative wealth, or are now prospering in the towns and cities of this country, where they are engaged in the laundry or restaurant business.

Seamen of the Chinese race to the number of approximately 30,000 have entered ports of the United States during the past year, and it has been no small part of the duties of the immigration officials at such ports to guard against their permanent stay in the country. This special feature of the alien seaman question (discussed in its general aspects in subtitle 1 of Title I hereof, p. 10) is doubly important, because both the immigration and exclusion laws are violated by seamen of the Chinese race. While probably it was the expectation of the lawmakers, in the first instance, that under the Chinese-exclusion law (secs. 9 and 10, act of September 13, 1888) no seamen of that race should be allowed to enter the ports of this country unless under the most urgent necessity, the practice almost immediately grew up, and has been continued until the present time, of making no further restrictions in this respect than to require such steamships as allow Chinese seamen to go ashore in ports of this country to furnish bond conditioned for their departure; and, while the law imposes a penalty against a master who allows a Chinese laborer to escape into the country, it is difficult, as the statute is drawn, to obtain a conviction in such a case, so that the law thus becomes of little effect.

3. Registration of Chinese-Americans in Hawaii.

When the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was in Hawaii in August last, a petition was presented to him by a number of the leading Chinese of that place who had been born in the islands or had been naturalized as citizens of the kingdom or republic prior to annexation, that they be furnished with an official paper or certificate which would be accepted by the immigration inspectors as conclusive evidence of their right to come and go at will. This quite reasonable request was referred by the Secretary to the Bureau, and the latter suggested a modified application of "rule 59" of the

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Chinese-exclusion regulations of May, 1905, since abandoned (quoted in last year's report, p. 105), to the cases of Chinese citizens of Hawaii. The proposal was taken up and discussed with a committee of the Chinese-Americans, with the result that mutually satisfactory arrangements were made for the issuance of a beautifully and effectively engraved certificate, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with the highest degree of care on secret process paper, a copy of which is here given.

[Face.]

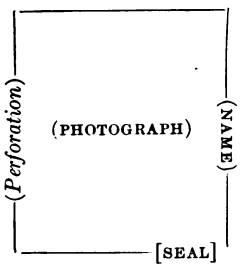
No. —. ORIGINAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY—ISSUED IN COMFORMITY WITH A REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, ADOPTED JANUARY 14, 1908.

This is to certify that the case of the person named on the reverse side hereof has been adjudicated, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of said islands to the United States.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and his photographic likeness is attached, with his name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and the official seal of the inspector in charge impressed partly over, said photograph.

[Back.]



DESCRIPTION.

Name.....Age.....
Occupation.....
Local residence .....
Height.....feet.....inches.
Physical marks and peculiarities.....
.....
.....
.....

Issued in the Territory of Hawaii, this.....day of....., 190 .

.....
Inspector in Charge.

Thus an embarrassing situation with respect to the enforcement of the exclusion laws in Hawaii has been successfully met, and the plan followed furnishes a valuable illustration of what can be done in the way of a registration that is practically incapable of being made the basis of such fraud and deceit as has been practiced in connection with the registration of Chinese laborers conducted under the acts of 1892 and 1893.

4. CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDER CONDITIONS.

The generally satisfactory situation with respect to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border, described in the reports of the Bureau for the past several years, has continued and been even more marked during the fiscal year 1908. In accordance with the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company, all Chinese who seek to enter the United States

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regularly through Canada are examined at four designated ports of entry under conditions which make it possible to handle their cases in the same manner as though they were applying for admission at a seaport, and any rejected are promptly returned to the country of origin by the company at its expense. The smuggling of Chinese across the Canadian border was formerly quite extensive and the practice has never been wholly discontinued. In recent years, however, by reason of the $500 head tax charged by Canada on Chinese laborers and because of the good effect produced by the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company above mentioned, these operations have been greatly reduced. There has been considerable effort during the past year to introduce into Canada, despite the head tax, a supply of Chinese coolies from which to draw from time to time parties to be smuggled into this country. These efforts have been only partially successful, and it is confidently believed that the number of Chinamen actually landed in the United States by these means has been small compared with the operations of several years ago. The Canada-New York line has always been the center of these operations, Buffalo being used as a convenient point at which to effect the entry of those whom it was intended to convey to the interior without allowing them to be apprehended, and Rouses Point and that vicinity being selected as the place at which to enter those with respect to whom coaching and other prearrangements for witnesses, etc., had been made with a view to establish a fictitious claim of American citizenship and not only introduce the Chinamen into the country but insure their continued residence here. In the latter months of the year it became apparent that operations, for some time practically abandoned, had been actively resumed at Buffalo, and steps were immediately taken to strengthen the force of employees and nip the renewal in the bud; this, it is believed, will be successfully accomplished.

The reports of the inspectors in charge of districts contiguous to the Canada border bear out the above assertion that smuggling thereon is not extensive. The report of the inspector in charge of the New York district shows that at Buffalo, after the tightening of the lines at that place, above mentioned, 8 Chinese were apprehended. Also that during the year 67 Chinese submitted to arrest in the vicinity of Rouses Point, which, with 21 such cases pending from the previous year, made a total of 88 cases considered; that of these, 61 of the Chinese were discharged as American citizens and 9 were actually deported, leaving 18 pending at the close of the year. He points out further that these 67 new cases arose during the first half of the year and that no Chinamen have submitted to arrest in northern New York since the success of the Government in the Tom Wah and Chow Chok cases carried by the Department of Justice as tests of the law to the circuit court of appeals upon the special request of the Bureau, which matter is explained in detail under subtitle 2 of this title (p. 157). These decisions will go far toward affording a permanent remedy for the evil which has for so long existed in the northern district of New York and which has been the subject of extended comment in previous reports of the Bureau.

In last year's report (pp. 110–112) quotations were furnished from letters written the Bureau by Inspector Marcus Braun, with the object of emphasizing the seriousness of the Mexican border situation

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with respect to the smuggling of Chinese. No one subject has had more attention at the Bureau's hands during the past year than this. The consolidation of the Mexican border from the Gulf of Mexico to the California line under a supervising inspector, stationed at San Antonio, Tex., has made possible a control of the situation not heretofore approached, and the Bureau believes that it is not going too far to say that conditions have been revolutionized, and the smugglers and promoters of Chinese immigration brought to their wits' end to devise new schemes to defeat the law.

A few figures will illustrate this marked improvement. During the fiscal year 1907, 229 Chinese were apprehended in the territory comprising the district above mentioned, while during the past fiscal year 671 have been apprehended. The vicinity of El Paso is the most important part of the district, Juarez on the Mexican side at that point being the headquarters of the smugglers. On that particular portion of the border during the fiscal year 1907, 101 Chinese were apprehended; during the first six months of the past fiscal year, 111 Chinese were taken into custody in said locality, and during the last six months of said fiscal year—that is, after the reorganization and rehabilitation of the force under the supervising inspector had been accomplished—251 Chinese unlawfully entering were arrested. The consolidation of the service under a single head has made it possible to improve the service in many other respects. It is believed that the foundation has been laid for a much more successful handling of Chinese cases in the Federal courts, the delays and apparent miscarriages of justice in times past having been a continual aggravation. Moreover, the officers all along the border are now a part of an entire machine and harmonious cooperation and systematic endeavor are being attained. For these reasons, the Bureau asserts that the past year has witnessed the greatest forward step ever taken toward a successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border. For this improvement credit is due to Mr. Frank W. Berkshire, who was inducted into the office of supervising inspector about the first of the fiscal year after a valuable and eminently satisfactory experience as inspector in charge of the New York-New Jersey district. His grasp of the situation and prompt mastery of the details of his large undertaking and the splendid executive ability he has shown are deserving of this public recognition, notwithstanding the fact that in his reports he modestly inclines to place most of the credit upon the shoulders of his subordinates, who do, undoubtedly, constitute a faithful and well-equipped corps of officers.

5. Reports of Inspectors in Charge.

In accordance with the regular custom, the inspectors in charge of the various administrative districts into which the territory of the United States is divided for convenience in enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws have submitted to the Bureau reports covering the work accomplished during the past fiscal year. Space will not permit of the insertion of copies or extracts of even the most important of these reports. Those relating to conditions on the Mexican and Canadian borders have been already mentioned under the preceding subtitle hereof. While the various reports do not show that there has been any systematic effort to affirmatively enforce those portions

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of the law which relate to expulsion from this country of Chinese not in possession of the statutory evidence of lawful residence, they do show that the other provisions of law relating to the investigation of cases of domiciled merchants and laborers, the furnishing of certificates in lieu of those lost or destroyed, etc., have been carefully observed, and that their enforcement has been generally satisfactory to all concerned, no cause for complaint having arisen during the entire year. The reports from the various border districts and ports of entry confirm the showing of the statistical tables, commented upon in subtitle 2 hereof, that there has been a considerable increase in the number of Chinese seeking to enter the United States—both of those making bona fide claims and those endeavoring to establish claims of a fictitious character—and show that every possible effort has been exerted to enforce the exclusion provisions equably and efficiently.

III. DIVISION OF INFORMATION (AND DISTRIBUTION).

The matters reported and discussed in this title, so far as they have been proper subjects for notice heretofore, have been considered in preceding reports under a subtitle of Title I, designated "Distribution of aliens." During the past year, however, Congress having adopted the recommendation urgently made by the Bureau in several preceding reports, there has been in operation the division established by section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, going into effect July 1, 1907. A report covering the operations of that division, submitted by the chief thereof, Mr. T. V. Powderly, is accordingly quoted in its entirety. (See pp. 173–182.)

IV. NATURALIZATION.

There is no necessity for any comment by the Bureau on this subject, the report submitted by the Chief of the Division of Naturalization, Mr. Richard K. Campbell, being comprehensive and detailed. Following the plan adopted in the report for the fiscal year 1907, the report made by the said chief of division is quoted in its entirety. (See pp. 183–205.)

V. THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

This title has been devoted in the reports for the past several years to a statement of the work of the Bureau in the sense that it constitutes the headquarters of the Immigration Service. A description of the duties and the year's work of the two special divisions of the Bureau is given elsewhere in this report. For a description of the duties of the Bureau proper, or what might be termed the "Immigration and Chinese Division" of the Bureau, reference may be had to this title in the report for 1906, or to the brochure published in November, 1907, entitled "Organization of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization." Here is furnished, as comprehensively as may be with due regard to conciseness, a statement concerning the work actually accomplished during the fiscal year 1908.

It might naturally be supposed that with an enormous decrease in immigration there would be a corresponding decrease in the work

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to be done at the headquarters of the Immigration Service. Such has not been the fact; on the contrary, the tabulated statement inserted at this point, made up from the Bureau's records and files and covering some of the more important items, demonstrates that there has been an increase, even according to the bare figures, of 17.8 per cent over the year 1907 and of 29 per cent over the year 1906.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Immigration appeals of aliens	3,886	2,637	1,662
Applications for admission on bond	.....	.....	1,215
Chinese appeals	221	163	270
Aliens arrested and ordered deported	615	1,254	2,205
Contracts	500	450	435
Miscellaneous vouchers, pay rolls, head tax, and other accounts	15,000	17,872	17,928
Outgoing communications	28,000	33,400	44,104
Total	48,222	55,776	67,819

In addition to the above, under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese Regulations, applications for certificates of residence have been considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending	20
Cases reopened	9
Applications	220
Total	249
Duplicate certificates of residence issued	152
Original certificates of residence found	7
Original certificates of residence issued	1
Applications denied	25
Applications dropped	22
Applications pending	42
Total	249

The duplicate copies of all certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 to Chinese in the country are on file in the Bureau, in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. In addition to the 249 applications for duplicates above enumerated, verification has been had of the certificates presented by the 993 Chinese laborers, shown by Table 4 (p. 154) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it has been necessary to furnish for like purposes 21 certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor.

The work of such an office as the Bureau can not be adequately expressed in figures, and the foregoing statements are furnished only as an illustration. It will be noted that the number of immigration appeals has fallen from 2,637 in 1907 to 1,662 in 1908, but during the past year there has been, because of a change in the law, a new class of cases known as applications for admission under bond, which sub-

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stantially are appeals, which number 1,215; these added to the 1,662 make 2,877, an increase of about 9 per cent; and the Chinese appeals have increased 40 per cent. Each one of the immigration appeals, moreover, on the average has involved a greater amount of labor than heretofore, because many of them have arisen under new provisions in the law, necessitating close and time-consuming consideration. The same comment might be applied to the item "outgoing communications;" the increase of nearly 11,000 does not begin to indicate the added labor involved, for the letters written have averaged a greater length and have covered more intricate subjects. If it were possible to state details regarding the appeals and outgoing communications the labor involved in disposing of them would be shown to be enormous. Each appeal of a Chinese, and many of those relating to other aliens, especially such as involve the contract-labor features of the law, requires a judicial weighing of voluminous and often complicated evidence, and a careful application of the law to the facts shown by such evidence.

With the dual object of presenting in comprehensive and interesting manner one of the most important and extensive of the Bureau's accomplishments, and of showing the legal class, race, sex, age, manner of admission, residence in United States, particular States in which found, and disposition of aliens against whom the provisions of law contemplating expulsion from the country have been invoked, there is furnished at this point a table compiled from the Bureau's records for the fiscal year.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS AND ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF ALIENS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT AS BEING SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.											Public charges from causes existing prior to entry.									Grand total.	
	Insane prior to entry.	Trachoma.	Likely to become public charge.	Procurer.	Prostitute.	Convict or criminal.	Contract laborer.	Passport provision.	Surreptitious entry.	All other.	Total reported.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Pregnancy.	Dependent.	Other miscellaneous causes.	Total reported.	Reported.	Ordered deported.
Race:																						
African (black)	1	....	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	8	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	11	19	11
Armenian	.....	5	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	15	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	3	18	13
Bohemian and Moravian	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	13	....	1	3	....	....	2	2	21	24	20
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	.....	2	.....	....	1	2	356	.....	3	.....	364	7	....	1	5	1	....	....	5	19	383	238
Chinese	.....	....	.....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....
Croatian, Slovenian	.....	1	2	....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	19	....	2	12	2	....	....	12	47	53	42
Cuban	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1
Dalmatian, etc.	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	8	8	8
Dutch and Flemish	.....	....	.....	1	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	12	2	1	....	.....	....	....	5	5	13	25	14
East Indian	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8	8
English	2	....	4	3	37	9	20	.....	31	2	108	46	....	....	8	1	3	29	21	108	216	134
Finnish	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	25	....	....	8	1	....	....	1	35	38	31
French	1	1	3	14	55	4	3	.....	12	.....	93	9	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	14	107	63
German	2	1	.....	3	18	13	7	.....	67	2	113	74	3	....	14	2	3	9	21	126	239	153
Greek	1	7	.....	....	.....	4	37	.....	28	1	78	21	1	....	13	....	....	....	12	47	125	96
Hebrew	1	1	4	2	11	3	.....	.....	9	3	34	122	4	....	30	2	1	11	37	207	241	169
Irish	1	....	1	....	2	1	1	.....	9	1	16	72	....	....	5	2	2	2	15	98	114	89
Italian (north)	.....	....	1	2	2	7	1	.....	4	1	18	11	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	18	36	27
Italian (south)	2	1	2	3	10	52	1	.....	24	2	97	66	4	2	32	5	....	9	21	139	236	157
Japanese	.....	6	.....	3	15	3	.....	157	142	.....	326	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	2	328	297
Korean	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	2	2
Lithuanian	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	....	....	.....	....	1	2	2	13	14	14
Magyar	.....	1	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	6	1	17	33	1	1	13	1	1	1	12	63	80	58
Mexican	4	2	2	....	21	2	31	.....	48	2	112	4	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	5	117	99
Pacific islander	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Polish	.....	....	1	....	2	2	.....	.....	12	1	18	55	1	....	15	4	3	2	28	108	126	101
Portuguese	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	.....	6	10	9
Roumanian	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	4	....	....	....	3	13	16	14
Russian	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	42	.....	52	11	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	17	69	48

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Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	12	....	....	4	1	1	....	5	23	27	21
Scandinavian	.....	....	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	12	1	15	75	....	....	15	....	1	6	5	102	117	95
Scotch	1	....	.....	....	3	4	1	.....	4	.....	13	16	....	....	1	2	....	5	6	30	43	36
Slovak	.....	.....	1	....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	9	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	14	20	14
Spanish	.....	2	1	....	3	.....	26	.....	12	.....	44	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	7	51	38
Syrian	.....	3	.....	....	.....	1	2	.....	30	1	37	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	2	39	34
Turkish	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	20	.....	7	3	31	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	2	33	30
Welsh	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	7	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	1	8	2
West Indian	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	7	2	1	....	.....	....	....	3	2	8	15	12
Other peoples	.....	1	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	2	12	7
Sex:																						
Males	13	32	16	33	.....	122	527	151	523	21	1,438	446	14	8	163	25	....	30	171	857	2,295	1,679
Females	4	2	9	....	197	2	3	6	30	2	255	290	4	....	34	4	17	62	65	476	731	526
Age:																						
Under 21 years	4	8	10	....	38	5	72	11	77	6	231	178	6	4	47	8	6	62	42	353	584	439
Over 21 years	13	26	15	33	159	119	458	146	476	17	1,462	558	12	4	150	21	11	30	194	980	2,442	1,766
Manner of admission:																						
Without inspection—																						
Deserting seamen	.....	3	.....	....	.....	5	.....	8	91	1	108	10	1	....	6	1	....	....	5	23	131	50
All others	4	30	8	6	72	19	41	149	462	7	798	36	....	....	3	4	2	18	12	75	873	662
On primary inspection	10	....	15	25	105	90	410	.....	.....	14	669	521	10	7	170	22	12	62	172	976	1,645	1,207
After temporary detention	1	1	1	1	14	3	3	.....	.....	1	25	117	4	1	7	2	2	5	26	164	189	154
Board of special inquiry	2	....	1	1	6	6	76	.....	.....	.....	92	52	3	....	11	....	1	7	21	95	187	132
By Department on appeal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Resided in United States:																						
Less than 6 months	9	27	15	16	91	38	215	157	505	12	1,085	164	5	1	43	13	8	32	71	337	1,422	1,061
From 6 to 12 months	4	5	7	9	52	33	308	.....	32	2	452	212	7	5	90	10	8	39	87	458	910	634
From 1 to 2 years	2	1	2	7	37	34	7	.....	14	3	107	224	5	2	54	4	1	13	61	364	471	341
From 2 to 3 years	2	1	1	1	17	19	.....	.....	2	6	49	136	1	....	10	2	....	8	17	174	223	169
Disposition:																						
Warrant arrest refused	1	....	2	4	19	21	89	1	10	5	152	17	....	2	13	1	2	11	21	67	219	.....
Warrant arrest canceled	2	2	5	7	41	24	29	4	82	5	201	36	....	1	10	1	3	26	18	95	296	.....
Released on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	....	1	3	2	13	13	.....
Abscond or die	1	3	1	10	19	12	63	.....	85	2	196	10	.....	.....	37	2	1	....	11	61	257	.....
Depart voluntarily	1	1	2	....	.....	1	3	9	6	1	24	2	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	12	36	.....
Deportation ordered	12	28	15	12	118	66	346	143	370	10	1,120	665	17	5	131	25	10	52	180	1,085	2,205	2,205
Where found:																						
Alabama	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	3	1
Alaska	.....	.....	3	....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	10	7
Arizona	1	....	.....	....	14	.....	29	43	74	2	163	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	164	145
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	3	.....	1	12	4	.....	9	5	.....	34	6	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	6	40	23
Colorado	.....	....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	8	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	6	14	12
Connecticut	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	8	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	14	16	15
Delaware	.....	....	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	2
District of Columbia	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	3	8	2
Florida	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	9	1	....	....	.....	....	....	1	1	3	12	5
Georgia	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hawaii	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	1	2	.....
Idaho	.....	....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	10	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	10	5

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STATEMENT OF FACTS AND ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF ALIENS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT AS BEING SUBJECT TO DEPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908—Continued.

	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.											Public charges from causes existing prior to entry.									Grand total.	
	Insane prior to entry.	Trachoma.	Likely to become public charge.	Procurer.	Prostitute.	Convict or criminal.	Contract laborer.	Passport provision.	Surreptitious entry.	All other.	Total reported.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Trachoma.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Pregnancy.	Dependent.	Other miscellaneous causes.	Total reported.	Reported.	Ordered deported.
Where found—Continued.																						
Illinois	.....	....	1	....	16	1	5	.....	3	2	28	57	1	....	16	....	2	9	21	106	134	100
Indiana	.....	....	2	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	3	6	3
Iowa	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	6	6	6
Kansas	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	1
Kentucky	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....
Louisiana	.....	1	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	....	....	.....	1	....	....	1	4	8	3
Maine	.....	....	1	....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	10	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	8	10	20	11
Maryland	1	....	.....	....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	8	14	10
Massachusetts	3	2	1	....	3	9	7	.....	9	.....	34	81	2	....	16	1	1	8	14	123	157	114
Michigan	1	....	.....	3	39	5	4	.....	11	1	64	19	....	1	4	1	2	18	17	62	126	86
Minnesota	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	4	.....	7	.....	12	30	....	2	9	....	....	....	2	43	55	39
Mississippi	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....
Missouri	1	1	3	....	3	5	.....	.....	3	4	20	21	1	....	16	3	....	3	31	75	95	80
Montana	.....	....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	2	15	15
Nebraska	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	3	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	3	12	5
Nevada	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	.....	....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	....	....	.....	....	1	....	3	6	13	10
New Mexico	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	27	27
New York	6	3	7	15	50	71	15	.....	119	7	293	383	6	3	68	13	4	34	86	597	890	623
North Carolina	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1
North Dakota	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	7	....	1	2	....	....	4	.....	14	17	13
Ohio	.....	1	.....	....	.....	1	89	.....	5	.....	96	4	2	....	19	....	1	4	5	35	131	28
Oklahoma	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	....	.....	1	8	2	1	1	10	.....	23	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	3	26	18
Pennsylvania	1	2	7	....	2	7	325	.....	8	.....	352	46	5	....	33	9	6	1	30	130	482	378
Porto Rico	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	3
Rhode Island	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	13	14	13
South Carolina	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	1

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South Dakota												6							6	6	6
Tennessee																						
Texas	3	14			11	1	3	48	187	1	268	4		2	1			3	10	278	247
Utah				1	2					1	4	2						2	4	8	5
Vermont					1	1			12	1	15	4							4	19	15
Virginia							11		2		13	3		1					4	17	16
Washington		4		6	10		1	16	65		102	2							2	104	85
West Virginia							25				25							1	1	26	16
Wisconsin						1					1	7		1			9	3	20	21	9
Wyoming												1							1	1	1
Total (by class)	17	34	25	33	197	124	530	157	553	23	1,693	736	18	8	197	29	17	92	236	1,333	3,026	2,205

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Especial attention is directed to the figures shown by the foregoing table.

Of the 3,026 cases of aliens reported to the Bureau by field officers during the year, deportation was ordered, after a careful consideration of the evidence, in 2,205. The slight variation between this total, and that shown by Table III A (p. 18) is due to the fact that the former represents the total number on which the Bureau had acted at the close of business June 30, while the latter represents the total number actually removed from the country at the close of business June 30. The remaining 821 are accounted for thus: Of the applications for warrant of arrest, 219 were denied, it not being considered that the evidence presented established a prima facie case, and in 296 cases the warrants were canceled after hearing had been granted, because it was concluded that the alien had rebutted the prima facie evidence on which warrant was based; in 13 instances the Department concluded, because of equities involved, to release the alien on bond conditioned that he would not be permitted to remain a public charge or to again become one; 257 aliens absconded or died during the pendency of proceedings, and 36 decided to depart of their own volition. There could be no more emphatic illustration of the care with which this subject is approached than the fact that 219 applications for warrants were denied, and that 296 of the aliens arrested were released. The cases are handled in a judicial manner, and deportation is not ordered unless clearly justified by the law and the facts.

It is interesting also to note that of the 3,026 cases reported to the Bureau only 1 was that of an alien who had been admitted by the Department on appeal, and only 187 were those of aliens admitted by boards of special inquiry; that of said total 1,693 were members of excluded classes at time of entry and 1,333 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry; that of the total ordered deported (2,205) 1,679 were males and 526 females, 1,766 were over and 439 under 21 years of age, 1,061 had been in the United States less than six months, 634 from six to twelve months, 341 from one to two years, and 169 from two to three years.

The work indicated by the foregoing, and much more which it is impossible to describe, has been accomplished with a force of employees aggregating 35, made up as follows:

The Commissioner-General, and Assistant Commissioner-General and Chief Clerk	2
Private secretary to Commissioner-General	1
Law Division (chief, 2 law clerks, and 1 stenographer)	4
Chinese Registration Division (chief)	1
Correspondence Division (chief, and 7 clerks and stenographers)	8
Accounts Division (chief, and 4 clerks and stenographers)	5
Files and Records Division (chief, and 5 clerks and stenographers)	6
Statistical Division (chief, and 3 clerks and stenographers)	4
2 messengers and 1 assistant messenger	3
Total	35

To keep the current work up it has been necessary, during a part of the year, to temporarily detail 2 clerks into the Statistical Division, 1 stenographer into the Law Division, and 1 stenographer into the Correspondence Division, a total of 4, and, even with this accretion, to require of all employees a great deal of service in excess of the

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regular office hours. The Bureau believes, therefore, it will be necessary to request, when the estimates are made up for presentation to the next session of Congress, that the force be increased by 8 or 10 clerks. The increase of 4 taking effect with the commencement of the ensuing year will only make permanent the temporary details already existing.

Another respect in which the Bureau has been at a serious disadvantage consists of the lack of sufficient office space in which to properly perform its duties. The floor space occupied by the force of employees above described, and by the desks and other furniture and files they use, amounts to only about 2,116 square feet. The hallway connecting the 10 small rooms of the floor occupied is so filled with filing cases and other equipment as to be almost impassable.

VI. CONCLUSION.

In closing, the Bureau desires to speak in the highest terms of the officers and employees to whose loyalty, zeal, intelligence, and unflagging industry the accomplishments of the year are due. It is sure there can not be found anywhere in the Government service a higher class of men, and feels that public recognition should be made of their qualifications and attainments. While, of course, it can speak more specifically of those conducting the business of the headquarters of the Service, being in closer contact with them personally, the Bureau desires to commend generally the work of the field force as indicated by reports received from all quarters and as observed in the regular course of business, and to repeat its past assertions that, on the average and taken as an entirety, that force will compare favorably with any notwithstanding the fact that its duties are more arduous and important than perhaps those of any other class of government employees. A word in commendation of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons attached to the Immigration Service must also be added. The highly efficient manner in which they daily perform their professional duties is constant cause for gratification.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

To Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: Herewith is submitted a report of the work done and progress made by the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, provides for the establishment of a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and says:

> It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

On July 1, 1907, the Division of Information was established and at once opened up correspondence with the "proper officials of the States and Territories" by writing to each governor and to such other state officials as would be likely to provide information required.

With a view to ascertaining where employment could be obtained by those desiring it, the various associations of manufacturers and individual employers of labor were written to, the idea being to secure information such as would be of benefit to arriving immigrants and others who desired to avail themselves of the services of the division. Through the manufacturers' associations the addresses of individual manufacturers and employers were obtained and to each one a letter of inquiry was addressed as to whether they required workmen. Information was sought as to the class of labor, wages paid, hours of employment, and conditions generally. The final question to each employer of labor was as follows: "Do strikes or other labor difficulties exist in your jurisdiction? If so, kindly state cause of same." An effort was also made to obtain the addresses of the various local labor organizations of the country, but without avail, and letters of inquiry were sent to the chief officers of the national and international trades unions. In each letter they were asked to advise as to labor conditions generally and to keep the division informed regarding disturbances in the labor world, the purpose being to place before the alien, or such other person as might desire it, accurate information concerning industrial conditions in an unbiased manner and then leave it to the applicant to elect whether to take advantage of the opportunity presented or not.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the township correspondents of that Depart-

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ment to the number of 35,000 were corresponded with, and for the purpose of securing detailed and accurate information certain blank forms were submitted in order to give them an accurate idea of the work being done by the division. Each correspondent was requested to let the farmers of his district know of the existence of the division, its object, what information it wished to secure, and to invite them to write to it as to their needs for laborers or workmen.

Inasmuch as the law specified that the information gathered by the division should be available to "such other persons as might desire the same," it was deemed advisable to notify those with whom the division corresponded that citizens as well as aliens would be considered in presenting opportunities for employment.

In order to reach those in need of farm labor and likely to require this class of help in the future, the division corresponded with the editors of various periodicals devoted to agriculture, asking that they publish a news item setting forth the efforts to bring to the attention of admitted aliens and unemployed citizens the need for their services in localities where an actual scarcity of labor existed. Samples of the forms in use by the division were transmitted with each letter, asking that the one applicable to farm labor be reproduced for the benefit of the readers of the periodical, with request that they write the division if they required labor, domestics, or had farms to rent on shares.

To the postmaster of every county seat in the United States and its Territories, to the number of 2,839, a letter was forwarded making inquiry as to whether small farms could be leased or purchased in the locality, and details as to price and terms of sale were also sought. In all of these letters full information as to climatic conditions, kind of crops, number of crops per year, and school, church, and transportation facilities were inquired after, and the person written to was informed that he need not confine himself to answering the questions specified, but might volunteer such other information as he might deem advantageous.

In order to reach the farmers of the United States a system of postal-card inquiry was established, and, through the courtesy and cooperation of the Post-Office Department, cards were intrusted to the rural delivery carriers with instructions that they place a card in each box along the line of their routes. These cards contained a brief statement of the aims and purposes of the division, with directions to detach the return portion, fill it in, and mail to the Division of Information, stating whether they required blanks on which to make application for farm laborers, common laborers, or mechanics. No mention was made of domestics, as the division soon found it practically impossible to supply the demand for this class of labor, and was obliged to issue a circular letter setting forth the fact that the demand was far in excess of the supply.

This work is now in progress, and over 2,000,000 cards have already gone out. As the answers are received, such blanks as are called for are mailed to the applicant. The purpose of this system of inquiry is to familiarize the division with the actual needs of the agriculturists of the country for labor and to ascertain the conditions of employment.

Correspondence has been had with state boards of agriculture, bureaus of labor and statistics, with boards of trade and chambers

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of commerce of the various cities, and with factory-inspection departments of various States. This work, which was interfered with by the depression in finances which began to manifest itself in October, 1907, is again under way, and the indications point to much successful work being done by the division in cooperation with these various agencies.

In addition to all of this work, every newspaper item announcing the opening up of a factory or the beginning of work anywhere is made the basis of a letter of inquiry to the concern in question as to its possible need for labor. As will be readily understood, the work involves a great deal of preparation and requires much time, owing to the small force employed in the division.

In order to make a practical use of the information received and to comply with the letter and spirit of the law in promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and others, the division recommended the establishment of branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore, these branches to be under the control and direction of men of experience and ability. The first of the offices to be established was at Ellis Island, but it became apparent that the full work intended by Congress could not be properly presented there, owing to the fact that aliens admitted to the United States and citizens out of employment would not go to Ellis Island for the purpose of securing information.

The alien admitted and out of employment would not go to Ellis Island from the mainland for fear of being deported and American workmen would not apply at Ellis Island through a dread of being classed as aliens. A branch office was therefore established with headquarters at the Maritime Building, New York City. Canon L. Green, an experienced, painstaking, and capable officer was placed in charge of it. The quarters provided for the branch consisted of one room, but in a short time it became necessary to secure larger quarters, and on May 1, 1908, several rooms in the same building, fronting on Pearl street, were leased for this branch of the service. The inspector in charge at once placed himself in communication with various benevolent and humanitarian societies which look after and guard the welfare of the various races making up the population of that city and is now being aided by them in the work of distribution.

All applications received by the Division of Information for laborers or workmen of any kind are at once recorded, classified, made up into bulletin form, and forwarded each day to the branch office at New York, where the inspector in charge places them before all persons who apply to him for information.

As was to be supposed, the establishment of the branch office aroused much opposition among those interested in employment agencies and bureaus, for the Division of Information charges no fees, is open to all, and as its work and scope become better understood must eventually take the place of the other agencies of distribution. Although the actual practical work of distribution did not and could not begin until February, places were found for 840 persons prior to June 30. The States to which they were directed, the character of labor, number, and nationality are given in the tables on next two pages, in which it is deemed advisable to include the distribution to October 31, 1908:

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TABLE I.—TOTAL DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908, BY STATES AND RACES.

State.	African.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	U. S. citizen.	Total.
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	32
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Illinois	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3	57
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Iowa	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	3	46
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	10
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	37
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Maryland	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	18	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	26	66
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8
Michigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	30
Minnesota	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	38
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	7	3	53
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Montana	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	14
New Hampshire	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
New Jersey	...	2	...	1	...	23	...	7	7	...	27	...	3	6	2	2	3	2	...	...	12	51	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	1	31	1	16	205
New York	3	...	4	...	8	31	5	10	11	4	75	15	7	16	55	11	7	16	1	14	40	216	3	1	...	107	26	1	2	5	1	84	...	61	840
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	11
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	37
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	38
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pennsylvania	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	1	2	...	33	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	15	...	8	107
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	28
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vermont	...	1	...	2	6	25	3	4	9	...	21	...	4	8	...	2	4	...	...	...	34	49	3	...	1	6	5	...	...	3	...	56	4	31	281
Virginia	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
West Virginia	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	42
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	17
Total	3	10	11	7	17	120	14	33	41	5	343	18	19	36	78	16	19	26	1	14	128	429	9	1	1	150	62	2	3	19	2	255	17	190	2,099

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TABLE II.—TOTAL DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908, BY STATES AND TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.

State.	Blacksmith.	Boarding - house keeper.	Bricklayer.	Cabinetmaker.	Carpenter.	Children (unemployed).[a]	Cigar maker.	Clerk.	Domestic.[b]	Driller.	Electrician.	Factory work.	Fireman.	Farm laborer.	Gardener.	Hostler.	Laborer (common).	Laundry work.	Leather work.	Locksmith.	Machinist.	Medical attendant.	Miner.	Painter.	Paperhanger.	Porter.	Sailor.	Sawmill work.	Settler.	Soldier.	Tailor.	Teamster.	Textile work.	Waiter.	Watchman.	Weaver.	Woodsman.	Woodworker.	Total.
Alabama	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Colorado	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Connecticut	...	....	...	...	....	1	1	...	5	....	...	...	1	21	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32
Delaware	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	11	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Georgia	...	....	...	...	....	5	...	...	3	....	...	...	....	22	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Illinois	...	....	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	....	...	...	....	46	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Indiana	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	1	....	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Iowa	...	....	...	...	....	3	...	...	3	....	1	...	....	37	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Kansas	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	8	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kentucky	...	....	...	...	....	4	...	...	7	....	...	...	....	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Maine	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maryland	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	58	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	66
Massachusetts	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Michigan	...	....	...	1	....	...	...	...	2	....	...	...	....	14	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Minnesota	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	38	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mississippi	...	....	...	...	....	8	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	38	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	53
Missouri	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Montana	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nebraska	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	9	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
New Hampshire	...	....	...	...	....	3	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	6	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Jersey	...	....	...	...	9	2	...	...	13	....	1	...	....	165	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	205
New York	1	....	...	1	....	13	...	1	50	14	...	...	1	317	2	8	352	1	...	...	1	1	....	4	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	8	3	...	52	...	840
North Carolina	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
North Dakota	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	11	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ohio	...	....	...	...	....	5	...	...	6	....	...	...	....	19	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Oklahoma	2	....	2	1	9	1	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	12	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
Oregon	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pennsylvania	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	5	....	...	...	....	79	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
South Carolina	...	....	...	3	....	7	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	9	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28
South Dakota	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	4	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Texas	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vermont	...	....	...	...	....	9	...	...	12	....	...	...	....	253	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	281
Virginia	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	10	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
West Virginia	...	1	...	...	....	1	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Wisconsin	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	3	1	2	6	19	71	1	1	116	14	2	1	2	1,250	7	9	421	1	1	1	3	1	46	4	1	6	2	3	17	1	2	2	9	5	1	1	65	1	2,099

[a] The designation "children" has reference to those who merely accompany the parents and are too young to work. [b] It should be understood that all but a very small number of the 116 persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the family of the employer to whom the husband was directed.

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These tables must speak for themselves, for no deductions can be drawn from them as to the future work of the division. The conditions under which these opportunities were sought and filled were abnormal and do not serve as a guide for the future. Conditions from now on will show a marked change, and for that reason the tables are submitted without comment.

At the close of the fiscal year arrangements were under way to establish branches of the division in Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston. While Chicago is not a port of entry, it is, next to New York, the large distributing center of the United States.

The principal duty of the division during the first year of its existence was to lay the foundation for successful work in the future, to inspire confidence, and to acquire such a knowledge of conditions throughout the country as would be of benefit to the division in promoting a beneficial distribution of aliens. This work has necessarily been very slow, the idea in view being to avoid errors in administering the law, to secure exact and accurate information and to direct to places of employment only those fitted for the work ahead of them. One of the gratifying results of the work of the year comes in the shape of letters from those to whom labor has been directed, complimenting the division upon the character and accuracy of its work, and from those directed to opportunities, expressing satisfaction with the treatment received by them from the employers.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many people have been directed to opportunities, few complaints have been made to the division either by employer or employed. An effort has been made to investigate the few complaints that have been recorded, and the information gained warrants the opinion that for the sake of gain, advantage would be taken of the ignorance of the workmen and conditions imposed which were not set forth or foreshadowed in making application for labor. In a few other instances it was discovered that workmen directed to opportunities failed to keep faith with the employer, but this was chiefly through ignorance of our language. On one occasion an alien directed from New York to an inland city and whose transportation had been advanced by the employer, accepted the opportunity for the purpose of having his fare paid away from New York, and on reaching his destination refused to perform any duty for the person to whom he was directed. In each instance the division took steps to adjust the difficulty so far as it lay in its power, and happily was successful. The experience gained, however, was of value in that it suggested a remedy for the evils complained of and will serve as a guide for the future.

The law directs that information gathered by the division be given "to all who may ask for it at the immigrant stations and to such others as may desire the same." Under a liberal construction of the law it has been deemed advisable to allow citizens out of employment an opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages presented by the division in providing information as to where employment could be obtained. Owing to the closing of factories and workshops following the depression of last year the principal work of the division was to direct applicants to the farming districts.

Congestion of aliens in large industrial centers has been a source of complaint and uneasiness for many years, and various remedies have

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been suggested, but to apply the proper remedy the real cause of the congestion should be ascertained.

Up to the present time the laboring population of Europe have been in ignorance of the resources of the United States; to-day the principal information on which foreign workmen emigrate to the United States comes from the large cities and mining and manufacturing centers of the Union. The popular impression among the workmen of Europe is that the United States is one of four things, a city street, the bed of a railroad, a factory, or a coal mine. That there are fertile acres in the United States on which men may settle and thrive is not generally known among the workmen of Europe, and as those previously admitted have contented themselves with working upon the streets, along railroads, in factories, or in mines their correspondence with friends at home in the old country naturally induces others to come to these places. Under the direction and work of the division this condition of affairs must ultimately change, for every man directed to a congenial place on a farm, every man who becomes the possessor of a farm, every tenant, and every one who shares the profits of a farm will become a missionary, and in correspondence with friends in Europe will inform them that our resources do not consist solely of opportunities heretofore named, and in time the tide of immigration must turn away from the congested centers to the land.

The large falling off in immigration incident to the financial disturbance of last year was of benefit to the Division of Information in its work in that it gave an opportunity to lay the groundwork and perfect the plans for successful operation in the future, and with the volume of immigration increasing, as it naturally will with a return to full prosperity, the demand upon the division will increase in proportion.

Under a strict construction of the law as now worded publications printed by the division shall be distributed "among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same." Experience has demonstrated that the placing of a publication of any kind before a newly admitted alien at an immigrant station is valueless, for the newcomer is always excited, anxious, and in haste to proceed on his journey. He knows nothing of the contents of the document presented to him, has no time nor inclination to read it, and, if it is at all bulky, will not even accept it. In order to inform arriving aliens of the existence and purpose of the division, it would be well to place such matter as may be published before them while on shipboard after leaving the port of embarkation. Correspondence was had with various steamship and transportation lines to ascertain if they would cooperate with the division in this work, and favorable replies were received.

Under the law as framed and constituted no information can be published abroad, but every thinking person must realize that information as to conditions in the United States does find its way to the homes of the people in Europe, much of this information is unreliable, some of it distorted, and during a voyage of ten days or two weeks the immigrants who are coming to our shores could at their leisure read or have read to them the information presented to them by the division, and they could study and digest it prior to

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landing. Being a government agency, bearing the seal and approval of the Government of the United States, facts presented would be accepted as reliable, the immigrant would have confidence in them, and on arrival in this country would apply to the various branches of the division for details as to opportunities for employment or land to rent or purchase, etc.

It should be the duty of the Division of Information to be able at a moment's notice to give information to those requiring it, whether alien or citizen, concerning every opportunity for employment and the conditions of same in every part of the United States, whether in shop, mill, mine, factory, on railroad, or under municipal, county, or state control, or with public or private corporation.

The inquiries submitted to agriculturists call for information relating to available acreage, whether for sale, rent, or to be let on shares, proximity to city or town, means of transportation, and fertility of land; kind, quality, and frequency of crops; denomination and number of churches in neighborhood; number and grades of schools and length of school year; facilities for banking, and nationalities in neighborhood; and as the work develops and questions are suggested by the returns made to the division other lines of inquiry will be pursued until every known source will be followed and every useful item of information obtained.

To gather information as directed by statute and give it to such arriving aliens as might ask for it would not be productive of much good and would not be in harmony with the spirit of the law or the intent of its makers. When times are normal there are men out of work in some places and employment awaiting men at other points. To ascertain the number, location, character, and every other essential thing concerning these vacancies, to learn what manner of men will qualify to fill them, and to bring man and work together with the least waste of time and money and to the satisfaction of employer and employed, would seem to be as much the duty of the Division of Information as the gathering and handing out of information to aliens who might ask for it or to others who might desire the same. To get an idea of the sentiment of the country on this point, the Chief of the Division of Information accepted invitations from commercial and industrial organizations to speak in a number of States. He was assured in all of them, after explaining what the division was doing, that his interpretation of the law would receive their cordial support.

To more clearly define its duties and to dispel all doubt as to the right of the division to extend its aid to unemployed citizens as well as aliens, it would appear that certain changes should be made in section 40 of the immigration act, and it is recommended that the following be substituted for the existing law, the proposed amendments or changes are in italics.

A BILL To amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty of the act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 40. Authority is hereby given the Commissioner-General of Immigration to establish, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

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a division of information *and distribution* in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such assistance, *clerical or otherwise*, as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States *and of persons resident therein* among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, physical characteristics, *and industrial conditions* of each State and Territory, *and such other information as may be useful or necessary*, and shall publish *the same* in different languages and distribute the publications among admitted aliens, *either* at the immigrant stations in the United States, *or at such other points as may be found necessary*, and to such other persons as may desire the same, and the division of information *and distribution may distribute this information in the industrial centers as hereinafter provided, and on shipboard after leaving the last port of foreign embarkation, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe. Branches of the division of information and distribution may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be established in the various industrial centers of the United States, where facilities shall be afforded to disseminate the information gathered in conformity with this act. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, whenever it is deemed necessary to verify information furnished to the division of information and distribution, detail officials thereof for that purpose to any part of the United States. All expenses incurred in establishing, equipping, and maintaining the said branch offices of the division of information and distribution, including the cost of renting additional offices for the accommodation of the said division in the city of Washington, if necessary, and of making the investigations herein authorized, shall be paid from the permanent appropriation, 'Expenses of regulating immigration.'* When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted."

To more effectually deal with the question of imparting up-to-date information to admitted aliens and to warn them against the pitfalls ahead, it would be well to assemble them, after admission, and prior to departure, in a room or hall connected with the immigrant station and there explain to them in familiar language what to do and how to proceed after landing. The bulletins of the Division of Information could be read and explained and, in case of detention for any length of time, lectures on various topics of value to them could be delivered. With this idea in view the division, early in the year, instituted inquiry as to the practicability of making use of lantern slide exhibitions and the phonograph in this work, and without argument in favor of its benefits it is strongly urged that the matter be favorably considered. If it is, the full details may be arranged later.

The Division of Information was fortunate in having the cooperation of a number of patriotic and philanthropic organizations, chief among them being the Sons of the American Revolution. This society prepared and placed at the disposal of the division a publication entitled "Information for Immigrants." It deals with questions relating to our form of government, and has been translated into Polish, Slovenian, Yiddish, Croatian, Swedish, Lithuanian, Magyar, Slovak, Greek, Bohemian, Italian, German, and Danish, and is being circulated among admitted aliens and others.

The division encountered many difficulties during its first year, chief among them being lack of office room. For the first three

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months of the year the business of the division was carried on in one small room. At present three rooms are occupied, but they are not adequate to the increasing work of the division. The office force consists of a chief, assistant chief, 6 clerks, and a messenger.

Though the staff of the division is small, the clerks are painstaking and efficient; each one knows his duty and does it.

The results so far attained justify the establishment of the Division of Information. That a beneficial distribution of so many worthy workers in so short a time and in the face of such adverse circumstances was not anticipated and that it has been accomplished was due to the fact that the division had the earnest approval and assistance of every official of the Department of Commerce and Labor having anything to do with its work, as well as to the willing and liberal advertising given the division by the press of the land.

There exists no reason why the Division of Information may not become the avenue through which the congestion in large centers of population shall pass outward to places where remunerative employment may be had, through which the stream of immigration may intelligently and profitably flow and from which may come the answer to the question, What shall we do to properly direct the stream of immigration and keep citizen and alien profitably employed?

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1908.

SIR: There is respectfully presented herein a recital of the operations of the Division of Naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. In connection therewith are presented certain recommendations of which experience in the administration of the law has shown the necessity.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

As a preliminary to reporting intelligibly the work of the division through which duplicates of all naturalization papers filed in the courts must pass for examination, it seems best to consider the work of the State and Federal courts which, during the year, have undertaken to confer citizenship upon aliens. There is accordingly presented herewith a tabulated statement of such work, arranged so as to show, by quarters, the number of naturalization papers filed in or issued out of the various courts in each of the States and Territories of the United States.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Alabama	3	18	21	7	29	36	39	54	93	15	54	69	18	52	70	268
Alaska	7	.....	7	78	.....	78	78	.....	78	170	.....	170	97	.....	97	423
Arizona	5	7	12	34	20	54	44	18	62	50	21	71	46	25	71	258
Arkansas	8	40	48	8	3	11	7	8	15	21	10	31	17	11	28	85
California	4	58	62	102	1,538	1,640	175	1,629	1,804	258	1,790	2,048	303	1,403	1,706	7,198
Colorado	2	58	60	20	264	284	25	268	293	46	366	412	57	423	480	1,469
Connecticut	2	9	11	167	284	451	248	277	525	252	235	487	433	144	577	2,040
Delaware	1	3	4	27	.....	27	43	6	49	39	2	41	56	6	62	179
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	89	.....	89	91	.....	91	110	.....	110	75	.....	75	365
Florida	6	21	27	48	5	53	62	9	71	89	15	104	119	11	130	358
Georgia	8	19	27	26	13	39	39	15	54	29	20	49	53	30	83	225
Hawaii	1	8	9	7	6	13	32	21	53	13	15	28	33	6	39	133
Idaho	3	24	27	4	331	335	2	194	196	11	150	161	4	206	210	902
Illinois	5	98	103	121	1,880	2,001	135	2,061	2,196	193	3,085	3,278	528	4,485	5,013	12,488
Indiana	3	87	90	33	62	95	28	84	112	112	187	299	95	171	266	772
Indian Territory	28	.....	28	26	.....	26	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Iowa	4	107	111	.....	264	264	.....	497	497	.....	625	625	.....	472	472	1,858
Kansas	1	106	107	.....	106	106	.....	138	138	.....	198	198	.....	189	189	631
Kentucky	2	43	45	6	25	31	16	33	49	4	19	23	8	30	38	141
Louisiana	4	22	26	74	16	90	130	25	155	114	24	138	113	13	126	509
Maine	1	15	16	28	30	58	51	51	102	66	75	141	54	58	112	413
Maryland	1	22	23	37	223	260	68	189	257	49	136	185	79	128	207	909
Massachusetts	2	15	17	1,411	442	1,853	1,924	864	2,788	1,616	680	2,296	1,545	841	2,386	9,323
Michigan	5	86	91	2	623	625	6	631	637	6	1,261	1,267	5	1,630	1,635	4,164
Minnesota	12	83	95	156	748	904	174	964	1,138	188	1,380	1,568	197	1,320	1,517	5,127
Mississippi	4	37	41	9	10	19	10	5	15	13	8	21	11	24	35	90
Missouri	9	91	100	447	42	489	556	73	629	653	62	715	876	60	936	2,769
Montana	2	27	29	.....	348	348	3	371	374	.....	355	355	3	509	512	1,589
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	327	327	2	459	461	2	460	462	3	398	401	1,651
Nevada	1	14	15	2	121	123	3	88	91	1	88	89	2	84	86	389
New Hampshire	1	10	11	.....	25	25	.....	141	141	3	70	73	8	250	258	497
New Jersey	1	21	22	4	1,442	1,446	3	1,401	1,404	7	1,416	1,423	6	1,668	1,674	5,947
New Mexico	6	17	23	12	4	16	21	7	28	44	13	57	18	32	50	151
New York	5	60	65	3,875	3,112	6,987	5,463	3,675	9,138	5,066	3,607	8,673	3,175	3,591	6,766	31,564
North Carolina	5	16	21	4	4	8	2	1	3	.....	1	1	4	10	14	26

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North Dakota	3	44	47	96	631	727	79	782	861	98	676	774	78	862	940	3,302
Ohio	3	80	83	118	696	814	126	1,089	1,215	132	954	1,086	99	1,428	1,527	4,642
Oklahoma	2	47	49	3	66	69	2	25	27	.....	175	175	.....	151	151	422
Oregon	2	32	34	8	303	311	22	279	301	12	510	522	11	518	529	1,663
Pennsylvania	5	58	63	2,314	767	3,081	2,454	877	3,331	3,259	946	4,205	3,077	1,433	4,510	15,127
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	238	.....	238	303	.....	303	297	.....	297	445	.....	445	1,283
South Carolina	2	7	9	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	20	.....	20	12	1	13	47
South Dakota	1	53	54	1	315	316	1	504	505	2	509	511	.....	1,141	1,141	2,473
Tennessee	6	11	17	22	2	24	20	2	22	33	.....	33	34	3	37	116
Texas	21	128	149	94	194	288	87	199	286	172	241	413	62	184	246	1,233
Utah	1	27	28	4	196	200	4	238	242	3	126	129	12	239	251	822
Vermont	2	14	16	.....	22	22	1	43	44	6	58	64	13	18	31	161
Virginia	8	32	40	59	19	78	88	16	104	66	14	80	91	40	131	393
Washington	6	37	43	173	571	744	196	775	971	220	1,116	1,336	222	789	1,011	4,062
West Virginia	8	29	37	11	43	54	39	84	123	40	63	103	55	78	133	413
Wisconsin	1	71	72	46	308	354	57	438	495	597	2,026	2,623	162	1,559	1,721	5,193
Wyoming	1	13	14	16	80	96	18	88	106	9	114	123	6	104	110	435
Grand total	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	26,633	.....	.....	32,682	.....	.....	38,162	.....	.....	39,248	136,725

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	3	18	21	6	1	7	6	14	20	9	15	24	8	14	22	73
Alaska	7	.....	7	17	.....	17	15	.....	15	19	.....	19	22	.....	22	73
Arizona	5	7	12	3	3	6	18	9	27	18	11	29	33	16	49	111
Arkansas	8	40	48	2	2	4	4	8	12	3	7	10	5	3	8	34
California	4	58	62	31	444	475	39	385	424	69	561	630	124	478	602	2,131
Colorado	2	58	60	6	86	92	8	101	109	17	146	163	18	226	244	608
Connecticut	2	9	11	41	68	109	73	64	137	99	69	168	201	137	338	752
Delaware	1	3	4	6	.....	6	9	1	10	16	.....	16	31	1	32	64
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	14	.....	14	42	.....	42	17	.....	17	94
Florida	6	21	27	9	1	10	20	8	28	19	6	25	30	9	39	102
Georgia	8	19	27	6	3	9	3	1	4	6	8	14	14	5	19	46
Hawaii	1	8	9	3	.....	3	8	.....	8	7	4	11	3	3	6	28
Idaho	3	24	27	4	65	69	1	68	69	2	80	82	2	92	94	314
Illinois	5	98	103	24	426	450	25	526	551	49	914	963	122	988	1,110	3,074
Indiana	3	87	90	.....	21	21	3	36	39	16	64	80	17	50	67	207
Indian Territory	28	.....	28	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Iowa	4	107	111	.....	87	87	.....	202	202	.....	231	231	.....	275	275	795
Kansas	1	106	107	.....	66	66	.....	134	134	.....	139	139	.....	157	157	496
Kentucky	2	43	45	4	6	10	9	13	22	1	4	5	1	12	13	50
Louisiana	4	22	26	20	13	33	65	18	83	32	8	40	18	4	22	178
Maine	1	15	16	11	17	28	15	18	33	10	20	30	23	36	59	150
Maryland	1	22	23	13	70	83	8	35	43	20	24	44	32	30	62	232
Massachusetts	2	15	17	319	133	452	447	306	753	345	246	591	324	343	667	2,463
Michigan	5	86	91	1	299	300	1	334	335	6	595	601	3	972	975	2,211
Minnesota	12	83	95	46	336	382	41	469	510	79	666	745	83	733	816	2,453
Mississippi	4	37	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	8	10	2	4	6	19
Missouri	9	91	100	29	54	83	49	32	81	127	26	153	166	28	194	511
Montana	2	27	29	1	81	82	2	117	119	1	140	141	1	221	222	564

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, BY STATES—Continued.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand Total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	176	176	.....	199	199	1	205	206	.....	277	277	858
Nevada	1	14	15	.....	13	13	1	10	11	1	32	33	2	29	31	88
New Hampshire	1	10	11	.....	6	6	.....	23	23	1	19	20	1	90	91	140
New Jersey	1	21	22	.....	480	480	1	365	366	1	533	534	.....	707	707	2,087
New Mexico	6	17	23	2	.....	2	9	4	13	7	1	8	5	6	11	34
New York	5	60	65	845	886	1,731	852	1,008	1,860	1,101	1,392	2,493	864	1,467	2,331	8,415
North Carolina	5	16	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	5
North Dakota	3	44	47	.....	476	476	.....	528	528	.....	675	675	.....	832	832	2,511
Ohio	3	80	83	30	153	183	33	239	272	31	258	289	58	470	528	1,272
Oklahoma	2	47	49	4	46	50	.....	101	101	.....	143	143	.....	133	133	427
Oregon	2	32	34	11	71	82	12	59	71	14	146	160	7	103	110	423
Pennsylvania	5	58	63	507	248	755	746	211	957	990	269	1,259	870	496	1,366	4,337
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	106	.....	106	158	.....	158	274	.....	274	623
South Carolina	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	9
South Dakota	1	53	54	1	92	93	.....	147	147	.....	173	173	.....	223	223	636
Tennessee	6	11	17	1	.....	1	6	1	7	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	22
Texas	21	128	149	32	66	98	9	52	61	45	90	135	22	89	111	405
Utah	1	27	28	3	48	51	1	48	49	10	40	50	6	50	56	206
Vermont	2	14	16	.....	4	4	.....	15	15	8	33	41	28	2	30	90
Virginia	8	32	40	18	7	25	19	.....	19	25	6	31	17	6	23	98
Washington	6	37	43	48	186	234	39	280	319	77	436	513	77	423	500	1,566
West Virginia	8	29	37	.....	10	10	7	19	26	16	33	49	21	16	37	122
Wisconsin	1	71	72	11	141	152	16	279	295	28	303	331	67	660	727	1,505
Wyoming	1	13	14	.....	29	29	2	25	27	1	50	51	2	48	50	157
Grand total	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	7,648	.....	.....	9,262	.....	.....	12,373	.....	.....	14,595	43,878

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

Alabama	**3**	**18**	**21**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**4**	**12**	**16**	**45**
Alaska	**7**	.....	**7**	**5**	.....	**5**	**7**	.....	**7**	**7**	.....	**7**	**14**	.....	**14**	**33**
Arizona	**5**	**7**	**12**	**2**	.....	**2**	**7**	**7**	**14**	**7**	**4**	**11**	**18**	**13**	**31**	**58**
Arkansas	**8**	**40**	**48**	**1**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**4**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**38**
California	**4**	**58**	**62**	**5**	**200**	**205**	**13**	**225**	**238**	**17**	**384**	**401**	**24**	**368**	**392**	**1,236**

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Colorado	2	58	60	3	69	72	4	90	94	5	60	65	15	73	88	319
Connecticu	2	9	11	1	16	17	24	52	76	64	85	149	83	45	128	370
Delaware	1	3	4	6	.....	6	3	1	4	8	.....	8	11	1	12	30
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	15	.....	15	22	.....	22	11	.....	11	29	.....	29	77
Florida	6	21	27	1	.....	1	15	2	17	14	4	18	16	10	26	62
Georgia	8	19	27	3	3	6	4	2	6	10	1	11	1	5	6	29
Hawaii	1	8	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	.....	5	6	4	10	21
Idaho	3	24	27	.....	33	33	2	101	103	1	42	43	1	67	68	247
Illinois	5	98	103	9	256	265	15	416	431	28	336	364	24	627	651	1,711
Indiana	3	87	90	.....	19	19	.....	12	12	1	24	25	.....	55	55	111
Indian Territory	28	.....	28	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iowa	4	107	111	.....	109	109	.....	92	92	.....	158	158	.....	119	119	478
Kansas	1	106	107	.....	29	29	.....	151	151	.....	75	75	.....	101	101	356
Kentucky	2	43	45	2	3	5	1	1	2	9	11	20	3	4	7	34
Louisiana	4	22	26	4	3	7	21	7	28	47	13	60	33	3	36	131
Maine	1	15	16	8	27	35	6	20	26	14	10	24	8	12	20	105
Maryland	1	22	23	9	30	39	24	26	50	10	36	46	18	21	39	174
Massachusetts	2	15	17	221	177	398	252	101	353	335	169	504	153	261	414	1,669
Michigan	5	86	91	2	326	328	1	210	211	1	234	235	.....	357	357	1,131
Minnesota	12	83	95	38	249	287	34	396	430	31	296	327	90	466	556	1,600
Mississippi	4	37	41	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	9
Missouri	9	91	100	27	6	33	54	21	75	52	16	68	78	24	102	278
Montana	2	27	29	.....	89	89	1	100	101	.....	82	82	3	98	101	373
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	84	84	.....	243	243	.....	136	136	1	137	138	601
Nevada	1	14	15	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	8	8	.....	7	7	20
New Hampshire	1	10	11	.....	15	15	.....	17	17	.....	10	10	.....	14	14	56
New Jersey	1	21	22	2	146	148	.....	203	203	1	167	168	1	302	303	822
New Mexico	6	17	23	3	1	4	10	.....	10	4	.....	4	4	3	7	25
New York	5	60	65	539	388	927	939	414	1,353	669	643	1,312	590	869	1,459	5,051
North Carolina	5	16	21	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
North Dakota	3	44	47	1	312	313	.....	582	582	.....	135	135	.....	679	679	1,709
Ohio	3	80	83	9	113	122	9	134	143	29	122	151	18	108	126	542
Oklahoma	2	47	49	4	53	57	.....	68	68	.....	73	73	.....	50	50	248
Oregon	2	32	34	6	64	70	15	42	57	8	68	76	16	123	139	342
Pennsylvania	5	58	63	260	111	371	340	93	433	457	141	598	442	123	565	1,967
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	103	.....	103	84	.....	84	90	.....	90	137	.....	137	414
South Carolina	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	1	5	8
South Dakota	1	53	54	1	75	76	.....	115	115	.....	111	111	.....	107	107	409
Tennessee	6	11	17	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	1	1	2	5	.....	5	14
Texas	21	128	149	4	20	24	15	82	97	34	57	91	31	60	91	303
Utah	1	27	28	.....	17	17	.....	36	36	4	37	41	8	31	39	133
Vermont	2	14	16	.....	8	8	.....	13	13	.....	11	11	.....	25	25	57
Virginia	8	32	40	11	1	12	11	6	17	8	2	10	30	1	31	70
Washington	6	37	43	48	117	165	39	170	209	77	202	279	77	258	335	988
West Virginia	8	29	37	.....	4	4	.....	7	7	.....	9	9	4	21	25	45
Wisconsin	1	71	72	23	123	146	18	235	253	20	174	194	34	242	276	869
Wyoming	1	13	14	2	20	22	.....	33	33	.....	11	11	1	25	26	92
Grand total	.....	.....	2,244	.....	.....	4,718	.....	.....	6,556	.....	.....	6,268	.....	.....	7,975	25,517

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Many interesting and suggestive facts are developed by a study of the foregoing figures. Thus it is shown that during the year there were filed 136,725 declarations of intention and 43,878 petitions for naturalization, while the courts actually issued certificates to 25,517 persons.

The increase in the business over that transacted by the courts in the nine months of the next preceding fiscal year during which the law was in operation is here shown.

	1907.				1908.					Increase.	
	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.
Declarations of intention filed	21,627	23,260	27,797	72,684	26,633	32,682	38,162	39,248	136,725	64,041	88
Petitions for naturalization filed	5,719	6,884	8,199	20,802	7,648	9,262	12,373	14,595	43,878	23,076	111
Certificates of naturalization issued	.....	2,931	4,804	7,735	4,718	6,556	6,268	7,975	25,517	17,782	230

As the next table shows, there were 365, or 19 per cent, more courts supplied with naturalization forms at the end of this year than at the close of the preceding year, all of which, with two or three exceptions, have reported some operations.

Courts.	1907.	1908.	Increase.
State	1,678	2,016	338
Federal	201	228	27
Total	1,879	2,244	365

It is significant that the amount of work done relatively by the State and Federal courts, in proportion to their respective numbers, should show such a preponderance in the latter, as indicated in the subjoined statement:

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Cerificates issued.
State	2,016	87,041	31,729	17,985
Federal	228	49,684	12,149	7,532
Total	2,244	136,725	43,878	25,517

The reason for this is not far to seek. The duty of conferring citizenship is compulsory upon the Federal while the State court may or may not assume the permissive jurisdiction conferred by the statute. While it has been intimated to the division that some aliens labor under the delusion that the citizenship granted by a State court is not valid beyond the limits of the State in which conferred, yet such errors are rare and can easily be corrected by the clerks of the courts. The truth is, as explained in the last report, the fee allowed to the clerks of courts are so disproportionate to the labor and responsibility with which they are now burdened that they try

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to avoid—if not totally, as much as they can—entertaining naturalization proceedings. In the Eastern States, therefore, where the distances to be traveled are comparatively short and the transportation facilities are abundant, we find the public yielding to this reluctance of the State courts and resorting to the Federal tribunals. In the West, where the opposite physical conditions generally prevail, the public convenience constrains the State courts, which are more numerous and more accessible, to assume jurisdiction. An examination of the figures will furnish evidence of the correctness of this view. For example, in the States named the figures are as follows:

State.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
New York:				
Federal courts	5	17,579	3,662	2,737
State courts	60	13,985	4,753	2,314
Illinois:				
Federal courts	5	977	220	76
State courts	98	12,488	2,854	1,635
Massachusetts:				
Federal courts	2	9,323	1,435	961
State courts	15	2,827	1,028	708
Washington:				
Federal courts	6	811	241	241
State courts	37	3,251	1,325	747
Pennsylvania:				
Federal courts	5	11,104	3,113	1,499
State courts	58	4,023	1,224	468
California:				
Federal courts	4	838	263	59
State courts	58	6,360	1,868	1,236

It should in justice be said that there is doubtless another element that affects the amount of business of the various courts. Where, either through a disposition to be lenient in requiring petitioners to conform exactly to the requirements of the law in detail or because a pressure of other litigation limits narrowly the time and consideration given to naturalization cases, the transit from alienage to citizenship is found comparatively unobstructed and easy, there will the petitioner generally carry his case. Thus an inequality in the "rule of naturalization" follows, as naturally as when the fees were various. So far as is practicable, this should be corrected by taking such measures as will distribute the business with more equality, but especially to shift much of it now discharged by the United States courts, which are comparatively few in number, heavily burdened already with business, and comparatively strange and inaccessible, to the State courts, which are not under such disadvantages. As to the means to accomplish this end, an increase in the clerks' fees, so as to make them fairly compensatory, is again suggested.

As is reasonable to expect, the great bulk of the naturalization business is done in those States in which the reports of the Bureau show that aliens in the greatest number settle. Thus in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, the destinations of the great bulk of alien arrivals, there were filed 42 per cent of the total of declarations of intentions and 35 per cent of the petitions for naturalization during the year, and 34 per cent of

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the total issue of certificates was granted by the courts in those three States. The accompanying statement exhibits the figures in detail.

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates granted.
New York	31,564	8,415	5,051
Pennsylvania	15,127	4,337	1,967
Massachusetts	9,323	2,463	1,669
Total	56,014	15,215	8,687

The number of aliens naturalized during the year was 25,517, which, with those who secured certificates during the next preceding year, 7,735, shows a total since the new law became operative of 33,252 naturalized citizens. That the business has not yet reached the point to which it will attain may be fairly assumed both from the great increase shown by the figures for the year under consideration over the last year and from the large number of declarations filed. Most of those filed in the fiscal year 1907 (72,864) will become mature during the fiscal year 1909, and a large proportion of them will be made the basis of petitions for naturalization, especially as, under the law, if not so used before the expiration of seven years from the date of filing, or five years from the date of maturity, these declarations become void, and impose upon declarants the necessity of filing new declarations and waiting two years longer for the opportunity to file their petitions and secure citizenship. In 1910 there will be matured 136,725 additional declarations. Thus, between the present date and July 1, 1910, there may be filed 209,589 petitions for naturalization, besides an unknown number based upon declarations of intentions made prior to the operation of the new law and of which there is no accessible record.

With comparatively few exceptions, the courts appear to be governed by a disposition to make the new law effective and require petitioners to conform strictly to its provisions. In such cases those who are granted citizenship are not only impressed by the dignity and significance of the step they have taken, but as well by a respect for, and sense of their obligation to observe, the laws of the country to which they have assumed allegiance. A strict compliance by them with the terms of the act, even with those terms which may appear to be of small importance, gives them an assurance that citizenship thus obtained will thereafter never be open to attack in the courts.

It is with regret that it must be confessed that a few of the courts are disposed to treat the subject lightly, as a matter of small importance, in some instances dispensing with what they seem to regard as requirements of minor importance and overruling objections made by counsel for the Government, sometimes in the interest of a speedy dispatch of business and sometimes apparently in contempt of a departure from the old and long pursued practice in granting certificates of naturalization. The obvious remedy is legislation expressly providing for the right of review by the United States circuit court of appeals of the finding in any naturalization case.

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION GRANTED IN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS IN SPECIFIED STATES.

State.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Total.	State.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Total.
New York.....	2,737	2,314	5,051	Massachusetts.....	961	708	1,669
Pennsylvania.....	1,499	468	1,967	Minnesota.....	193	1,407	1,600
Illinois.....	76	1,635	1,711	California.....	59	1,177	1,236
North Dakota.....	1	1,708	1,709	Michigan.....	4	1,127	1,131

In the States of Iowa and Kansas there has been during the year, as was the case in the preceding year, no naturalization of any kind before the federal courts, while, on the other hand, in Rhode Island during the same year no business was transacted by the state courts.

In the table on page 192 are given the denials of the various courts in the States and Territories, respectively, together with the reasons therefor. As will be seen from the headings of the columns, many of these denials—most of them, in fact—were because of failure to comply with some requirements of the law, and were, therefore, not on the merits of the petitioners' qualifications. They were, accordingly without prejudice to the right of the denied petitioner to apply again in proper form. If it shall be objected to by some that the grounds of denial were trivial, a sufficient reply is that no requirement of the law can be justly assumed to be of such slight importance as to justify either petitioners or courts in ignoring it. A strict compliance with every such requirement, moreover, will protect the naturalized person from the risk of subsequent attack upon his citizenship. Some of the abbreviated reasons for denial, which appear at the heads of the columns, may require explanation. For example, "Lack of knowledge" refers to ignorance on the part of the petitioner in relation to our form of government; "Petitioner's motion" signifies that the denial is made at the request of the petitioner, because of some inherent defect in his petition, to enable him to file an amended certificate; "Want of prosecution" means a dismissal, usually under a rule of court, when the petitioner delays indefinitely his appearance in court with the necessary witnesses; "Premature petition" is meant to indicate that denial was ordered because the petition was filed in less than two years after the petitioner filed his declaration, or less than five years after his arrival in this country; "Invalid" means that the petition was defective in some material respect, and "Minor" that the petitioner made his declaration before reaching 21 years of age and becoming sui juris, and hence that such declaration was void.

The total denials were 3,330 or 3,080 more than the number reported last year.

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CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Insufficient residence.	Lack of knowledge.	Incompetent witnesses.	Petitioner's motion.	Unable to produce witnesses.	Want of prosecution.	No jurisdiction.	Bad reputation.	Premature petition.	Minor.	No declaration.	Invalid.	Already a citizen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Alabama	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	47	4.2553
Alaska	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	35	5.7142
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	58	60	3.3333
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.0000
California	20	21	74	16	.....	8	25	10	.....	17	1	4	2	5	203	1,236	1,439	14.1070
Colorado	3	.....	14	5	.....	1	10	1	3	6	.....	4	.....	2	49	319	368	13.3152
Connecticut	10	9	3	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	370	400	7.5000
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	32	6.2500
District of Columbia	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	77	86	10.4651
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	.0000
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	30	3.3333
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	22	4.5454
Idaho	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	10	247	257	3.8949
Illinois	16	10	54	8	.....	129	23	2	1	30	1	.....	.....	23	297	1,711	2,008	14.2430
Indiana	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	15	111	126	11.9047
Iowa	3	1	23	2	.....	17	6	1	7	14	6	3	.....	13	96	478	574	16.7247
Kansas	4	2	16	1	.....	12	9	.....	4	6	4	.....	2	10	70	356	426	16.4319
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	35	2.8571
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	9	131	140	6.4285
Maine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	105	108	2.7777
Maryland	5	10	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	174	199	12.5623
Massachusetts	3	13	6	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	52	1,669	1,721	3.0214
Michigan	18	7	89	1	.....	5	11	6	7	30	3	.....	.....	22	199	1,131	1,320	15.0757
Minnesota	48	6	25	3	.....	50	22	1	15	15	7	1	5	18	216	1,600	1,816	11.8943
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.0000
Missouri	6	4	13	7	.....	7	2	1	.....	3	2	1	1	4	51	278	329	15.5015
Montana	3	1	2	.....	.....	21	6	.....	4	9	1	.....	1	3	51	373	424	12.0283
Nebraska	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	8	4	5	2	11	58	601	659	8.8012
Nevada	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	22	9.0909
New Hampshire	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	56	60	6.6666
New Jersey	33	43	118	5	.....	69	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	25	306	822	1,128	2.7127
New Mexico	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	25	31	19.3548
New York	21	215	172	12	.....	70	22	6	9	15	18	5	1	89	655	5,051	5,706	11.4791
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.0000

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North Dakota	26	.....	76	14	.....	47	15	2	7	18	3	1	38	35	282	1,709	1,991	14.1637
Ohio	6	18	33	.....	.....	9	6	.....	1	10	1	.....	.....	17	101	542	643	15.7075
Oklahoma	3	1	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	7	5	.....	3	29	a 251	280	10.3571
Oregon	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	2	16	342	358	4.4696
Pennsylvania	10	15	50	.....	2	22	7	1	5	3	3	.....	.....	24	142	1,967	2,109	6.7330
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	414	416	.4807
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.0000
South Dakota	6	.....	10	.....	.....	4	10	1	4	4	7	2	11	13	72	409	481	14.9688
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.0000
Texas	1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	303	314	3.5032
Utah	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	11	30	133	163	18.4049
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	57	59	3.3898
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.0000
Washington	7	6	5	1	.....	25	21	1	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	10	100	988	1,088	9.1919
West Virginia	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	10	45	55	18.1818
Wisconsin	8	.....	34	1	1	5	2	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	21	85	869	954	8.9098
Wyoming	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	21	92	113	18.5841
Total	274	399	861	89	5	522	229	46	83	247	774	38	68	395	3,330	25,517	28,847	11.5437

a Three certificates issued in Indian Territory.

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The following summarized statement will show the number of prosecutions during the year under section 23 of the act of June 29, 1906, and the results thereof:

CASES TAKEN UP FOR PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906, AND UNDER SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, BY STATES.

	California.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Maryland.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Pennsylvania.	Total.
Cases taken up	1	1	1	2	7	22	1	4	39
Fines imposed	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	3	12
Jail sentences imposed	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	12
Acquittals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Suspended sentences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total disposed of	.....	.....	.....	2	5	[a]18	.....	3	28
Cases pending	1	1	1	.....	2	4	1	1	11

[a] Two cases include both jail sentences and fines.

COURTS WHICH HAVE IMPOSED FINES, AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF.

United States circuit courts:	
Eastern district of New York.	$50.00
Do	25.00
Southern district of New York	100.00
Do	100.00
United States district courts:	
Trenton, N. J	200.00
Do	100.00
Do	100.00
United States district courts—Continued.	
Trenton, N. J	$500.00
Do	150.00
Eastern district of Pennsylvania	1,000.00
Do	600.00
Do	50.00
Total	2,975.00

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As may be seen by reference to the tables on pages 188 and 196 the work of the division has largely increased as compared with last year. Thus, there were 365 courts more to be supplied with blank forms, whose clerks were to be instructed and from whom reports, accounts current of fees collected, and duplicates of declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of naturalization were to be received. The total number of duplicate declarations, petitions, and certificates received in the division was 206,120, being 104,899 in excess of the number received in the preceding year, or more than twice the number. Each of these papers had to be recorded, indexed, and examined, many of them returned for the correction of clerical errors, and the United States attorneys notified of the existence of each vital defect, and of the dates and places of hearings upon all petitions, and of the names, occupations, and addresses of the witnesses to every petition.

From each of the 2,244 courts requisitions for blank naturalization forms were received as original supplies were called for or additional supplies required. By a comparison of the records in its files with the supplies originally sent, the division has been able to maintain a close account of all forms and prevent the waste and loss which, in view of the large number of courts using them, would otherwise occur.

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With two or three exceptions the 2,244 courts have transmitted quarterly accounts of fees collected, accompanied by the balances due to the Government. Each of such accounts the division compared with the number of naturalization papers in its files received from the court to the business of which such account related, approved such as were found correct, remitting the amount sent therewith to the disbursing clerk of the Department, and returned for correction those which did not tally with its files.

Some idea may be conceived of the magnitude of the work of the division and of the close attention to detail required to avoid the loss or displacement of papers and the consequent obstruction to effective administration, when it is remembered that all of this work must be kept up to date as nearly as possible, that it is indispensable that the United States attorneys be notified as promptly as possible of the dates set for hearing petitions if the sixty days' interval after the receipt of the duplicates thereof before hearing can be held is to be of any practical value to the Government, and that all of the thousands of duplicate papers, reports, requisitions, accounts current, instructions to clerks of courts, and letters to court officials, government officers, and to the general public must be appropriately numbered, card indexed, and carefully filed so as to be immediately accessible at all times.

Inevitably, as the division has become fully organized and its work systematized, other branches of the executive departments dealing with cognate subjects have had recourse to its machinery for information or for assistance, thereby steadily and rapidly extending its work in other directions no less important than those above recited. The federal laws, as well as those of many of the States, confine to citizens of the United States certain privileges. These citizens are entitled to the protection of the Government while they visit foreign countries. This is a privilege of such great practical value that every effort is made to obtain it, not infrequently by those who have been, if naturalized at all, clothed with American citizenship in disregard of the requirements of the law, if not by fraud. All cases of this sort are reported by the Department of State, and through the division an investigation is made, which results either in proving the defect an apparent one only or in the institution of proceedings under section 15 of the new act for the reversal of the order of naturalization thus illegally obtained and the cancellation of the certificate issued thereupon.

Correspondence of a similar nature is conducted with the United States Civil Service Commission, which submits the naturalization certificates of those who seek to enter the classified civil service of the Government, since positions therein can now be obtained lawfully only by citizens of this country. Results similar to those obtained by investigations of doubtful applicants for passports have followed inquiries into the validity of the certificates acquired by candidates for public office. During the year certificates in 22 cases were examined, 17 of which (2 issued by federal courts and 15 by state courts) were found to be in proper form and 5 (all issued by state courts) were found defective in either form or substance, or both.

Under the steamboat-inspection laws, licenses to officers of steam vessels may be issued only to citizens of the United States. The numerous frauds committed against these laws led the Supervising

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Inspector-General, late in the fiscal year 1908, to request of this division an investigation of and report upon all certificates of naturalized persons applying for licenses. In compliance with this request, 415 such certificates were investigated. Of these, 336 were passed favorably, 59 became subjects of cancellation proceedings, and 20 cases were under investigation at the close of the fiscal year. The public-land laws furnish occasion for correspondence with the General Land Office, of the Interior Department, sometimes in regard to the legality of acquired citizenship and more frequently with reference to the evidence required to be submitted either in support of claims filed upon the public lands or to sustain the ultimate transfer, after naturalization, of title to the claimants. There will doubtless hereafter be occasion for similar work in consequence of the legislation in regard to employment in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, etc., and perhaps with some of the States whose laws limit certain privileges to citizens of this country—such as, for example, holding elective offices, appointment to positions in the state and municipal civil service, employment upon public work, and other privileges.

It may be pointed out that it is through these agencies chiefly that the division secures the information necessary to put into effective operation the machinery provided by section 15 of the new act, and thus as effectively to prevent violation of the naturalization laws by those who formerly obtained citizenship illegally as to prevent the unlawful naturalization of those who resort to fraud or neglect to observe the requirements of the law hereafter. It can not justly be said therefore that the extension of the work of the division in the respects above indicated is any less important or less necessary a part of its administrative work under the plain terms of the law than is the function of administering those features of that law which guard the granting of citizenship since its enactment. It should be said that in all cases of illegally granted certificates, besides instituting civil proceedings for cancellation under section 15, the division directs, if fraud has been committed, the indictment of offenders if the three years' period of limitation has not expired. As will appear elsewhere, convictions have been obtained in some instances.

The following statement shows in tabulated form the correspondence conducted by the division during the year:

VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:					
Unregistered	9,089	11,464	11,457	15,651	47,661
Registered	2,458	3,062	3,125	3,604	12,249
Total	11,547	14,526	14,582	19,255	59,910
Average per working day	163−	189−	192−	253+	200−
Outgoing mail:					
Letters	9,535	15,277	19,919	22,283	67,014
Documents	658	1,215	996	931	3,800
Total	10,193	16,492	20,915	23,214	70,814
Average per working day	144−	214+	275+	305+	236+

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The indications are that to prevent the growing work of the division from falling seriously into arrears further additions will have, as soon as possible, to be made to the clerical force. If the growth of the division seems to be more rapid than is usual in the development of a new executive office, it is, however, unlike other new administrative work which begins simultaneously at the seat of the Federal Government and beyond it, as a large business in naturalization was already established outside of Washington and had been in operation for more than a century. This long-established business was for the first time placed under federal supervision by the act of June 29, 1906, and the division established as the agency of such supervision.

It is proper at this point to refer to still another thing in which this law becomes operative. Several of the court buildings with all of their records have been destroyed since they assumed naturalization jurisdiction under the new law. The duplicates of the naturalization records of these courts on file in the division are the only evidence of such records remaining. The courts, thus deprived of their records of naturalization, desire to restore them by means of authenticated copies made from the files of the division. The question will ere long arise whether the Government is willing to go to the expense of supplying the copies desired.

DESTRUCTION OF COURT-HOUSES AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.

Place and date of destruction.	Declarations.			Petitions.			Certificates.		
	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.
Hudson, N. Y. (Jan. 27, 1907).	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....
Houston, Tex. (Dec. 1, 1907).	105	105	96	60	60	26	10	10	4
Oconto, Wis. (Sept. 18, 1907).	200	[a] 200	.....	200	[a] 200	.....	30	.....	.....
Vermilion, S. Dak. (July 8, 1907)[b]	40	2	.....	20	5	.....	10	.....	.....
Milan, Mo. (June 27, 1908)	10	10	1	10	10	2	10	10	2

[a] Loose sheets destroyed; record books preserved. [b] Fire in mail car.

The importance of this question was shown when the State of California attempted, by means of a special act, the restoration of the naturalization records destroyed by the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco a few years since. The difficulties then encountered, to prevent fraud on the one hand by those who had never become citizens and on the other to secure, according to the terms of the act, which prescribed only reasonable precautions, the records of those who had actually been naturalized, can not be experienced hereafter, as duplicates of all papers are in the files of the division. The only points to be provided for now are the safeguarding of the division's files and the duplication of them to supply court records which have been destroyed.

OFFICIAL FORCE OF THE DIVISION.

In consequence of the increased work of the division, Congress appropriated at the last session, to be immediately available, the

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sum of $2,500 for the employment of 4 clerks, 1 each of classes 1, 2, 3, and 4. The personnel of the division is, therefore, now as follows: Chief of division, assistant chief of division, 3 clerks of class 4, 3 clerks of class 3, 5 clerks of class 2, 7 clerks of class 1, 4 clerks at $1,000 each, 2 copyists at $900, 1 messenger, and 1 assistant messenger.

Promotions within the ranks of the office were made as a result of the new positions allowed, the newer positions of the lower grades being filled by transfer.

The work of the office, as at present arranged, may be considered in five divisions—(1) preparation of correspondence; (2) examination of declarations, petitions, and certificates as to their compliance with the law in form and execution; (3) examination of the accounts of clerks of courts of fees collected in naturalization proceedings; (4) maintenance of an alphabetical card index of all aliens declaring their intention, petitioning for naturalization, and receiving certificates of naturalization, and (5) maintenance of the office files.

In this work the maximum number of clerks are assigned to the work which has for its object the carrying into effect of the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906, in the administration of that act, and the minimum which the volume of the work will admit is assigned to strictly office records. In the examination of the accounts, indexing and recording of naturalization papers, the examination of declarations, petitions, and certificates, and handling of the correspondence there are 19 clerks, and to the file work of the office and the strictly office records 5 clerks.

Under the foregoing arrangement there are 6 index clerks, 3 accountants, 6 examiners of petitions, 2 examiners of declarations of intention, 3 correspondence clerks, and 2 clerks engaged in the preparation of correspondence, declarations, petitions, and certificates for indexing, 2 to filing papers, and 1 to the supervision of work of indexing, accounting, filing, and preparation of correspondence, declarations, petitions, and certificates for action.

CANCELLATION PROCEEDINGS.

The subjoined statement shows the number of proceedings instituted for the cancellation of certificates, the present status of such proceedings, and the causes for the institution thereof. Most of the illegal naturalizations in the past have been under section 2167, which permitted aliens on reaching their majority, if residents of the United States for the next preceding five years, to file their declarations of intention and petition for naturalization simultaneously. As this saved the delay of two years between the declaration and petition required in other cases, the temptation to fraud was very great and many violations of the law resulted from the misrepresentation by petitioners of their ages at the time of arrival in this country. This section of the Revised Statutes was repealed by the new act.

Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes forbade the naturalization of all aliens who are not "white persons or persons of African nativity or African descent," and is still operative.

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SUITS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES, BY CAUSES.

	Canceled.	Pending.	Total proceedings.
Violation of United States Revised Statutes:			
Sec. 2165	1	.....	1
Sec. 2167	132	302	434
Sec. 2169	.....	3	3
Total	133	305	438
Act of July 26, 1894	1	1	2
Act of March 3, 1907	1	19	20
Renunciation of United States citizenship:			
Formal renunciation of United States citizenship	.....	1	1
Informal renunciation of United States citizenship	.....	1	1
Total	.....	2	2
Not resident 5 years	97	201	298
Incompetency of witnesses:			
Incompetency of witnesses	.....	1	1
Petitions not signed by witness named in verifying affidavit	.....	3	3
Alien witness	.....	8	8
Witness not examined in open court	.....	1	1
False verification	10	7	17
Substitute witness	1	.....	1
Naturalized, false testimony	1	.....	1
Perjury of witness	.....	4	4
Witnesses knew petitioner less than 5 years	1	3	4
Total	13	27	40
Irregular procedure:			
Admitted under old law after new law was in force	152	16	168
Under 21 years when naturalized	13	180	193
Irregular procedure	1	.....	1
Petition not in duplicate	.....	1	1
Original petition not executed and Government not notified of hearing	9	.....	9
Original petition not executed	.....	4	4
No petition of record	1	1	2
Petition not verified when filed	2	.....	2
Petition filed and certificate issued same day	5	.....	5
No declaration of record	4	43	47
Declaration and petition filed same day	.....	1	1
Declaration made outside of clerk's office	.....	1	1
Not 2 years after declaration	4	11	15
Notice not posted 90 days	7	6	13
Total	198	264	462
Renunciation of allegiance to wrong sovereign	1	.....	1
Court without jurisdiction	2	12	14
Immoral character	.....	1	1
Fraudulent certificate	.....	1	1
Lending certificate	.....	3	3
Grounds not given by the assistant U. S. attorneys in their reports	11	10	21
Grand total	457	846	1,303

Attention is called to the fact that none of these proceedings was instituted as the result of a search by government officials for violations of law. They were all developed as an incident of administrative work either in this or in some other department or branch of the Government. In many of the cases the discovery of the defective naturalization will be of the greatest benefit to the persons affected, as it will enable them to proceed de novo and obtain certificates which will not be open to question at some critical time when the political or property rights of themselves and of others are at stake.

Information was received during the month of June of 128 illegal naturalizations by the circuit court of Milwaukee County, Wis., and the municipal court of Milwaukee, Wis. (92 by the former and 36 by the latter), on September 27, 1906.

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On the same date 62 declarations of intention were filed by aliens in the same two courts (28 and 34, respectively).

All these naturalization papers are invalid for the reason that on the date on which they were issued and filed the act of June 29, 1906, became operative. Steps have been taken to advise the aliens, through the clerks of these courts, of their status, in order that the naturalization thus illegally conferred may be set aside at the earliest practicable date, under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization law.

FIELD SERVICE.

There is no feature of the new law of such importance as that which prescribes that an interval of ninety days at least shall elapse after the filing of a petition for naturalization before a hearing thereon shall be had in open court. Without it the provision in section 11, giving the Government the right to appear in court at the hearing upon every petition in apposition, to cross-examine the petitioner and his witnesses and to call witnesses and introduce evidence against granting citizenship, would be nugatory. The appearance of the Government by counsel would be an idle ceremony, fruitless of any results except to retard the work of the courts, exhaust the patience of judges by aimless interrogatories, and bring into deserved disrepute a provision intended to protect the country from the evils of unlawful naturalization.

The proceeding to acquire citizenship is a suit or action at law, with the usual incidents thereof. In form there is a petitioner and a respondent, evidence is to be produced on behalf of both, and upon the facts and law presented the court orders a judgment. The preparation and filing of the petition is a wholly ex parte proceeding, of which the Government can have no knowledge other than that shown on the face of the petition. The ninety days' interval referred to is given probably to allow the Government to inform itself, by suitable inquiry, of the merits of a petitioner's case, as to whether his petition has been truthfully stated, and as to the competency and credibility of his witnesses. Since the Government has the time to ascertain these facts, is it open to argument that it should rest under the obligation to do so? If the results show that the petitioner has in all respects complied with the law and is entitled to admission to citizenship, the Government has the assurance that the law will not be violated by his present naturalization, that it need not exercise the rights conferred on it by section 11, or even be at the expense of appearing in court, and the court itself will have the best assurance that there is no reason for expending valuable time on the case, and that the petitioner is entitled of right to the order asked for. Doubtless this will be the result in the majority of the cases, but the cost of the investigation will be abundantly justified by the assurance it gives to the courts, the Government, and the petitioners that the law has not been violated and by the incalculable saving of the time of the courts and expenses to the petitioner and witnesses.

In the comparatively few cases in which objections will be found either upon substantial or formal grounds to the granting of a petition the investigation will enable counsel for the Government to present the specific objection to the court, so that amendment of the case,

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continuance of the hearing, or denial of the petition may be ordered by the court, as the objection may require, with the least consumption of the time of the court and of the petitioner and his witnesses and of the legal representatives of the Government. Unbiased reflection will compel the admission that the efficiency of the new law, which does not materially change or add to the qualifications for citizenship, depends upon an investigation of each case before it comes to a hearing. Some of the ablest and most respected judges, both of state and federal courts, have, orally and in writing, expressed a conviction that such an investigation is indispensable both for the information of the courts and for expediting the business of naturalizing aliens.

Thus far Congress has refused to grant the appropriation annually asked for by the Department to employ examiners to make such investigations, apparently not upon the ground that such work is not needful, but upon the theory that, as the courts are clothed with the authority to naturalize, and another department of the Government deals exclusively with the courts, this Department should not undertake such work. Apart from the fact that the investigations are made independently of the courts, with which the United States attorneys and their assistants alone deal when presenting the results of the investigations made by examiners, thus preserving the point of official consistency and uniformity raised by the objection referred to, there is now no field for the exercise of judgment as to what department should fitly undertake such investigations. The act of June 29, 1906, has definitely settled that matter by declaring that "all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens" shall be "under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." This provision excludes from the control of such matters all other executive departments, except where there are express statutory provisions requiring the Department of Justice in all cases to furnish counsel to represent the Government before the courts.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It follows, from what has been said, that the first recommendation in importance is that Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to enable this Department to employ and organize a sufficient force of examiners to investigate every petitioner and his witnesses, and to report the result of such investigations, before the petition is heard, through the Division of Naturalization to the appropriate United States attorney, in order that the latter may be prepared either to assure the court at such hearing that the Government has no objection to offer to the naturalization of the petitioner or to oppose the granting of the petition upon the specific ground of objection disclosed by the investigation. Hasty conclusions have been reached that the number of such examiners would be very large and that it is against public policy to encourage the growth of additional bureaus, which already, it is urged, have grown far beyond the original design in many cases. In reply it may be said that such conclusions are unreliable, as only actual experience can show how many examiners will be required. In a number of the States, particularly those having small urban populations, the work will be simple and as a rule quickly dispatched, so that but few will be needed there. In States like New York,

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Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and California, where there are large cities with foreign colonies and strong temptations to control the municipal government by the wholesale making of voters, the work will necessarily be more difficult and require more examiners.

With respect to the growth of the service, it may be answered that the secretary of a department and his subordinates, if worthy of the positions they hold, should be trusted to use only so many examiners as may be actually needed, economy of administration being one of the natural ambitions of such officers. It is too late, after Congress adopts a policy, to raise the objection to making the necessary appropriations therefor, that it tends to extend what it is claimed has already gone too far, to wit, the growth of government bureaus and the increase of the federal service. If that objection be valid, it is so only as a ground for refusing to adopt the policy to which it relates when the adoption of that policy is under consideration by the Congress or as an argument in favor of its repeal after adoption.

The next most important recommendation is that the fees be increased so as at once to pay the clerks of courts adequate compensation for their labor and responsibility and to make the service rendered by the Government self-supporting as near as may be. It has already been pointed out that such a measure would distribute the work of naturalization more evenly among the courts and enable them to bestow more time on the hearings with justice to their other business than they are willing to give under existing conditions. The extra cost to the petitioners would be more than repaid by the results to them of speedy disposal of their petitions and relief from the expense in providing for themselves and their witnesses during the time their cases are delayed. To those residing in the large cities a still greater relief would be afforded, as they would not have to return again and again, as at present necessitated, and in some courts as often as five times, to get the opportunity to file their papers, because present fees are not sufficient to enable the clerks of the courts in such cities to employ deputies enough to dispatch their business promptly.

In few countries are the charges for naturalization even approximately so small as in the United States. The cost of the proceedings are of necessity considerable. It is for Congress to determine whether such costs should be borne, in whole or in part, by the persons seeking citizenship or by the Public Treasury and, in some cases, by the States.

On April 30 last the division received the following notice:

> The clerk at Montpelier will not take any naturalization business after Saturday next, because he says it costs the State about $100 a day to hold court, and that each case in his court is charged $14, and that unless he can collect $14 from the Government for every naturalization case the court will not do the business.

Many of the state courts have not yet applied for the forms, and some have returned those sent, sometimes derisively referring to the meagerness of the fees as the reason for this return.

The third recommendation in point of present importance is that the Government and the petitioner should have the right of a review by the United States circuit court of appeals of all orders made in naturalization cases by courts of original jurisdiction. This question

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was under consideration at the last session of Congress, but nothing was done to settle it, one of the difficulties apparently being to determine whether an appeal in such cases would operate as a supersedeas, and thus hold the petitioner in a sort of limbo of uncertainty as to his ultimate status until the appeal shall be decided.

While it may be pointed out that this is a condition in which suitors before the courts find themselves as a rule, the true answer is that individual convenience must yield to the public welfare. Nothing can be more uncertain and chaotic than the present condition, and therefore more detrimental to the public welfare. Here are some two thousand independent tribunals, of equal original and apparently final jurisdiction in naturalization cases. Their views are conflicting on many points. In the absence of an appellate court, who can possibly determine what is the law where there is a conflict of view? Such instances, already numerous, are increasing rapidly. As an illustration, take the ruling of the two courts sitting in Seattle, Wash., one a federal and one a state court, as to what constitutes "a general election," within thirty days prior to which no petitioner, says section 6 of act of June 29, 1906, "shall be naturalized." The United States district court held that the Seattle "school election" last December was within the meaning of the act; the superior court of King County, Wash., held it was not. As courts of original jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, these two conflicting divisions are of equal authority. Who can determine, for the guidance of the public, of the department, and of other courts, which opinion is law?

The recommendation herein made embodies the only remedy for this anomalous and embarrassing condition.

There is another respect in which the division is of opinion that there is need of amendatory legislation. Under section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, it is made compulsory upon United States district attorneys, upon affidavit showing that a certificate has at any time heretofore been illegally or fraudulently procured, to institute proceedings for the cancellation of such certificates. This provision casts a cloud upon the title to citizenship held for many years by deserving persons and imperils not only their political status and rights but those of innocent persons claiming thereunder. There are numerous cases in which the courts have naturalized aliens under section 2167 of the Revised Statutes, perhaps twenty or thirty years ago, when it appears from the acknowledgment of persons thus naturalized that they did not arrive in the United States prior to reaching 18 years of age, and such fact is verified by affidavit. However innocent of fraudulent intention the holder of such certificate must be, it seems that there is no discretion resident in the district attorneys as to whether proceedings under section 15 shall be instituted or not. It is, therefore, recommended that suitable legislation be enacted validating all certificates issued prior to some fixed date, say ten or fifteen years ago, to persons who have been continuously since such time residents of the United States and who appear to have possessed (at the time they were naturalized) the prescribed personal qualifications at the time of their naturalization. A precedent for this course is found in the second section of the act entitled "An act to validate certain certificates of naturalization," which was approved June 29, 1906, and which vali-

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dated the naturalization proceedings taken in the criminal court of Cook County, Ill., which apparently did not have jurisdiction under the naturalization laws.

The division can not do better than repeat from its last report the following:

In view of the general terms of the recent act, sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes, and the legislation in regard to seamen in the navy and marines, these should be amended so as to show definitely how much of such requirements shall be waived, especially in regard to residence within the United States and within the State where the petition is to be filed, so as to allow beneficiaries of such special enactments to become citizens on such terms as it is intended to offer them, as well as to remove the doubts which now embarrass the clerks of courts and administrative officers.

Another defect in the law has been developed in the construction by the Comptroller of the Treasury of the following words from the last paragraph of section 13:

"In case the clerk of any court collects fees in excess of the sum of six thousand dollars in any one year, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow to such clerk from the money which the United States shall receive additional compensation for the employment of additional clerical assistance, but for no other purpose, if in the opinion of the said Secretary the business of such clerk warrants such allowance."

In response to queries, the Comptroller holds that no allowance may be made, under the foregoing terms, in anticipation of needed additional clerical assistance, and that, in consequence of the terms of prohibition in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 560), no allowance may be made to reimburse clerks for payment for such additional clerical assistance already employed, since all collections must be turned into the Treasury, whence it can be drawn only in consequence of an express appropriation act. This view annuls the provisions quoted and tends to place clerks of courts still more in an attitude of resistance to the performance of duties imposed by the naturalization law, and demonstrates the importance of appropriate amendatory legislation. It will not occasion surprise, in view of what has already been said in discussing the subject of fees, that complaints have been received from applicants that they are turned away, even from federal courts, day after day. As the opinion of the Comptroller becomes known, more will be refused the chance to file their papers, since it is hardly reasonable to assume that the clerks will employ, at their own cost and without chance of reimbursement, the additional clerical help to prepare cases filed after the collections have aggregated $6,000 in any year, or to expedite the current business at any time so that the clerks will reach the maximum collections before the year is out, and thereafter be put to the alternative of refusing to file naturalization papers or of paying for the clerical work required.

FINANCIAL.

The moneys collected by this division as naturalization fees authorized by the act of June 29, 1906, and deposited in the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the act, amounted to $166,635, as follows:

First quarter	$26,307.00
Second quarter	32,753.50
Third quarter	49,554.00
Fourth quarter	58,020.50
Total	166,635.00

Although the fees returned to the Government are turned into the miscellaneous fund of the Treasury Department and do not become, as in some other instances, a permanent appropriation for the payment of the cost of administering the naturalization law, in making an estimate of the cost to the public treasury incurred by such administration it is legitimate to offset the charges with these collections. In fact, a correct statement of the net cost can not be

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made otherwise. In the accompanying table is shown the entire outlay, itemized, of the service during the year under consideration:

Salaries of employees	[a] $35,254.64
Expenses investigations, traveling and subsistence	434.26
Office rent	3,999.96
Telegraph service	15.97
Reimbursement to clerks of courts for registry fees and exchange on remittances	23.22
Total	39,728.05

CONCLUSION.

With the results of the work accomplished after the first entire fiscal year has been completed, the division feels that the new law has conclusively shown the wisdom which gave birth to it. The proceedings in naturalization cases and the fees paid therefor are now uniform; the process of becoming naturalized has acquired a formality and dignity which is in some measure commensurate with the importance of the act and the gravity of its consequences; it is no longer possible to "railroad" aliens in groups through the naturalization courts, in defiance of the law and in disregard of even an appearance of propriety; the courts which have jurisdiction are no longer such as are "devoted largely to the trifling and indecent affairs of the community" and the conferring of citizenship is, in this respect, no longer "ranked with disturbing the peace or keeping an unlicensed dog," as it was expressed by a judge of a court in describing the conditions under the old law.

It is now known definitely how many persons are naturalized annually and how many refused, with the reasons therefor. The Government has complete records of all naturalizations, and thus, in the case of destruction of the court records, is protected from illegal claims to citizenship, as the person naturalized is protected from the injuries in his personal and property rights which he might otherwise suffer. In short, the whole matter has been lifted to a higher plane, and the "priceless heritage of citizenship" can not but acquire greater value and seem worthy of higher respect than it did when it was conferred with far less circumstance and hesitation than was attendant upon securing a license to retail liquor.

With the assumption by the Government of the control of naturalization, there has been secured also the means of punishing frauds and of canceling illegally obtained certificates and thus of preventing violations, not alone of the naturalization laws, but of the immigration, public-land, and other federal statutes. Few laws have been enacted that will have a more beneficial effect than that of June 29, 1906. It but remains for the Congress to grant the necessary means to make the administration of it effective, and it is believed that even the most skeptical will be convinced that such a law should have been passed a century ago.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

[a] The total amount authorized to be paid for salaries was $35,460. The amount expended was therefore $205.36 less than the amount authorized.

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EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION."

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EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The following extract relating to "Immigration and naturalization" is taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for 1908:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is divided for administrative purposes into four divisions—first, immigration in general; second, Chinese immigration; third, the Division of Information; and fourth, the Division of Naturalization. These subjects will be considered in their order.

The Bureau suffered a great loss by the death of the Commissioner-General, Frank P. Sargent, which occurred September 4, 1908, and was preceded by months of illness. Mr. Sargent was a competent, capable, and conscientious official, and his long experience at the head of this Bureau, beginning with June 25, 1902, when it was yet under the Treasury Department, and his faithful devotion to duty, emphasize the loss that the Bureau and the Department have sustained.

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

In my last annual report I referred to the fact that up to the close of the civil war all our laws upon the subject of immigration were framed to encourage it, and that since then our legislation, while in no way hostile to immigration as such, has been directed toward the elimination of undesirable classes, such as those afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases, persons likely to become public charges, criminals, paupers, and those who do not come to us of their own volition but because their municipalities or governments desire to be rid of them.

President Lincoln, during our civil war, in his third annual message (1863), referring to the subject of immigration, said:

> I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a greater deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is much increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them. * * * This noble offer demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support, of the Government.

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Again, in his fourth annual message (1864), he said:

I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The following table, showing the population of the United States at each decennial census from 1860 to 1900, inclusive, with the number and per cent of native and foreign born, will be found of interest in connection with the subject of immigration. It will be observed that the per cent of foreign born during the forty years has remained practically stationary.

Census year.	Total population considered.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
1860	31,443,321	27,304,624	86.8	4,138,697	13.2
1870	38,558,371	32,991,142	85.6	5,567,229	14.4
1880	50,155,783	43,475,840	86.7	6,679,943	13.3
1890	63,069,756	53,761,652	85.2	9,308,104	14.8
1900	76,303,387	65,843,302	86.3	10,460,085	13.7

In my last annual report I discussed the general subject of immigration with special reference to its modern phases, and as it has manifested itself in this country, referring to the well-known fact that the rapidity of communication and the cheapness of passenger traffic in recent years has facilitated the migration, especially of the laboring classes, from one country to another where the opportunities for advancement and improving their condition were most favorable. The same physical causes above referred to which facilitate immigration to this country also facilitate emigration therefrom when, by reason of industrial depression or other causes, the opportunities for employment grow less or are even temporarily impeded.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

During a portion of the past fiscal year, and extending into the present, this country has suffered an industrial depression due to a number of causes, among others to overproduction, which were world-wide, but perhaps for the time being more accentuated in this than in the other commercial countries.

The effect upon immigration to this country and emigration therefrom was almost immediate. While the immigration to this country for ten years and more had in each year increased considerably over the preceding year, the fiscal year 1908, as compared with the fiscal year 1907, shows a falling off of about 39 per cent, and as compared with the fiscal years 1906 and 1905 there were approximate decreases of 29 and 24 per cent, respectively. The total number of immigrant aliens who entered the country in the last fiscal year was 782,870, being 502,479 less than in the fiscal year 1907.

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For the past fiscal year for the first time it has been possible, by virtue of the provisions of section 12 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, to ascertain definitely the number of alien departures, and accordingly the net increase to our population by immigration. The new statistical table given in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shows that in addition to 782,870 immigrant aliens admitted to this country there were admitted 141,825 classed as nonimmigrants, making a total of 924,695; and also that there departed from the United States 395,073 emigrant aliens, together with 319,755 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 714,828. Deducting these total departures of aliens from the total arrivals during the fiscal year, the net increase of alien population has been 209,867.[a] Even this net increase is further reduced by the departure from the United States of naturalized American citizens, concerning which latter class no method is provided by law for collecting data. While the number perhaps is not large, it is still appreciable.

It is worthy of note that of the 782,870 aliens admitted, 630,671 were between the ages of 14 and 44, and 112,148 were under the age of 14; only 40,051 had reached or passed the age of 45. Of those admitted, exclusive of aliens under 14 years of age, 172,293 could neither read nor write, and 2,310 could read but not write. About 26 per cent of those admitted, 14 years of age and over, were illiterate, as compared with 30 per cent for the year 1907. The total amount of money actually shown to immigration officers by arriving aliens was $17,794,226, an average of almost $23 per capita. But it is well known that the amount actually brought over was considerably larger, as under the law aliens are not asked the amount of money in their possession in excess of $50, and there is a natural fear and timidity on the part of most aliens to exhibit a larger amount of money than is regarded by them as necessary for the purpose of reaching their destinations or to show that they have sufficient, in connection with their ability to work, to prevent them from becoming public charges. I have known instances, when I have been present at Ellis Island, when, upon questioning the immigrant, who had shown a nominal sum, as to whether that was all the money he had brought, he exhibited amounts five to ten times greater than he had originally shown.

REJECTIONS AND DEPORTATIONS.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of aliens rejected on account of mental defects, namely, from 218 in 1907 to 370 in 1908. There has also been in the past year a large increase in the number of contract laborers rejected, from 1,434 in 1907 to 1,932

[a] Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. The great preponderance of nonemigrant over nonimmigrant aliens is due largely to the fact that many who on arrival intend to reside permanently change their minds and return after a temporary residence.

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in 1908, an increase of about 34 per cent. These increases are all the more significant when it is remembered that there has been a decrease of about 39 per cent in the total immigration.

Warrants of deportation have been executed, after proper hearings, in the cases of 1,955 aliens arrested on the charge of unlawful residence, and 114 aliens have been deported with their own consent, they having become charges on the public from causes arising subsequent to their landing. Adding 2,069 deportations to the 10,902 rejected at the ports shows a total of rejections and deportations of 12,971, a decrease from last year of nearly 8 per cent, but an increase of 50 per cent in the ratio the deportations bear to the admissions in the respective years.

Of course these figures give but an inadequate idea of the much greater number of undesirable aliens who but for the stringency of our laws would emigrate to this country, and of the large number that were rejected by the steamship companies because of the penalty they would incur upon the rejection of such aliens upon their arrival.

STATISTICS OF NET IMMIGRATION.

The immigration figures published by the Department in past years, while as nearly correct as possible, either have not been fully understood by the general public or their real significance has misled it. After all, the main consideration is, not how many immigrants come to this country, but rather how many remain, and to what extent the population is augmented from year to year by this alien migration.

Based upon the alien departures for those months of the past year which preceded and were not affected by the industrial depression, the statistical expert of the Bureau has made a calculation of the net immigration for each year from 1899 to 1908, inclusive, giving the total alien arrivals, the total alien departures (in part estimated), and the ratio that the net immigration bears to the immigration figures heretofore published during that period. This calculation will be found as an appendix to this division of the report (p. 228). The statement shows that the net immigration for the period is only 68 per cent of the accepted figures of immigration as heretofore published; in other words, the accepted figures of immigration are 48 per cent in excess of the net immigration.

EMIGRATION.

The facility and cheapness of communication, especially in ocean travel, during the last two decades, which has contributed so materially to immigration to this country, has, as the figures I have referred to indicate, likewise contributed to emigration from this country to other lands. It has influenced also, in a much lesser degree, the migration from this country of native-born citizens.

There are some who regard this large emigration of aliens and naturalized citizens as an additional objection to immigration in general, inasmuch as many of this class who come to this country, and by industry and economy accumulate what will give them, in the country of their origin, a reasonable competency, return thereto, either for temporary sojourn or to spend their remaining years.

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This subject has other important aspects which should not be lost sight of. Notwithstanding the large increase in immigration during the past decade, the wage standard of this country has not been lessened; on the contrary, it has continued to increase. The immigrants have also in more recent years contributed quite materially toward transplanting new industries from the different countries from which they emigrated, and toward expanding, among other industries, those that had already been transplanted and established. I think it can also be stated as a fact that the immigrant laborer as a class usually finds employment at the bottom of the scale of industries, thereby leaving the higher grades, where work is more remunerative, to the native workman.

In a commercial sense, this emigration is not without significance. The immigrant who comes to this country, lives here for a number of years, and returns either to his own country or to some other naturally takes with him, not only the money that he has, through thrift and industry, accumulated, but also, to a greater or less extent, American ideals, American tastes, and American requirements. These he consciously or unconsciously transplants. The influence of this emigration upon our foreign trade, especially upon our exports, is not inappreciable. The emigrant is a commercial missionary. His desire for many of our manufactures, with the need of which he has become accustomed, has doubtless, to some extent, contributed to the export of such products, both directly and indirectly, to the country to which he has emigrated.

There is still a larger view which may properly be taken, and should not be disregarded. This migration, when normal and not induced by oppression or persecution, has a far-reaching influence in interpreting one nation to another, in establishing closer relations, and in promoting the peace of the world. Charles Sumner, in his "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," no doubt had this phase of the subject in view, together with other causes, when he stated that "the national example will be more puissant than army and navy for the conquest of the world."

JAPANESE AND KOREAN LABORERS.

By the last proviso to section 1 of the new immigration act the President was authorized to refuse admission to any aliens making use of passports limited to the insular possessions or to foreign territory contiguous to continental United States to gain admission to such continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein. The President, by his proclamation of March 14, 1907, availed himself of this law to direct the exclusion from the mainland of Japanese and Korean laborers holding such passports. This was followed by a general understanding between the Governments of the United States and Japan, in accordance with which the latter Government is continuing its policy of discouraging the migration of its laborers to this country.

The statistics show that in June, 1907, a total of 2,208 Japanese were admitted (1,134 to the continent and 1,074 to Hawaii), and that in June, 1908, only 781 Japanese were admitted (446 to the mainland and 335 to Hawaii). Of the 446 admitted to the mainland, 263 were engaged in nonlaboring pursuits and only 183 in laboring

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occupations. As a further illustration of the gradual but sure reduction accomplished, it might be noted that in the first month of the past fiscal year 1,158 Japanese were admitted to continental United States; in January, 1908, only 495 were admitted, and in June, as already stated, only 446. During the entire year, 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States, of whom 5,503, or over half, were nonlaborers; during the same period, 5,718 Japanese departed from continental United States; so that the net increase in the Japanese population was only 3,826.

The understanding with Japan, in accordance with which the two Governments are cooperating to enforce the law and the President's proclamation, contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country. How well this understanding is already working is illustrated by the figures for the last month of the fiscal year 1908. During said month, 485 Japanese applied for admission to the continent, of whom 446 were admitted and 39 debarred. Of this total, 462 were, and 23 were not, in possession of proper passports. Of the 462 holding proper passports, 406 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled thereto. These 406 consisted of 146 former residents, 179 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 81 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The remaining 56 in possession of passports were found on examination to be neither former-resident laborers, nor parents, wives, or children of former residents, nor settled agriculturists.

CONTRACT LABORERS.

This subject has engaged my personal attention extensively during the past year; for I feel that the laboring men of the country have a right to demand that the Department of Commerce and Labor shall exercise its utmost vigilance and care to detect violations and to enforce the laws regarding alien contract labor, which were passed especially for their protection. The act which became operative on the first of the year is a great improvement over previous legislation upon this subject. It has codified and made much more definite the provisions of prior laws and has removed all doubt as to the excludability of aliens who are induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, and also all doubt as to the penal culpability of individuals or corporations that encourage such migration. Moreover, it has established a new class of excludable persons, which class frequently includes aliens coming to this country contrary to the spirit of the law as it was previously enacted, by placing upon those whose passage is paid by others the burden of showing not only that they do not belong to one of the excluded classes, including contract laborers, but also that their "passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly."

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Much greater success has attended the Department's efforts to enforce the alien contract labor law during the past year than in any preceding year. One reason is the increased scope of the law already mentioned; another, the fact that the last act authorized the appointment of special officers to conduct investigations for this purpose; and a third, the fact that industrial conditions have been such as to make it less difficult to obtain evidence of violations than it was during a period when not only all domestic labor but all labor that could be brought to this country was steadily employed.

The greatest violators of the contract labor laws are the American manufacturers, who, as a rule, do not act directly, but indirectly through agents and subagents. It is very difficult to secure evidence in such a form as will be sufficient in detail to enable suit to be brought under the penal provisions of the act, though from an administrative point of view the circumstances are often sufficiently convincing that the law has been surreptitiously evaded. In practice it is less difficult to secure the evidence upon which deportation proceedings can be instituted against the laborers who have been imported.

Labor unions themselves have at times been found among the violators of the law. Early in February last information reached the Department to the effect that, as a result of a disagreement between two rival organizations of glassworkers, an effort was being made by the president of one of the organizations to bring into the United States several hundred cutters and flatteners, to be furnished under an agreement between him and the president of the Belgium Glass Workers' Union.

Shortly thereafter there arrived at Ellis Island a party of fifteen, who, on being examined by a board of special inquiry, were rejected as contract laborers. Evidence adduced at these hearings, with that already before the Department, justified the institution of a further investigation, with the object of determining who was responsible for this attempted violation of the law.

The report of the officers detailed on such investigation shows that at least three glassworker organizations, including the two already mentioned, were connected to some extent with the matter. It was clearly shown that the aliens were being brought to the United States in pursuance of some distinct understanding for employment here, of which they had been made aware through the columns of a newspaper published in Charleroi, Belgium, by the president of the Belgium Glass Workers' Union, and their deportation was accordingly ordered.

During the year, 1,932 contract laborers were rejected at United States ports and returned to their countries of origin, an increase of 34 per cent over the rejections for the year 1907, notwithstanding a falling off of 39 per cent in immigration. In addition, there have been arrested within the United States and deported therefrom 240 aliens found here in violation of the alien contract labor laws. Thus it will be seen that a total of 2,172 contract laborers have been removed from the country.

The enforcement of the law has not been restricted, however, to dealing with the aliens themselves, but every effort has been made to mete out appropriate punishment to the individuals and corporations found violating the law. About 30 instances of this kind have arisen

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during the year, and the matter is of such importance that I deem it appropriate to mention a few of the more prominent cases and the results attained with the assistance of the Department of Justice and the local United States attorneys.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, a large corporation of Chicago, having direct business connections with houses bearing similar names in England and Canada, brought to the United States four English iron molders. These skilled laborers were apprehended and were deported after being used as witnesses against the company. A conviction was obtained in the district court at Chicago and the maximum fine of $4,000 imposed, which decision was sustained when the case was appealed by the company to the circuit court of appeals.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, a mining corporation of Tucson, Ariz., arranged for the importation from Mexico of a party of miners. The aliens were apprehended and deported, and every effort was made to obtain from them the evidence necessary to a conviction of the company. After carefully considering such evidence as was secured, the case was settled by compromise, the corporation pleading guilty to one of the counts of the complaint and paying a fine of $1,000 and costs in the amount of $1,500.

The Arizona Copper Company case also arose on the Mexican border. The corporation is a branch of an Edinburgh establishment, and it was shown that in at least several specific instances employees had been sent out from Edinburgh to attend to the company's business in Arizona. This case was also compromised, the company being required to pay $2,000 on account of the two aliens against whom the limit of the law had not run, and who were actually deported.

The Tsokas Brothers case was that of two Bulgarians who were shown to have brought to this country a large number of Bulgarian and Macedonian laborers under a system violating the spirit of the contract labor laws and involving an outrageous exploitation of the aliens themselves. The prosecution was brought in New York City and one of the brothers, the one really responsible for the violation of law, was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. As many as 87 aliens were apprehended and deported.

The Steelton case was another of similar character, in which a large number of aliens were apprehended and, after hearing, deported on the ground that their migration had been induced by offers and promises of employment. Unfortunately, however, in this case it was not possible to secure evidence sufficiently definite in a court of law to place the responsibility for the numerous violations of law, and therefore no prosecution was brought.

Other cases in which similar action has been taken might be described, but the foregoing are sufficient to illustrate the scope of the Department's endeavors and the general success which has attended them.

One respect in which even the amended law does not produce satisfactory results consists of the fact that the exception made in favor of States and Territories advertising the facilities and inducements they offer to immigration is neither broad nor specific enough to accomplish its apparent object. Taking the exception literally, it does not seem to contemplate more than that States should be allowed to place in foreign newspapers and magazines advertisements describ-

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ing in general terms the opportunities for settlers and wage-earners within their limits; and the Attorney-General has held that an alien is inadmissible if the representative of a State induces his migration by holding out to him individually a promise of employment. As I said on this subject in my report for 1907, the law should state clearly, in terms incapable of misconception, and not leave to the uncertainties of deductive reasoning, the exact intent of the legislature, not only as to the exception in favor of States advertising their inducements, but also concerning the extent to which a State may proceed and the methods which it may adopt to make its advertisements productive of an increase in population by securing alien settlers. The law could be materially improved, also, by amending section 5, which attaches a penalty of $1,000, to be recovered in an action of debt, for the importation of a contract laborer, so as to make it discretionary with the court whether the punishment shall be by fine or by imprisonment. In many instances aliens are imported under promise of employment by parties who are not so situated financially as to make it possible to recover a penalty of $1,000; this is particularly true in the cases of padrones, who bring in boys for employment in bootblacking establishments, restaurants, etc.

MORALLY UNFIT ALIENS.

Under the law aliens who have been guilty of crimes or misdemeanors, who are believers in anarchy, or who are prostitutes, procurers of prostitutes, or persons otherwise similarly immoral, are inadmissible to this country. This subject is one of great importance and has received special attention during the past year. The duty of detecting and excluding all such aliens has been constantly impressed upon the immigration officials stationed at the seaports and along the land boundaries, and special efforts have been directed toward the cooperation of immigration officers with municipal officials in apprehending and deporting aliens of this class who have entered the country contrary to law. A large measure of success has attended these efforts. Numerous prosecutions have been brought against procurers and keepers of houses of ill-fame, and convictions have been had in 14 cases, 4 of which resulted in imprisonment for one year, four years, four and one-half years, and five years, respectively, and 10 in imprisonment ranging in duration from six months to eighteen months, and fines ranging from $50 to $1,000.

The law regarding these moral defects needs to be amended and strengthened in several important respects. In the first place, there is no occasion with regard to this class, as there is regarding the classes merely physically unsound, to fix a definite limit within which the Government can proceed for their deportation. It is obvious that such persons can not, merely by living here for a period of time, in any way correct their moral status at the time of entry, and the Government ought not to be restrained from removing from this country an anarchist, a criminal, or a moral degenerate merely because such person has been able to avoid detection for three years. As a further means of insuring the country against the introduction and residence here of members of the lawless or criminal class, section 20 of the immigration act should be so amended as to add to the

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deportable class of aliens therein described as persons who become "public charges from causes existing prior to landing," within three years after entry, aliens who, within such period, are convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, deportation to be effected at the expiration of such term of imprisonment as may be imposed. Section 3 of the new immigration act, penalizing the importation of immoral women, has been limited (probably by an unfortunate inadvertance) to the cases of alien women. From prior legislation the word "alien" had always been omitted, and to import immoral women generally penalized. The former wording is preferable and should be readopted.

THE WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

An international project of arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic was, on July 25, 1902, adopted for submission to their respective governments by the delegates of the various powers represented at the Paris conference, which arrangement was confirmed by formal agreement signed at Paris on May 18, 1904, by the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and the Swiss Federal Council. This arrangement, after having been duly submitted to the Senate, was proclaimed by the President June 15, 1908, and is printed in full in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. The purpose of the arrangement is set forth in the preamble, which states that the several governments, "being desirous to assure to women who have attained their majority and are subjected to deception or constraint, as well as minor women and girls, an efficacious protection against the criminal traffic known under the name of trade in white women ('Traite des Blanches'), have resolved to conclude an arrangement with a view to concert proper measures to attain this purpose."

In addition to the amendment above suggested, to penalize the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes irrespective of whether they are aliens or citizens, it would be highly advantageous in the endeavor to break up the white-slave traffic to make it a felony or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for an alien once deported from the United States as a procurer of prostitutes or as a prostitute to again return to the United States, and the alien to be deported at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

It is highly necessary that this diabolical traffic, which has attained international proportions, should be dealt with in a manner adequate to compass its suppression. No punishment is too severe to inflict upon the procurers in this vile traffic. Under the terms of the arrangement, I have designated, as the authority which will be directed to centralize all information provided for therein, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with a right to correspond directly with similar services established in each of the other contracting states.

In administering the law the Department is frequently embarrassed by the fact that an alien woman of the immoral class refused admission at a port or arrested within the country for deportation may, by marrying an American citizen, invest herself with his status and defeat the purpose of the law. To overcome this difficulty it will be

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necessary to add to the naturalization act a provision that the marriage of an alien woman to an American citizen shall not be regarded as conferring upon such woman the rights and privileges of citizenship in this country unless she is a person of good moral character.

INSULAR IMMIGRATION.

I am still of the opinion, expressed in my report for 1907, that it is both practical and desirable to make exceptions to our general immigration laws in favor of the insular possessions. Such legislation should be based upon a careful consideration of the special conditions peculiar to the several insular possessions. To build up these islands and establish therein a thoroughly reliable laboring element, it is perhaps necessary that special measures or special exceptions should be made to encourage the immigration of foreigners. The present law contains an exception of this kind, in that it does not require the payment of head tax on account of aliens entering Hawaii and Porto Rico, and there would seem to be no valid reason for a failure to make further exceptions favoring immigration to those islands.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

As stated in my last report, my views on this subject are conceived in the light of the principle that whatever measure a nation may find it necessary or expedient to adopt, on grounds of public policy and in view of the well-being of its people, the manner of its enforcement should be such, where the rights of other nations and other peoples are concerned, as to cause the least offense, while securing in the fullest degree the result desired. A year ago it was pointed out that both the Chinese Government and the Chinese people regarded the matter in the light of a grievance, and in various ways had manifested their displeasure; that for reasons of commercial self-interest, as well as on the higher ground of international friendship and good will, the frame of the laws should be changed, so that the policy of excluding certain foreigners from American territory might be enforced without needlessly offending the *amour propre* of a friendly nation or unnecessarily humiliating a whole people when only a particular class was to be reached; and that this could be done not by making it any easier for Chinese laborers to enter, but by so framing our laws and treaties as to make admission the rule and exclusion the exception, while preserving at the same time in all its integrity the present policy of the laws, and even strengthening where necessary the prohibitory features thereof through a full and explicit definition of the excluded classes, thus complying with the well-considered and far-seeing recommendations of the President in his annual message of December 5, 1905:

> There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject. But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men,

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travelers, and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested.

Further reflection, following added experience in the execution of existing laws, not only serves to emphasize the justness of the foregoing views, but leads me to extend their application in an important particular. Essentially, the entire question involved in the admission or exclusion of Chinese is not a distinct and independent subject-matter of legislative regulation, but in reality is merely a part of the larger problem of immigration. Other aliens, as well as Chinese of the coolie class, are denied admission to the United States—e. g., criminals, paupers, idiots, diseased persons, contract laborers. The presence of such aliens in the country is as undesirable, economically and socially, as that of prohibited Chinese; but the exclusion of the former is accomplished under the general immigration laws very effectively without causing either offense or embarrassment, whereas the exclusion of the latter is a result achieved only imperfectly at best, and is attended by no little unpleasantness. The invidious distinctions, to use an apt phrase, now so apparent on comparing the treatment of necessity meted out to Chinese with the treatment accorded to aliens of other nationalities, in my judgment would not exist but for the fact that the subject of Chinese immigration is distinguished from all other immigration by being dealt with in a separate code of laws, involving a wholly distinct mode of procedure—a mode, moreover, which is at once cumbersome, exasperating, expensive, and relatively inefficient.

The obvious course to pursue, therefore, dictated alike by the demands of justice and equality on the one hand and by considerations of good administration on the other, is to place the matter of Chinese immigration where it essentially belongs, namely, within the operation of the system of regulation applicable to immigration generally; in other words, to let the methods and the machinery provided with respect to the admission and exclusion of aliens generally be applied in the case of aliens from China as well. Should this be done, among other results which may confidently be expected are, in the first place, an enormous gain in effectiveness of enforcement, particularly with reference to the deportation of those who have secured unlawful access to the country; second, a most decided gain in economy of administration, and, third, a marked improvement in the relations between two friendly peoples as well as a notable increase in commercial prestige.

The great gain in efficiency of execution which would follow the adoption of the plan proposed will appear from a brief comparison of the methods employed, respectively, in the deportation of alien Chinese found unlawfully in the United States and in the deportation of other aliens so found. Under section 21 of the immigration act, when it appears that an alien is in the United States in violation of law, an application is made by a local officer of the immigration service to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a warrant of arrest, accompanied by the evidence on which the application is based.

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If, on careful consideration, the Secretary believes that probable cause has been shown and that a prima facie case has been made out, a warrant of arrest is issued and the alien is taken into custody. The alien is then given a hearing and a full opportunity to submit evidence in his own behalf, to employ counsel, or to set up any claim he chooses. In proper cases, pending a final decision of the case, the alien is released under bond, or if this is impracticable, in order to prevent undue hardship, he is paroled into the custody of responsible persons. If, after a hearing, on consideration of all the facts and circumstances adduced, the Secretary is satisfied that the alien is in the United States in violation of law, a warrant for his deportation is issued and he is returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the transportation company responsible for his presence or at the expense of the "immigrant fund," as the case may be.

Under the Chinese-exclusion laws, when it appears that a Chinese person is in the United States in violation of law, a sworn complaint must first be made out and submitted to a United States district attorney, and upon his approval in writing a warrant of arrest is issued by a United States commissioner, whom the district attorney has the authority to designate. A warrant of arrest may also be issued by a United States judge, but in practice a judge is rarely resorted to. Before the decision of the commissioner the prisoner may be admitted to bail, but if an adverse decision is rendered, and pending an appeal, no bail is permitted. At the hearing, for reasons which will be noted presently, the Government is at a decided disadvantage, and while the prisoner is allowed the right of appeal no such right is accorded to the Government. If an order of deportation is made, it is carried into effect by a United States marshal, while the expenses incident thereto are paid by this Department. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 1,955 aliens were arrested and deported. During the same year, 912 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, who, with 217 others arrested during the previous year, but whose cases were carried over, made a total of 1,129 cases to be heard in the commissioners' or the district courts. Of this number, 477 were deported, 154 were discharged, 53 either escaped or died, and no less than 445 cases were still pending (undetermined) at the close of the year.

Plainly, therefore, the process of arrest under the immigration act, whether followed by deportation or discharge, is preferable to the process used under the Chinese-exclusion laws, from the point of view both of the Government and of the alien, by reason of the expedition and the economy with which it is accomplished, as well as of the certainty of its results. The period from the date of arrest until the case is finally disposed of is ordinarily only a matter of days, unless sickness or some other special feature supervenes. The Department is not aware of a single instance in which the process has been abused or in which injustice can fairly be charged. On the other hand, delays almost innumerable mark the progress of the cases before the courts. Continuations are the rule. Where the decision is adverse, appeal after appeal is taken, pending the determination of which the appellant is confined in jail at the expense of the United States.

The cause of this disparity is believed to lie in the fact that the deportation of aliens forbidden by law to remain in the United States is more properly an executive function than a function of the judiciary, since judicial procedure is ill adapted to adequately deal with

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cases of this character. As pointed out by the United States Supreme Court, while Congress may, if it sees fit, authorize the courts to determine the facts on which depends the right of an alien to remain in the United States, it may, on the other hand, intrust the determination of those facts to executive officers (189 U. S., 98), and as the Supreme Court has further held that a proceeding looking to the deportation of an alien "is in no proper sense a trial and sentence for a crime or offense" (149 U. S., 698) the necessity of burdening the courts with this function is not apparent.

The machinery of the courts is admirably fitted for the determination of issues of fact upon the evidence adduced before them and for the decision of questions of law arising therefrom, but where the correct determination of facts depends less upon direct testimony, presented in accordance with the rules of evidence, than upon the results of investigations carried on out of court and in various parts of the country, the labor and the expense involved in putting such results in the shape of admissible evidence practically precludes the use of such material. Nor can the representative of the Government, except in rare instances, inform himself sufficiently to expose by an adequate cross-examination any falsity in the case set up by the alien or his witnesses. The result is that many cases believed by this Department to be fraudulent pass on to adjudication, with only the story of the alien and that of his witnesses, procured for the occasion, before the court, and with no redress on the part of the Government, by appeal or otherwise. When it is noted that the favorite claim set up by Chinese in such cases is that of citizenship by birth within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and when it is further recalled that the facts involved in such decisions of the courts are res adjudicata, and can not subsequently be controverted, the serious aspect of the situation may be better appreciated. In northern New England a former United States commissioner, during a brief term of less than three years, discharged about 1,100 Chinese persons alleged to be unlawfully in the United States and furnished each with a certificate of discharge. There is reason to believe that fully 90 per cent of these persons had been smuggled into the United States. Practically all of them were discharged on the theory that they were Americans by birth.

In regard to the Chinese aliens themselves, besides having to endure indefinite delays, running into months and sometimes into years, coupled as often as not with confinement, before a final decision is reached, under the present method, they and their friends at times become the victims of extortion, practiced by attorneys and others, who, by reason of the delays they are able to interpose, to say nothing of more questionable devices, are in a position to win their confidence.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

Section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, provided for the establishment of a Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Its duties were defined as follows:

> It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available

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sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

The purpose of this law, as interpreted by me, is twofold—first, to bring about a distribution of immigrants arriving in this country, thus preventing, as far as possible, the congestion in our larger Atlantic seaport cities that has attended the immigration of recent years; and second, to supply information to all of our workers, whether native, foreign born, or alien, so that they may be constantly advised in respect to every part of the country as to what kind of labor may be in demand, the conditions surrounding it, the rate of wages, and the cost of living in the respective localities.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

It is a subject of great interest in all commercial countries how to provide work, especially in periods of industrial depression, for the unemployed. There are always two kinds of unemployed—those who are too lazy and shiftless to work, which we need not take under consideration, and those who, without fault of their own, are unable to find work because of the depression or because the labor market is oversupplied.

In a country so great as ours, with its multiplicity of industries, it is not an unusual condition that when the demand for labor is slack in one part of the country there is a demand for additional labor in other parts of the country, and when some industries slow down there is a demand for additional workers in others. This condition frequently obtains in the demand for farm laborers, and often at seasons of the year when manufacturing industries are slack. While these conditions apply less to skilled than to unskilled labor, it is also true that the problem of the unemployed affects chiefly this latter class. I regard the extension and development of the work of this division as of the very highest importance in meeting this problem, and the first requisite is to make accessible the information above referred to, and the second is to facilitate and cheapen transportation. This may be done, perhaps without legislation, by an arrangement with the various railroad and transportation companies of the country for a labor-exchange rate. I present the subject in the hope that it will receive the consideration that so important a subject demands, and as supplying a remedy, if not a complete solution, in this country of the problem of the unemployed.

The work of the division since its organization is described in detail in the report of its chief, to which reference is made. I desire to express thanks for the hearty cooperation that the Department has received from the Postmaster-General and from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The scope of this division could be usefully extended in another direction, which I have embodied in the recommendation for the amendment of the law, proposed by the division. The emigration figures to which I have referred afford evidence that much of the immigration to this country is stimulated by false, glowing, and misleading information in regard to the opportunities here, as if the

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country were an Eldorado where laziness is rewarded and large returns await even the slothful. When such immigrants come they find that while the rewards of labor are much greater in this country than in their own the American laborer is more industrious, energetic, and self-reliant than elsewhere, and that while the opportunities in this country are greater the qualities necessary to benefit thereby also require an increase of effective energy, and that the same lack of qualifications which spelled failure at home are writ even larger in this country. With their delusions dispelled, they return to their countries sadder but wiser men.

Much of this kind of immigration could be stopped at its source by the dissemination of correct information throughout foreign countries from which our immigration chiefly comes. Perhaps the best medium through which this information could be disseminated from time to time is through our consuls; also the various labor organizations of the country could be of aid to the division, both in the collection and presentation of the various kinds of information referred to. I foresee great and substantial extension that can be given to the scope and work of this important division, and trust that Congress will enable the Department to carry forward this work in the various directions I have outlined.

DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

It is shown by the report of the Division of Naturalization that during the past year 2,244 courts have been engaged in conferring naturalization upon aliens. This represents an increase of 365 over the number reported a year ago, and still leaves between 500 and 1,000 courts which, although clothed with authority by the law, have not yet assumed jurisdiction thereunder.

There were filed during the year 136,725 declarations of intention and 43,878 petitions for naturalization, as compared with 72,684 declarations and 20,802 petitions filed during the preceding year. The number of certificates of naturalization issued was 25,517, representing an increase over the number of certificates issued during the preceding year of 17,782.

These figures bear out the statement made a year ago that the figures then given were not to be taken as in any sense indicative of the amount of such business that would be annually transacted by the courts, nor is it believed that even the figures now presented fairly represent the average number of aliens who will seek naturalization each year after the more complete organization of the administrative force and the better acquaintance of the public with the provisions of the new law.

Moreover, as stated last year, some of the courts to which petitioners principally resort are unable to discharge the clerical duties imposed by the act because of the insufficiency of the fees allowed for such work, and by reason of the absence of any adequate provision in the law permitting the employment by the clerks of courts of a sufficient number of deputies to prepare the declarations and petitions of aliens applying to them. The remedy for this situation, as heretofore pointed out, lies in amendatory legislation. Such legislation is also necessary for a reason other than that of removing obstacles from the pathway of those who desire to become citizens of the United States.

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It is important as well to relieve the Federal courts of the excess of such business which is imposed upon them, because, since the assumption of naturalization jurisdiction by state courts is optional with them, such courts are reluctant to undertake the jurisdiction conferred by the law on account of the insufficiency of the fees, thus resulting in a congestion of the business in some of the Federal courts and the consequent obstruction of other litigation, and occasioning errors which are unavoidable in view of the haste with which such business is necessarily discharged in order to accommodate the largest possible number of applicants. Notwithstanding such haste, the petitioners in certain of the Federal courts sitting in the larger cities frequently have to return many times in order to be accommodated.

This condition has given rise to much just criticism, and has tended to incur popular disapproval of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. It is therefore urged that the legislation which was presented at the last session of Congress to obviate the embarrassment arising from the insufficiency of fees, and the lack of authority to allow clerks of courts to employ such deputies as may actually be necessary to transact the naturalization business of the courts, be enacted during the coming session of Congress.

It is also shown by the report of the Division of Naturalization that about one-third of the entire naturalization business transacted in the United States during the past year has been in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, a result to be anticipated from the fact that these States receive the largest number of alien arrivals.

During the year under consideration 3,330 petitions were denied for various reasons—some formal, some substantial—as compared with 250 during the preceding year. This increase represents the result, first, of increasing familiarity with the provisions of the law by the courts, and, second, of investigations made by officers in the field by which evidence was secured showing that the petitioners were not entitled to be naturalized.

Under section 15 of the act, largely as the result of investigations made by examiners of the Department of Justice, there were instituted during the year, in 1,303 cases, proceedings for the cancellation of illegally and improperly granted certificates, and in 457 of such cases the orders of the court originally admitting the aliens to citizenship were reversed and their certificates canceled. The remaining 846 cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year. It may be observed that these cases were discovered, not as the result of investigations for the direct purpose of detecting violations of the law, but merely as incidental to the work of ascertaining the qualifications of petitioners, in many instances the witnesses offered by the petitioners proving to have been granted citizenship in violation of the law. This is a most important feature of the new law, and, to make it effective, it is necessary that the Department be authorized to employ examiners to investigate instances of reported violations of the law, and inquiries made of the Department by other executive branches of the Government as to the validity of certificates of naturalization which are presented as evidence of the right of the holders thereof to certain privileges conferred upon naturalized citizens by the laws of this country.

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Under the penal section of the act 39 cases have been instituted during the year, 28 of which have been determined, leaving 11 still pending. In 12 of the cases fines were imposed varying in amount from $25 to $1,000, the total fines aggregating $2,975, while in 12 cases terms of imprisonment were inflicted ranging from 15 days to one year, and in 4 cases sentence was suspended. In cases of this nature, too, the services of examiners to collect evidence are indispensable.

During the year the amount collected from fees and transmitted through the Department for deposit to the credit of the "Miscellaneous fund" of the Treasury Department was $166,635, while the appropriation for the use of the Division of Naturalization, and other expenses connected with the administration of the law by the Department, aggregated $39,728.05. These figures indicate that, with the increase in fees provided for by the legislation introduced at the last session of Congress, the receipts by the Government from this source should be sufficient to pay the entire cost of the administration of the law, including the employment of examiners by the Department for the purpose of collecting evidence for the use of the United States attorneys in opposing petitions and in instituting proceedings, under the provisions of section 15 of the act, for the cancellation of naturalization certificates illegally and improperly granted, as well as for other necessary uses incident to an effective enforcement of all the provisions of the law.

Upon this last-mentioned subject it does not seem necessary to reiterate what was said a year ago as to the necessity for the appointment and use of examiners. This was admitted at a meeting of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, but the recommendation of the Department that a specific appropriation for the purpose indicated should be made was refused, apparently upon the ground that such officers should be under the Department of Justice, since, it was contended, they were concerned with the work of the courts. Upon a reconsideration it is believed the error of this view will be acknowledged, since the collection of evidence, to be used in proceedings before the courts or not as the nature of such evidence may warrant, is of a preliminary character and constitutes no part of the functions of the courts or of their officers. If there were any doubt as to the soundness of this view of a question which is merely one of efficiency and propriety in the distribution of administrative work, it would be set at rest by the express provision contained in section 1 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, which declares that "all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens" shall be "under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

The distinctive feature of the new law which broadly marks it from all legislation upon the subject of naturalization theretofore passed is the provision authorizing, and requiring so far as may be necessary to prevent violations of the law, the appearance of the Government by counsel in court to oppose the granting of naturalization in any case where the Government is of the opinion that the petitioner has not complied with the law, or is disqualified in any way to become a citizen of the United States. In other respects the law is substantially as it has been for a hundred years, so far as it prescribes the

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qualifications necessary to become naturalized. The success of the new law therefore depends upon the extent to which the Government can avail itself of this right to appear, and to object if necessary. But it is useless for the Government to enter an appearance unless, before the petition is called for hearing, it has made an investigation and ascertained whether there is any reason for its appearance and objection. Otherwise, such appearance, despite the right conferred by the act to cross-examine a petitioner and his witnesses, and to introduce evidence, is merely a device which will operate to delay the business of the courts, and in only a few cases and by mere accident would counsel for the Government succeed in disclosing any objection that would satisfy the court that a petitioner should be denied naturalization. It is therefore indispensable to an effective enforcement of the naturalization law that authority be granted the Department to employ the services of examiners.

The report of the Chief of the Division of Naturalization points out the need of other amendatory legislation, such as the right of appeal from the decisions of courts of original jurisdiction in naturalization cases to the United States circuit courts of appeals, the revision of sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes, and of legislation in regard to seamen in the Navy and the United States merchant marine, so as to reconcile certain apparent contradictions in that legislation to the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906.

By section 1 of the naturalization act commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge at ports of entry are required to keep a record of the name, age, occupation, personal description, and various other items, with respect to each alien admitted to the country, so that such data may be available when required by the courts to which application may in future be made by the aliens for naturalization. Unfortunately a number of these items are not included in section 12 of the immigration act requiring steamship companies to furnish detailed manifests regarding aliens brought to United States ports, and therefore a failure to furnish such items is not penalized by section 15 of said act. It is highly important, both to the Government and to aliens who may desire to be naturalized, that the data shall be recorded, and it is recommended that section 12 of the immigration act be so amended as to include each item mentioned in section 1 of the naturalization act.

The official force of the division, as a result of the additional amount of work indicated by the naturalization papers filed during the year in the various courts, has been increased by four clerks, and will require a still further increase during the coming year.

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APPENDIX.

ESTIMATE OF NET IMMIGRATION DURING TEN-YEAR PERIOD, 1899 TO 1908.

Since July 1, 1907, a record of alien departures has been made by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Based upon this record the following estimate of the net immigration during the past ten years has been made. Unusual conditions have existed since the recent financial depression. Conditions were normal, however, during July, August, September, and October, 1907. For this reason the ratio of alien departures during those four months has been used upon which to base estimates of such departures during the previous nine years.

Year.	Alien arrivals.			Total alien departures (estimated).	Net immigration (estimated).	Ratio estimated net immigration bears to accepted immigration figure.
	Accepted immigration figures.	Other alien arrivals.	Total alien arrivals.			
						Per cent.
1899	311,715	[a] 45,000	356,715	172,837	183,878	59
1900	448,572	65,635	514,207	206,351	307,856	69
1901	487,918	74,950	562,868	209,318	353,550	72
1902	648,743	82,055	730,798	220,103	510,695	79
1903	857,046	64,269	921,315	247,559	673,756	79
1904	812,870	27,844	840,714	332,019	508,695	63
1905	1,026,499	33,256	1,059,755	385,111	674,644	66
1906	1,100,735	65,618	1,166,353	356,257	810,096	74
1907	1,285,349	153,120	1,438,469	431,306	1,007,163	78
1908	782,870	141,825	924,695	[b] 714,828	[b] 209,867	27
Total	7,762,317	753,572	8,515,889	3,275,589	5,240,300	68

[a] Estimated. [b] Actual figures.

The calculations in the above table are arrived at in the following manner:

Alien arrivals.—The total number of alien arrivals of all classes is known except in 1899. The numbers shown under the head of "Accepted immigration" are the regular immigration figures and do not represent the entire alien arrivals; the number of other alien arrivals, except during 1899, are known, however, and are shown under the head of "Other alien arrivals." The sum of the two make the total alien arrivals. For the year 1899 "Other alien arrivals" have been estimated at 45,000.

Alien departures.—From the record of alien departures made from the outward manifests for July, August, September, and October, 1907, it is ascertained that 72.9 per cent of all departures during those months were aliens. By applying this ratio to the departures of all trans-Atlantic passengers, 1899 to 1907 (data regarding which have been taken from the records of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference), the estimated number of aliens departing for Europe during those years has been ascertained. As 95 per cent of all alien arrivals come from Europe, it is fair to assume that the European departures represent 95 per cent of the total departures. Five per cent has, therefore, been added to the estimated trans-Atlantic alien departures to make the "Total alien departures" as shown. The figures given for 1908 are the actual alien departures shown by outward manifests.

Net immigration.—The difference between the total alien arrivals and the total alien departures represents the estimated net immigration as appears under that heading in the table. The estimated net immigration during the past ten years is shown to be 5,240,300, which is 68 per cent of the accepted immigration for the period.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

COMPILED BY

A. WARNER PARKER

Special Immigrant Inspector, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

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1909

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: As the work of the Bureau has grown and the scope of its duties extended from year to year, this annual report to the Secretary of its operations and accomplishments has increased in importance and in volume until recently it has become so bulky that its usefulness has perhaps been impaired by its very size. In an effort to obviate this tendency both its text and its tables have heretofore been minutely segregated, so that, with the aid of a comprehensive index, any particular one of its various subjects might be readily located. It is highly desirable, however, that, if possible, its volume shall be reduced, although somewhat at the expense of comprehensibility and perspicuity. In presenting this report for the fiscal year 1909, therefore, brevity and conciseness are sought just so far as an intelligible review of the extensive operations of the year will permit.

The Bureau's work now falls into three principal classes: First, that conducted by the Bureau proper and the Immigration Service at large—the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws; second, that conducted by the Division of Naturalization, established by the act of June 29, 1906; and, third, that conducted by the Division of Information, established by section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907. The second and third branches, respectively, are covered by the reports of the chiefs of the two divisions, Mr. Richard K. Campbell and Mr. Terence V. Powderly, which are published as appendices to this report (pp. 187 and 215). It has been customary heretofore to give separate consideration to the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively; but the Bureau's efforts for a number of years have been directed toward a complete consolidation of those branches in the actual enforcement of the two sets of statutes, and it has consistently urged the consolidation of the laws. There seems, therefore, to be every reason for considering the two subjects as substantially one in the annual summary of the work. This year, accordingly, the tables regarding Chinese are so arranged as to form a part of the set of statistical data furnished in the first part of the report, and such tables are discussed in the text in the order of their occurrence.

The Bureau has now had two full years' experience in the enforcement of the immigration act of February 20, 1907. That act is a

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codification and reenactment, with certain important modifications, of all laws theretofore passed on the subject of immigration. The Chinese-exclusion laws have undergone no change of importance in the past sixteen years. Each year's added experience in endeavors to enforce those laws but emphasizes the difficulty, and in many respects the impossibility, of obtaining an administration that is even fairly efficacious and at the same time satisfactory to all concerned. They need to be relieved of many unnecessarily harsh provisions and also of provisions shown by experience to be useless or to produce absurd consequences. To these points attention has been directed in the reports of the Bureau for the last six years. The last half of the past fiscal year, moreover, has witnessed a return to the conditions with respect to the immigration of aliens in general that obtained in the years preceding the business depression of 1907–8; and there has been a marked increase in the regular immigration of Chinese, and the efforts of the promoters of the irregular entry of people of that race seem to have been redoubled. There is a general and growing public interest in the many and intricate questions that arise from what is usually termed the "immigration problem." The attention of Congress is to be directed toward the matter again when the Immigration Commission makes its report to the forthcoming session.

Altogether, therefore, this is deemed an appropriate opportunity to comment extensively upon both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws, and to call attention to each particular in which they fail to accomplish the objects believed to have been in the minds of those who enacted them. Accordingly, as the statistics for the year are furnished and commented upon and the work of the year described, attention is directed to the strong and the weak points of the laws as viewed administratively. To make this feature complete there is furnished as Appendix I to this report (p. 153) a draft of a bill, with full descriptive notes, to which reference is made throughout the text. In this draft no suggestion is offered of extending the scope of the law by any radical departure from already established and defined lines. It is in the main a rewriting of the existing law and a merging of such of the provisions of the Chinese-exclusion statutes as are useful into the more modern and administratively advantageous provisions of the statutes dealing with immigration in general; a strengthening, by appropriate change of language, of the provisions found by administrative experience or judicial decision to be inadequate to accomplish the ready admission of those eligible and the complete exclusion of those ineligible to enter the country, and the prompt and effective expulsion of those who, despite a rigid administration, enter. An effort has also been made to arrange the provisions of this suggestive codification of the statutes in logical sequence and to express them in language so simple and clear as to be open to no misconstruction. So far as possible, also, maximum and minimum penalties of adequate proportion are suggested for adoption in the various penal clauses of the law. In weaving into the proposed measure the various piecemeal and conflicting statutes regarding Chinese aliens and bringing them into agreement with the general plan for the control of the immigration of foreigners that has, since the enactment of those statutes, been gradually evolved and perfected, and has proven so much more

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successful in operation than the so-called "exclusion laws," there have been eliminated the many unduly harsh and worse than useless items that were injected into the original measures at a time when the feeling against Chinese was perhaps unduly bitter, but each item that is useful, because calculated to effect the real object of the legislation—the exclusion of "Chinese laborers" as that term has become defined affirmatively and negatively by said laws—is saved and strengthened. This draft, therefore, may be said to be principally a statement in the concrete of the Bureau's experience with law now existent more or less completely for some years. It is not intended and should not be regarded as a declaration that the Bureau is satisfied that the law, even if made at every point effective of its present intent, would be all-sufficient to control immigration. On the contrary, the Bureau believes that the time has come for the adoption of some measures more restrictive than any so far enacted. That such is the case has been demonstrated by the evils that have grown out of immigration, particularly in the large cities of the East and Middle West, which evils have been accentuated during the past few years of industrial depression. The point at which, perhaps, the law is especially inadequate is in the class of excluded aliens termed "persons likely to become a public charge." This standard is not high enough. The alien who becomes a burden on the taxpayers is ultimately undesirable principally for financial reasons. The alien who is barely able, perhaps even with the assistance of private charity, to eke out an existence is continuously undesirable for economic reasons. The presence of such persons in the community tends always to lower the standard of living, of work, and of wages; must have, in an economic sense, a degrading effect. Each community can in time elevate a few such persons to its own level, but its capacity in this respect is limited, and many of our communities have been degraded, and many others will be unless some means are found of preventing the immigration of the alien who is barely able to maintain himself.

Numerous suggestions for a further restriction of immigration have heretofore been offered by those who have studied the problem. Many are now advocating a "literacy test," or an increased head tax. Doubtless there is considerable merit in each proposal; but do either or even both of them constitute a test sufficiently high or exacting to reach the class above mentioned? If no test can be devised which will reach the said class and thereby properly restrict immigration, and if either a literacy test or an increased head tax or the two combined will partly effect that object, the adoption of such a measure obviously would be advisable. There is a fact with respect to each of these proposals, however, which should not be overlooked in estimating their value: First, it can not be stated as a hard and fast rule that the desirability of an alien is always to be measured by his ability to read and write, nor can it even be said that the class above described is composed wholly of the illiterate; second, anything less than a large increase in the head tax will hardly operate to materially reduce immigration, for the profits of the steerage-passenger business are undoubtedly sufficient to enable the transportation lines to assume, if necessary, a considerable part of such an increase and keep the cost of passage at practically its present rate, or the money lenders could readily increase the amount loaned prospective passen-

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gers under the present extensive credit system and incidently reap an increased profit.

The Bureau desires, therefore, to suggest that careful consideration be given the question of inserting in the law an additional class of aliens to be excluded through administrative discretion of a broader scope than that which can be exercised with respect to "persons likely to become a public charge," said class to be described in some such apt term as "persons economically undesirable."

Another proposal for the further restriction of immigration is worthy of careful thought, viz, that all male aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 should be required to stand a physical examination at the ports of this country equal to that observed, under our military regulations, with respect to recruits for the army. This is based upon the idea that those admitted to a share in our institutions and prosperity ought to be the peers in physique of those who defend such institutions—ought to be able themselves to defend them if occasion should require.

The Bureau is convinced that the proper control of immigration requires the adoption of a measure of the following character. Formerly the law allowed the expulsion within the period of one year after entry of unlawfully entered aliens and of those who had become charges upon the public, and the period is now three. In the face of statistics showing to what a very large extent aliens become dependents in this country, why should any limitation be placed upon the Government's inherent right to remove them to the country of which they are citizens or subjects, and by which as a matter of common justice the burden of their support should be borne? Any alien (except members of certain races) of correct inclinations may, under our naturalization laws, become a citizen of the United States after five years' residence in this country. Why should the undesirable alien who does not care to avail himself of that high privilege be told that if he will manage to avoid the immigration officials for three years only he may remain here without clothing himself with citizenship, no matter how undesirable he may continue to be or how extensive a burden he may become upon the taxpayers of the country? The Government should not surrender its right to expel aliens, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, make the dividing line the question whether the person is or is not still an alien. The importance of this matter can hardly be exaggerated. When the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the country were canvassed in 1908, a number of interesting and significant facts were disclosed. On this subject the following is quoted from last year's report (pp. 96 and 97):

> The last investigation of this kind was made in 1904. (See pp. 48–76 of annual report for that year.) In a general way the method of presentation adopted in reporting the results of that investigation are now followed, but some changes are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility. Thus, Table G, in particular is much more comprehensive than any table furnished in 1904, covering, as it does, the United States proper, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and giving an account of the entire number of inmates found in public institutions, segregating the institutions into penal, insane, and charitable, and the inmates into aliens, naturalized citizens, and native-born citizens, and showing a total of 60,501, 73,593, and 476,383 of the said classes, respectively, and a grand total of 610,477. The total of each class of inmates under each class of institution furnishes, by comparison, an interesting subject for study and speculation. Of the 149,897 inmates of penal institutions, 126,562 are native born and the remainder, 23,335 (15,323 aliens and 8,012 naturalized citizens),

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are foreign born; of the 172,185 inmates of insane asylums, 121,451 are native born and the remaining 50,734 (25,606 aliens and 25,128 naturalized citizens) are foreign born; while of the 288,395 inmates of charitable institutions (other than insane), 228,370 are native born and the remaining 60,025 (19,572 aliens and 40,453 naturalized citizens) are foreign born.

* * * * * * *

A few comparisons with the figures for 1904 are not deemed inappropriate. The total number of aliens found in 1904 to be inmates of institutions of this character was 44,985, against 60,501 found by the recent investigation, an increase of 15,516, or about 34 per cent. As to class of institution, increases are shown as follows: Penal, from 9,825 to 15,323; insane, from 19,764 to 25,606; and charitable, from 15,396 to 19,572; while with regard to character of the offense for which incarcerated in penal institutions an increase is shown from 4,124 to 8,197 in grave offenses, and from 5,701 to 7,126 in minor offenses. With respect to the different sections of the country increases are shown as follows: North Atlantic States, from 27,301 to 37,249; North Central States, from 9,082 to 12,205; South Central States, from 1,282 to 1,766; Western States, from 5,094 to 7,051; Hawaii, from 282 to 370; while the South Atlantic States show a reduction from 1,909 to 1,781 and Porto Rico from 35 to 19. Alaska, taken this year for the first time, shows a total of 60.

An ideal administration of the immigration law would prevent the entry of undesirable aliens to such an extent that the provisions contemplating expulsion would seldom need to be invoked. Such standard is, like all ideals, difficult of attainment; but it can, with the exercise of a more thorough supervision over the entry of aliens, a more complete guarding of the land borders to prevent smuggling, and the expenditure of more time and money in the investigation of all doubtful cases, be more nearly approximated than at present, provided the foregoing suggestions are adopted and the law is strengthened, rounded out, and completed in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to its meaning. The Bureau believes in a strict administration, not only because it is best calculated to protect the country against undesirable immigration, but because of its humanitarian advantages. A rigid enforcement of the law, in the final analysis, is the most humane. If it becomes thoroughly understood by all that only certain well-defined desirable classes will be permitted to land on our shores, other classes will hesitate to apply and the transportation companies will refuse to bring them. On this subject particular attention is directed to the report of the commissioner at New York (p. 132).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

For a number of years, as the law has been broadened and the facilities for collecting useful and interesting data have been increased and improved, the tables giving immigration statistics of various kinds or in various ways have been amended and extended, new tables or additions to old ones being inserted at the most convenient points. It is believed that there has now been evolved a fairly comprehensive and satisfactory method of collecting and presenting these data, and that it will be useful for the present and especially for the future to rearrange and renumber and in some instances consolidate the tables, in the interest of a logical presentation of the figures and a consecutive numbering of the tables—a plan which can be continued in succeeding reports with convenience and clearness. While such rearrangement renders comparisons between this and preceding reports somewhat awkward, that result is obviated so far as possible by inserting in the text the number by which a table has heretofore been identified.

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As a preliminary to a discussion of each table that calls for any comment in the text, it is interesting to note some of the larger and more important facts disclosed.

Immigration is rapidly reassuming what for a number of years has been its average proportions, from which there was in the fiscal year 1908 and the first half of the past fiscal year a decided but temporary departure. That its present trend is upward is manifested by the fact that the larger part of the gain shown by a comparison of immigration by months has occurred in the last few months of the past year. The total immigration for the year has been 751,786, or 31,084 less than the total (782,870) for the fiscal year 1908, and 533,563 less than the total for the year 1907 (1,285,349), the banner year in immigration. But the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1909, show increases over the same months of 1908 of 16,648, 43,773, 80,521, 75,480, 71,522, and 53,523, respectively—a total increase for the two corresponding half-year periods in the entry of alien immigrants of 341,467. One principal cause has operated to bring about this sudden return to a heavy immigration of foreigners. Undoubtedly the demand for labor has improved somewhat during the past year, and the impression has spread throughout Europe that industrial conditions are rapidly regaining the extreme prosperity that marked the years immediately preceding the depression of 1907; and, trading upon this improvement and magnifying it beyond all reasonable limits, those interested in the steerage passenger carrying business have made it a means of increasing their revenues. (See also pp. 112–113.)

It will be observed that the past year has witnessed an influx of 751,786 aliens of the immigrant class and 192,449 of the nonimmigrant class, a total of 944,235; and that 225,802 of the emigrant and 174,590 of the nonemigrant class—a total of 400,392—have departed from the country. In the fiscal year 1908, 782,870 immigrant and 141,825 nonimmigrant aliens—a total of 924,695—entered the United States; while 395,073 emigrant and 319,755 nonemigrant—a total of 714,828—departed. Thus it will be seen that, while the immigration for 1909 exceeded that of the previous year by 19,540 (31,084 less immigrant and 50,624 more nonimmigrant), the emigration for 1908 exceeded that for 1909 by 314,436 (169,271 more emigrant and 145,165 more nonemigrant aliens); the net result, therefore—i. e., the actual increase in the alien population of the country—is larger for the past year by 333,976 aliens.

Table I (new) is a brief summary of the year's immigration work, by ports, compared with a similar summary for the fiscal year 1908. It covers the arrival but not the departure of citizens, as well as both the arrival and the departure of aliens—immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant—also shows the number of aliens refused admission and the number expelled after entering the country. Comparison between the two years can readily be drawn by columns. It will be noted that 491 less aliens have been debarred than in 1908, but that the ratio rejections bear to admissions is about the same, viz, 1.18 per cent for 1908 and 1.09 per cent for 1909; also that the number expelled is practically the same as in 1908.

Tables II to IV deal with the net increase or decrease of the population of the United States occasioned by the arrival and departure of

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aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1908 and 1909 by months, by countries, and by races.

Thus is given in detail information furnished briefly for the first time in the report for 1908 (Table I A), the detail being worked out in such a way as to furnish the most important items concerning both immigration and emigration that have heretofore been presented with regard to the former only. It will be noted that during the past fiscal year 751,786 immigrant aliens and 192,449 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 944,235 were admitted to this country; and that during the same period 225,802 emigrant aliens and 174,590 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 400,392, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 543,843. Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely accurate conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. In making the classification, the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonimmigrant aliens on the inward journey and nonemigrant on the outward. It will be observed, also, that while there is but a very slight difference between the total number of aliens admitted in the years 1908 and 1909, the net increase in population shown for the latter is more than twice that shown for the former year, due principally to the fact that emigration has been so much lighter.

Table V (new) supplies figures from which the net result of immigration and emigration can be determined for any particular State, showing the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively, admitted with a stated intention of settling in each of the different States, and of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, respectively, asserting at the time of departure that their last permanent residence has been in each of the different States.

Table VI shows the occupation of aliens entering and leaving the country during the fiscal year, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 221,145 (174,800 immigrant and 46,345 nonimmigrant) entered, and 183,545 (118,936 emigrant and 64,609 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 114,910 (87,160 immigrant and 27,750 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 48,084 (21,919 emigrant and 26,165 nonemigrant). These figures seem to bear out the general impression that the so-called "bird-of-passage" element of our immigration is constituted largely of the unskilled.

The second series of detailed tables presented, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and the various tables are arranged in such manner as to furnish with respect to each, in consecutive order, the items of interest

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which it has heretofore been customary to give with regard to immigrant aliens. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, the economically most interesting of the several classes under which the statistics are kept. Several of the tables deserve special comment.

Table VII corresponds with Table III of prior reports, in so far as that table related to admission, and furnishes data regarding sex, age, illiteracy, financial condition, how passage has been paid, and whether coming to join relative or friend. Table VII A gives data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States, with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country. In this respect it is the counterpart of Table VII. These are in several ways the most comprehensive and interesting of the tables. Some of the more prominent items should be emphasized here.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (751,786), 624,876 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 88,393 were under 14, and 38,517 were 45 or over. Relatively these figures are about the same as for the preceding year.

Of those admitted, 191,049 (141,871 males and 49,178 females) could neither read nor write, and 2,431 (1,332 males and 1,099 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1908, 172,293 of those admitted could neither read nor write, and 2,310 could read but not write, a total of 174,603 illiterates, against a total of 193,480 for the past year—an increase of 18,877. This may be more graphically presented, however, in ratio: Of those admitted in 1908 over 14 years of age (670,722), the illiterates amounted to 174,603, or 26 per cent; of those admitted in the past year over 14 years of age (663,393), the illiterates amount to 193,480, or 29 per cent; in other words, the ratio of illiteracy has returned almost to the point shown for the year 1907 (30 per cent), and has passed that for the year 1906 (28 per cent), on the basis of an immigration much smaller than that of either of those years.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $17,331,828, or an average of about $23 per person. This includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and it is quite possible that a considerable part of that carried was not shown; moreover, there is no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent to relatives or friends by aliens already located in this country. Of those admitted, 482,859 were able to show amounts of less than $50 each, whereas 79,122 showed $50 or over each; so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 561,981, about 86 per cent had in their possession less than $50, as compared with about 84 per cent for the year 1908.

Of the aliens entering, 523,718 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 220,352 admitted that their passage had been paid by a relative or relatives, and 7,716 admitted that their passage had been paid by some person other than a relative. In other words, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that almost one-third of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 225,802 (159,009 males and 37,085 females, and 29,708 whose sex is

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not known, as they left across the Canadian border) have departed during the past year. With respect to 196,094 of these, it has been possible to keep a record of the age and of the period the aliens had lived in the United States. Thus it is shown that 9,804 were less than 14, 165,778 were from 14 to 44, and 20,512 were 45 years of age or over; 160,154 had resided in the United States less than five years, 26,967 from five to ten years, 4,027 from ten to fifteen years, 2,666 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,280 over twenty years.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI correspond with Tables V, VII, VIII, and IX, respectively, of preceding reports regarding immigrant aliens admitted, and are accompanied by Tables VIII A, IX A, X A, and XI A, respectively, which are their counterparts with respect to emigrant aliens departed.

Tables XII and XII A are designed to furnish statistics regarding immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, by race and sex, by the fiscal year, by six-month periods, and by the calendar year, as such an arrangement of the figures has been found useful.

Tables XIII to XIV A, inclusive, constitute a series dealing with nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonemigrant aliens departed, and furnish in several different ways information of interest concerning such aliens. In general they correspond with Table XIV of previous reports, but contain information of a more detailed character.

Table XV furnishes a means of comparing immigration for the fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive, segregated by races; while Table XVI (corresponding with Table XII in preceding reports) gives the immigration totals from the year 1820 to the year 1909, inclusive. In connection with Tables XV and XVI, attention is directed to the two charts inserted in the back of this report, which present similar information in graphic form.

Chart 1 shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back last year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and the recent financial and commercial depression caused the wave line to drop to a marked degree. This periodical rise and fall well represents the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger numbers of alien laborers.

Chart 2 shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 29 per cent; Germany, 20 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 11 per cent; Russia, 8 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 10 per cent. Until recent times immigration was derived almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were also

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from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a considerably greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1882, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past ten years, until now 67 per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 507,211 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports, and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They need to be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII (corresponding in part with Table III of previous reports) it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 10,411 aliens, or about 1.09 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Idiots	16	38	92	29	20	18
Imbeciles					45	42
Feeble-minded persons					121	121
Insanity (including epileptics)	33	92	139	189	184	167
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars	4,798	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458
Afflicted with contagious disease	1,560	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,900	2,308
Afflicted with tuberculosis					59	82
Criminals	35	39	205	341	136	273
Prostitutes and other immoral women	9	24	30	18	124	323
Procurers of prostitutes	3	4	2	1	43	181
Contract laborers	1,501	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172

The increase in the number of aliens rejected as criminals, prostitutes, and procurers, respectively, is significant and gratifying, showing that the provisions of the act of 1907 are enabling the administrative officers not only to continue, but to improve, the good work done in this respect in the year 1908. The decrease in the number of contract laborers rejected, it is believed, is explainable on the theory that the success which has heretofore attended the efforts of the officers regarding this class has tended to discourage its coming.

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1909, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections constituted by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 440 such rejections have occurred.

Table XVIII covers the arrest and deportation of aliens under those provisions of law which allow such action to be taken if certain contingencies arise within the period of three years after landing, and corresponds in a general way with Table III A of the report for 1908. During the year, 2,124 warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to the arrested persons, compared with 2,069 for the fiscal year 1908. This total falls into two divi-

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sions: First, those whose deportation is mandatorily required, aggregating 2,066, and, second, those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing and whose deportation is effected with the alien's consent, aggregating 58. The first-mentioned total is segregated under appropriate heads into aliens who were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, aggregating 685; aliens who became public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, aggregating 990; aliens who became prostitutes after entry, aggregating 133; and aliens who entered without inspection, aggregating 258.

Tables XIX and XIX A correspond with Tables XVIII and XVII, respectively, of previous reports. It will be noted that during the year 1,877 appeals of aliens from excluding decisions have been handled, 588 of the aliens having been admitted outright, 151 admitted on bond, and in 928 cases the decisions of the boards affirmed, with 100 appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 110 remaining open at the close of the year; and that there have been 35 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 15 of which the aliens were admitted outright, 1 admitted on bond, 11 appeals sustained, rejecting the aliens, 2 withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, and 6 remaining pending at the close of the year; also that in 443 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 242 of the applications being granted and 201 denied.

Table XX (corresponding with Table XVI A of the report for 1908) is a compilation of figures furnished by the officials in charge at the various seaports, covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. These figures are known to be far from accurate; in fact, the similar table in last year's report showing a total of 13,235 desertions for the year 1908, against a total of 5,839 for the past year, was not regarded as a correct statement. During the past year it has been almost impossible to obtain from the steamship lines any information regarding deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), and the fact that there has been pending for some time a suit in which the Government undertook to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen and in which a district court rendered an adverse decision, have tended to encourage on the part of the lines a noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. This loophole in the immigration law is proving more and more serious as time passes. The matter has now reached a stage where no permanent relief need be expected from any other source than new legislation.

The closely related subject of Chinese seamen should also be mentioned at this point. During the year it has been necessary to guard against the entry of approximately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels. (See also report for 1908, pp. 10 and 159.)

In the draft of a proposed bill herewith submitted (p. 162) there is furnished a suggestion regarding each of the above-mentioned subjects, and it is believed that if the proposed legislation should be adopted the serious difficulty would be overcome.

Table XXI corresponds with Table XVI B of the report for 1908, but shows 76 less stowaways brought to our ports during the past year than during that year. This reduction has been due, in part

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at least, to the enforcement of rule 23 of the immigration regulations, under which aliens coming as stowaways are not regarded as applicants for admission, and are not ordinarily examined but required to remain on board and depart with the ship. It is no longer possible to enforce said rule at New York, however, the district court there having held that examination must be accorded.

Table XXII is a repetition for the past year of the statistics obtained from the various steamship lines of passengers departing from the United States, designated in last year's report as Table XVI. The figures are interesting, but require no special comment. The law ought to provide for their collection through regular channels, and such a provision is contained in the bill suggested in Appendix I (p. 154).

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, relate to Japanese immigration and correspond in general with a similarly lettered series given in the report for 1908 (pp. 89–95). It is not necessary to comment upon said tables here, for a title of this report is devoted to a detailed discussion of the subject covered by them (p. 121).

Tables numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, correspond with a similarly numbered series in the report for 1908 (pp. 150–155) and cover the various phases of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. For an extended discussion of them, see the title devoted to that subject (p. 123).

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TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, AND RETURNED, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED, BY PORTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

Port.	Aliens.												Citizens.	
	1908.						1909.						1908.	1909.
	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Debarred.	Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Arrived.
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.			Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	585,970	99,008	357,190	268,415	4,643	1,079	580,617	144,140	163,902	132,221	4,361	1,217	158,619	169,820
Boston, Mass.	41,363	11,002	8,205	21,921	338	126	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913	179	107	11,745	11,284
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,458	433	4,905	2,964	145	65	14,294	789	9,203	3,013	93	53	3,158	3,252
Baltimore, Md.	31,489	653	4,684	3,703	193	44	18,966	1,546	1,668	250	83	101	1,484	1,121
Portland, Me.	1,026	2,209	1,068	1,846	18	2	1,010	1,335	223	1,837	3	6	168	399
New Bedford, Mass.	1,079	425	239	40	13	2	545	248	247	2	3	.....	77	44
Providence, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.	35	29	.....	.....	5	.....	77	59	.....	.....	1	.....	659	828
Savannah, Ga.	157	1	.....	.....	6	.....	18	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	573
Miami, Fla.	1,104	264	359	340	10	1	1,271	465	441	583	9	1	1,470	1,245
Key West, Fla.	913	869	2,412	3,396	15	.....	1,167	1,312	1,402	3,803	23	1	4,620	3,442
Knights Key, Fla.	11	145	5	90	.....	.....	32	246	7	206	.....	.....	3,144	5,162
Other Atlantic	34	5	.....	5	.....	.....	19	9	1	3	.....	.....	22	65
Tampa, Fla.	1,479	1,069	1	13	15	.....	2,457	1,486	1	12	15	.....	316	3,296
Pensacola, Fla.	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.	97	127	5	37	3	.....	37	109	12	63	2	1	334	322
New Orleans, La.	6,270	1,516	343	3,097	116	2	1,507	1,422	329	2,190	40	10	4,106	5,205
Galveston, Tex.	8,529	207	570	219	153	3	3,338	237	572	214	34	4	672	521
Other Gulf.	16	6	.....	.....	3	.....	15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
San Diego, Cal.	25	149	.....	.....	2	2	51	79	.....	.....	.....	3	1,068	782
San Francisco, Cal.	3,608	2,976	5,199	7,704	507	38	3,103	4,273	4,697	6,789	444	193	5,303	6,351
Portland, Oreg.	73	41	.....	.....	2	.....	35	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seattle, Wash.	4,890	979	1,207	1,846	87	79	1,367	975	1,198	1,233	70	64	764	393
Alaska	185	49	.....	.....	1	3	202	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican border	7,409	3,065	.....	.....	1,204	517	16,162	3,087	.....	.....	1,455	228	.....	.....
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports	59,212	14,543	3,923	1,836	3,290	101	11,971	1,942	1,406	1,534	126	38	.....	.....
Pacific ports							591	770	661	838	10	.....	.....	.....
Border stations							53,703	14,068	29,708	.....	3,265	91	.....	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	10,460	391	4,114	1,540	120	2	1,876	531	1,973	1,576	100	3	461	712
Porto Rico	968	1,661	644	743	13	3	956	1,590	677	1,310	91	1	2,252	2,355
Total	782,870	141,825	395,073	319,755	10,902	2,069	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590	10,411	2,124	200,447	217,173

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TABLE II.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1908.							1909.						
	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
July	97,132	10,403	107,535	25,076	21,122	46,198	+ 61,337	27,570	9,563	37,133	30,759	20,749	51,508	− 14,375
August	98,825	12,310	111,135	24,778	19,539	44,317	+ 66,818	27,782	11,824	39,606	28,497	19,072	47,569	− 7,963
September	98,694	16,593	115,287	24,657	19,077	43,734	+ 71,553	38,238	18,397	56,635	24,917	18,967	43,884	+ 12,751
October	111,513	18,051	129,564	28,633	27,193	55,826	+ 73,738	40,994	19,721	60,715	23,302	18,614	41,916	+ 18,799
November	117,476	15,171	132,647	49,388	45,052	94,440	+ 38,207	37,076	13,889	50,965	20,930	17,679	38,609	+ 12,356
December	66,574	10,533	77,107	45,974	42,458	88,432	− 11,325	46,003	15,108	61,111	16,454	16,962	33,416	+ 27,695
January	27,220	5,838	33,058	37,652	22,581	60,233	− 27,175	43,868	11,107	54,975	10,479	7,582	18,061	+ 36,914
February	23,381	6,885	30,266	29,733	20,955	50,688	− 20,422	67,154	14,838	81,992	8,623	6,477	15,100	+ 66,892
March	32,517	11,020	43,537	25,575	17,931	43,506	+ 31	113,038	22,002	135,040	14,062	8,488	22,550	+ 112,490
April	41,274	13,946	55,220	38,859	26,862	65,721	− 10,501	116,754	21,628	138,382	14,526	9,789	24,315	+ 114,067
May	36,317	11,928	48,245	31,869	29,382	61,251	− 13,006	107,839	19,300	127,139	17,168	14,022	31,190	+ 95,949
June	31,947	9,147	41,094	32,879	27,603	60,482	− 19,388	85,470	15,072	100,542	16,085	16,189	32,274	+ 68,268
Total	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	+209,867	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+ 543,843

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908.							1909.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
Austria	82,983	3,289	171,798	64,607	47,064	177,261	− 5,463	80,853	1,197	82,050	27,782	5,505	33,287	+ 48,763
Hungary	85,526			65,590				89,338	453	89,791	21,631	4,654	26,285	+ 63,506
Belgium	4,162	334	4,496	853	718	1,571	+ 2,925	3,692	266	3,958	431	275	706	+ 3,252
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	10,827	676	11,503	3,280	2,108	5,388	+ 6,115	1,054	48	1,102	1,594	447	2,041	− 939
Denmark	4,954	111	5,065	689	456	1,145	+ 3,920	4,395	120	4,515	460	272	732	+ 3,783
France, including Corsica	8,788	1,849	10,637	3,107	3,688	6,795	+ 3,842	6,672	1,693	8,365	2,817	3,180	5,997	+ 2,368
German Empire	32,309	1,473	33,782	6,770	5,342	12,112	+ 21,670	25,540	1,735	27,275	4,905	3,854	8,759	+ 18,516
Greece	21,489	246	21,735	6,131	2,787	8,918	+ 12,817	14,111	124	14,235	5,606	1,484	7,090	+ 7,145
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	128,503	5,743	134,246	166,733	47,479	214,212	− 79,966	183,218	6,069	189,287	83,300	16,804	100,104	+ 89,183
Netherlands	5,946	250	6,196	330	671	1,001	+ 5,195	4,698	304	5,002	308	504	812	+ 4,190
Norway	12,412	444	12,856	2,275	1,044	3,319	+ 9,537	13,627	657	14,284	1,328	538	1,866	+ 12,418
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	7,307	41	7,348	1,056	341	1,397	+ 5,951	4,956	20	4,976	1,025	240	1,265	+ 3,711
Roumania	5,228	246	5,474	1,267	691	1,958	+ 3,516	1,590	78	1,668	434	140	574	+ 1,094
Russian Empire and Finland	156,711	2,125	158,836	37,777	16,418	54,195	+104,641	120,460	1,121	121,581	19,707	7,068	26,775	+ 94,806
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	3,899	1,262	5,161	1,116	970	2,086	+ 3,075	2,616	1,207	3,823	1,079	835	1,914	+ 1,909
Sweden	12,809	251	13,060	2,574	832	3,406	+ 9,654	14,474	260	14,734	1,159	434	1,593	+ 13,141
Switzerland	3,281	136	3,417	684	464	1,148	+ 2,269	2,694	154	2,848	658	325	983	+ 1,865
Turkey in Europe	11,290	155	11,445	3,084	1,139	4,223	+ 7,222	9,015	225	9,240	1,267	373	1,640	+ 7,600
United Kingdom:														
England	47,031			5,019				32,809	7,078	39,887	3,076	8,895	11,971	+ 27,916
Ireland	30,556	10,306	103,686	2,023	17,536	26,164	+ 77,522	25,033	472	25,505	1,380	1,093	2,473	+ 23,032
Scotland	13,506			1,499				12,400	1,240	13,640	743	1,973	2,716	+ 10,924
Wales	2,287			87				1,584	140	1,724	51	98	149	+ 1,575
Other Europe	97	4	101	5	35	40	+ 61	46	6	52	6	7	13	+ 39
Total Europe	691,901	28,941	720,842	376,556	149,783	526,339	+194,503	654,875	24,667	679,542	180,747	58,998	239,745	+439,797

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TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1908.							1909.						
	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Coming from.			Going to.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.		Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	
China	1,397	1,368	2,765	3,923	1,533	5,456	− 2,691	1,943	2,541	4,484	3,411	1,532	4,943	− 459
Japan	15,803	1,591	17,394	3,431	2,303	5,734	+ 11,660	3,111	319	3,430	3,819	945	4,764	− 1,334
India	1,040	77	1,117	128	161	289	+ 828	203	137	340	48	69	117	+ 223
Turkey in Asia	9,753	422	10,175	1,847	538	2,385	+ 7,790	7,506	288	7,794	1,650	366	2,016	+ 5,778
Other Asia	372	17	389	221	50	271	+ 118	141	67	208	205	55	260	− 52
Total Asia	28,365	3,475	31,840	9,550	4,585	14,135	+ 17,705	12,904	3,352	16,256	9,133	2,967	12,100	+ 4,156
Africa	1,411	105	1,516	133	253	386	+ 1,130	858	133	991	140	168	308	+ 683
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,098	761	1,859	241	688	929	+ 930	839	797	1,636	442	605	1,047	+ 589
Pacific islands, not specified	81	69	150	33	147	180	− 30	53	111	164	38	199	237	− 73
British North America	38,510	12,560	51,070	2,629	6,597	9,226	+ 41,844	51,941	13,895	65,836	30,478	6,689	37,167	+ 28,669
British Honduras	42	116	158	17	154	171	− 13	42	91	133	2	155	157	− 24
Other Central America	1,175	1,493	2,668	488	1,713	2,201	+ 467	888	1,564	2,452	300	1,689	1,989	+ 463
Mexico	6,067	1,574	7,641	295	1,996	2,291	+ 5,350	16,251	1,757	18,008	289	2,558	2,847	+ 15,161
South America	2,315	1,622	3,937	880	1,935	2,815	+ 1,122	1,906	1,454	3,360	925	1,626	2,551	+ 809
West Indies	11,888	4,270	16,158	4,247	9,220	13,467	+ 2,691	11,180	5,704	16,884	3,306	8,984	12,290	+ 4,594
United States	.....	86,814	86,814	.....	142,682	142,682	− 55,868	.....	138,915	138,915	.....	89,940	89,940	+ 48,375
Other countries	17	25	42	4	2	6	+ 36	49	9	58	2	12	14	+ 44
Grand total	782,870	141,825	924,695	395,073	319,755	714,828	+209,867	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843

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TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES.

Race.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black)	4,307	1,574	5,881	1,104	1,195	2,299	+ 3,582
Armenian	3,108	238	3,346	561	201	762	+ 2,584
Bohemian and Moravian	6,850	754	7,604	746	561	1,307	+ 6,297
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	6,214	1,409	7,623	2,422	1,206	3,628	+ 3,995
Chinese	1,841	5,173	7,014	3,397	6,168	9,565	− 2,551
Croatian and Slavonian	20,181	4,441	24,622	9,014	2,796	11,810	+ 12,812
Cuban	3,380	2,963	6,343	1,243	4,753	5,996	+ 347
Dalmatian Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1,888	317	2,205	515	233	748	+ 1,457
Dutch and Flemish	8,114	2,132	10,246	903	1,919	2,822	+ 7,424
East Indian	337	113	450	48	55	103	+ 347
English	39,021	19,563	58,584	5,061	23,142	28,203	+ 30,381
Finnish	11,687	2,714	14,401	1,427	3,101	4,528	+ 9,873
French	19,423	5,149	24,572	2,862	4,555	7,417	+ 17,155
German	58,534	14,783	73,317	13,541	12,250	25,791	+ 47,526
Greek	20,262	2,191	22,453	6,275	2,853	9,128	+ 13,325
Hebrew	57,551	3,188	60,739	6,105	3,929	10,034	+ 50,705
Irish	31,185	9,361	40,546	2,059	9,732	11,791	+ 28,755
Italian (north)	25,150	9,966	35,116	16,658	8,115	24,773	+ 10,343
Italian (south)	165,248	47,609	212,857	69,781	31,286	101,067	+111,790
Japanese	3,275	1,168	4,443	3,903	3,590	7,493	− 3,050
Korean	11	6	17	114	25	139	− 122
Lithuanian	15,254	1,052	16,306	1,990	1,149	3,139	+ 13,167
Magyar	28,704	5,864	34,568	11,507	5,934	17,441	+ 17,127
Mexican	15,591	2,922	18,513	158	847	1,005	+ 17,508
Pacific Islander	7	21	28	4	29	33	− 5
Polish	77,565	8,811	86,376	19,290	8,370	27,660	+ 58,716
Portuguese	4,606	1,011	5,617	816	2,292	3,108	+ 2,509
Roumanian	8,041	1,113	9,154	1,352	750	2,102	+ 7,052
Russian	10,038	755	10,793	5,125	2,418	7,543	+ 3,250
Ruthenian (Russniak)	15,808	2,686	18,494	1,672	481	2,153	+ 16,341
Scandinavian	34,996	13,120	48,116	7,257	14,047	21,304	+ 26,812
Scotch	16,446	5,632	22,078	1,618	5,497	7,115	+ 14,963
Slovak	22,586	6,228	28,814	8,894	2,390	11,284	+ 17,530
Spanish	4,939	4,125	9,064	1,834	3,907	5,741	+ 3,323
Spanish-American	890	1,504	2,394	305	1,436	1,741	+ 653
Syrian	3,668	810	4,478	1,204	842	2,046	+ 2,432
Turkish	820	105	925	725	425	1,150	− 225
Welsh	1,699	523	2,222	171	515	686	+ 1,536
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,024	984	2,008	394	1,312	1,706	+ 302
Other peoples	1,537	371	1,908	1,874	284	2,158	− 250
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	11,873	.....	11,873	− 11,873
Total	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	+543,843

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Alabama	827	161	256	111
Alaska	406	94	79	61
Arizona	1,896	439	143	116
Arkansas	302	59	61	46
California	17,912	3,810	9,784	4,824
Colorado	4,285	746	1,348	506
Connecticut	20,542	3,716	3,685	1,416
Delaware	962	177	191	49
District of Columbia	1,452	314	290	167
Florida	5,273	2,170	2,067	2,392
Georgia	479	102	94	60
Hawaii	1,932	356	1,986	1,436
Idaho	1,056	107	213	145
Illinois	63,379	9,797	14,485	5,186
Indiana	6,030	992	1,165	282
Iowa	5,571	667	334	468
Kansas	3,081	352	379	166

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TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

State or Territory.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Kentucky	516	69	197	37
Louisiana	1,839	465	532	628
Maine	3,793	309	441	358
Maryland	4,077	655	1,365	285
Massachusetts	61,197	11,296	12,535	10,345
Michigan	21,635	2,757	2,607	1,445
Minnesota	15,194	2,762	1,697	1,928
Mississippi	319	81	115	77
Missouri	9,495	1,590	2,417	728
Montana	3,315	434	588	501
Nebraska	3,547	390	374	268
Nevada	659	107	206	65
New Hampshire	6,041	432	375	285
New Jersey	41,907	8,487	9,532	3,707
New Mexico	679	187	93	30
New York	220,865	45,739	71,405	24,726
North Carolina	267	42	65	46
North Dakota	5,144	296	177	360
Ohio	29,938	5,114	7,249	2,274
Oklahoma	1,123	134	102	36
Oregon	3,144	378	697	474
Pennsylvania	112,402	22,107	36,972	8,523
Philippine Islands	3	6	3	.....
Porto Rico	964	527	656	385
Rhode Island	9,150	1,464	1,256	1,156
South Carolina	223	31	68	16
South Dakota	2,725	249	187	194
Tennessee	488	108	141	56
Texas	17,456	2,319	673	238
Utah	2,752	383	382	207
Vermont	2,614	363	331	197
Virginia	1,299	252	449	189
Washington	12,218	1,894	1,924	1,430
West Virginia	6,441	1,265	1,557	475
Wisconsin	11,849	1,691	2,014	921
Wyoming	1,123	238	152	140
Outside the United States	.....	53,769	.....	94,439
Unknown[a]	.....	.....	29,708	.....
Total	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	674	576	119	662
Architects	190	175	45	151
Clergy	771	854	188	772
Editors	131	84	20	126
Electricians	432	174	96	197
Engineers (professional)	1,397	1,549	173	1,422
Lawyers	170	368	24	428
Literary and scientific persons	353	235	30	192
Musicians	714	790	161	635
Officials (government)	253	636	48	606
Physicians	332	674	117	717
Sculptors and artists	355	464	125	457
Teachers	1,243	953	285	950
Other professional	1,071	994	375	1,048
Total professional	8,086	8,526	1,806	8,363

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TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
SKILLED.				
Bakers	2,127	655	440	478
Barbers and hairdressers	1,682	721	674	404
Blacksmiths	2,681	759	367	400
Bookbinders	269	44	23	34
Brewers	151	71	44	54
Butchers	1,804	498	402	358
Cabinetmakers	397	81	84	94
Carpenters and joiners	8,606	2,593	1,478	2,456
Clerks and accountants	7,825	3,164	1,519	3,703
Dressmakers	3,757	680	474	672
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	826	726	326	725
Engravers	94	37	6	25
Furriers and fur workers	359	73	30	39
Gardeners	929	503	158	309
Hat and cap makers	299	36	48	39
Iron and steel workers	1,354	392	158	274
Jewelers	197	94	54	96
Locksmiths	1,226	210	31	24
Machinists	1,831	971	443	973
Mariners	3,763	2,573	532	1,808
Masons	3,860	1,376	588	603
Mechanics (not specified)	644	348	230	399
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	444	127	42	62
Millers	391	87	29	41
Milliners	415	78	56	117
Miners	6,573	2,328	7,285	3,611
Painters and glaziers	2,086	521	350	563
Pattern makers	130	41	5	18
Photographers	202	81	44	95
Plasterers	477	163	66	125
Plumbers	473	135	80	156
Printers	511	163	69	160
Saddlers and harness makers	301	47	18	20
Seamstresses	2,912	402	195	133
Shipwrights	69	20	5	13
Shoemakers	5,592	1,311	716	507
Stokers	697	461	540	405
Stonecutters	1,337	441	153	237
Tailors	10,449	1,480	1,939	1,374
Tanners and curriers	274	54	34	36
Textile workers (not specified)	635	186	216	585
Tinners	436	108	55	71
Tobacco workers	1,666	1,113	686	1,776
Upholsterers	154	31	18	29
Watch and clock makers	328	81	53	61
Weavers and spinners	3,434	553	207	456
Wheelwrights	296	51	8	16
Wood workers (not specified)	431	68	25	25
Other skilled	1,766	1,014	916	1,506
Total skilled	87,160	27,750	21,919	26,165
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	642	1,119	76	784
Bankers	219	444	20	439
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	580	212	196	253
Farm laborers	171,310	33,316	2,980	2,152
Farmers	8,914	3,564	2,970	4,368
Fishermen	761	375	99	315
Hotel keepers	198	230	150	197
Laborers	174,800	46,345	118,936	64,609
Manufacturers	445	584	88	539
Merchants and dealers	8,643	10,120	4,090	11,082
Servants	64,568	13,437	10,159	15,834
Other miscellaneous	4,167	4,014	2,108	4,263
Total miscellaneous	435,247	113,760	141,872	104,835
No occupation (including women and children)	221,293	42,413	30,497	35,227
Unknown[a]	.....	.....	29,708	.....
Grand total	751,786	192,449	225,802	174,590

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERARY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	2,601	1,706	4,307	341	3,803	163	5	7	676	201
Armenian	2,595	513	3,108	191	2,803	114	.....	1	538	119
Bohemian and Moravian	3,998	2,852	6,850	1,440	5,051	359	2	.....	40	39
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	5,756	458	6,214	211	5,780	223	.....	1	2,631	162
Chinese	1,706	135	1,841	232	1,514	95	1	.....	137	69
Croatian and Slovenian	15,710	4,471	20,181	1,258	18,169	754	9	18	4,470	940
Cuban	2,322	1,058	3,380	536	2,554	290	1	.....	36	21
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	1,617	271	1,888	80	1,737	71	2	.....	549	83
Dutch and Flemish	5,131	2,983	8,114	1,757	5,760	597	1	2	116	44
East Indian	327	10	337	4	312	21	1	.....	98	.....
English	23,440	15,581	39,021	5,745	29,359	3,917	12	18	122	83
Finnish	7,832	3,855	11,687	818	10,652	217	8	10	28	7
French	10,735	8,688	19,423	4,444	13,177	1,802	29	31	1,366	547
German	33,919	24,615	58,534	9,882	44,359	4,293	69	55	1,498	1,418
Greek	18,738	1,524	20,262	778	19,155	329	5	1	4,376	694
Hebrew	31,057	26,494	57,551	15,210	38,465	3,876	112	59	4,832	7,369
Irish	15,785	15,400	31,185	1,990	27,937	1,258	15	17	222	171
Italian (north)	18,844	6,306	25,150	2,178	22,041	931	1	1	1,489	419
Italian (south)	135,080	30,168	165,248	14,509	142,793	7,946	42	9	71,240	14,016
Japanese	1,462	1,813	3,275	149	3,032	94	.....	3	205	691
Korean	9	2	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lithuanian	10,284	4,970	15,254	1,088	13,694	472	267	170	4,826	2,980
Magyar	21,027	7,677	28,704	3,003	24,315	1,386	10	5	1,955	801
Mexican	10,111	5,480	15,591	3,721	10,498	1,372	18	25	4,822	2,800
Pacific Islander	3	4	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	2	2
Polish	50,597	26,968	77,565	7,397	68,070	2,098	595	585	17,438	9,384
Portuguese	2,886	1,720	4,606	908	3,404	294	2	1	1,575	831
Roumanian	7,036	1,005	8,041	328	7,276	437	4	1	2,308	394
Russian	8,794	1,244	10,038	377	9,469	192	17	3	3,444	567
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10,863	4,945	15,808	961	14,320	527	33	19	5,293	2,263
Scandinavian	22,232	12,764	34,996	2,804	30,698	1,494	12	18	21	21
Scotch	10,323	6,123	16,446	2,379	12,724	1,343	9	5	41	19
Slovak	16,168	6,418	22,586	2,145	19,758	683	27	29	2,897	1,082
Spanish	4,070	869	4,939	346	4,275	318	13	4	376	95
Spanish-American	604	286	890	141	669	80	.....	.....	28	12
Syrian	2,383	1,285	3,668	548	2,957	163	5	1	872	760
Turkish	781	39	820	33	771	16	.....	.....	469	11
Welsh	1,108	591	1,699	260	1,298	141	1	.....	5	5
West Indian (except Cuban)	591	433	1,024	142	766	116	3	.....	28	7
Other peoples	1,444	93	1,537	59	1,444	34	1	.....	801	51
Total	519,969	231,817	751,786	88,393	624,876	38,517	1,332	1,099	141,871	49,178

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.							
523	2,930	$90,036	3,305	863	139	2,744	486	1,077
173	2,419	65,083	2,530	559	19	2,677	387	44
706	3,837	202,592	3,923	2,891	36	5,586	1,155	109
518	5,279	138,097	5,662	539	13	2,301	3,468	445
640	869	73,395	1,060	670	111	754	146	941
1,026	17,129	311,186	17,160	2,927	94	12,611	7,084	486
972	934	108,070	2,540	811	29	2,037	286	1,057
188	1,492	42,206	1,696	190	2	1,444	382	62
1,933	2,729	404,153	4,706	3,319	89	5,607	1,823	684
189	123	24,834	315	15	7	44	36	257
14,678	11,627	2,353,394	25,385	12,629	1,007	23,130	7,322	8,569
1,136	9,027	250,149	8,225	3,067	395	6,002	5,046	639
4,576	5,560	777,436	10,069	8,838	516	13,616	2,569	3,238
12,164	25,312	2,287,407	36,290	21,176	1,068	43,827	10,840	3,867
1,332	17,442	398,417	18,669	1,556	37	14,040	5,877	345
3,008	21,118	754,223	22,537	34,702	312	53,973	2,829	749
4,711	20,138	1,040,837	18,348	12,379	458	26,699	2,544	1,942
3,312	17,372	633,037	19,980	5,008	162	18,141	4,633	2,376
6,741	127,669	2,318,662	125,473	38,947	828	150,838	12,344	2,066
1,469	1,619	157,903	848	2,374	53	2,471	251	553
5	2	605	9	2	.....	6	1	4
467	11,712	179,953	10,692	4,460	102	13,240	1,948	66
991	21,852	411,281	21,903	6,740	61	21,229	7,151	324
494	6,039	104,724	8,434	6,988	169	7,327	1,010	7,254
3	3	400	3	3	1	2	3	2
1,769	59,785	834,872	56,650	20,330	585	66,621	10,216	728
395	2,761	78,407	2,804	1,770	32	3,208	995	403
164	7,043	98,568	7,101	930	10	4,473	3,420	148
539	8,124	145,522	8,822	1,188	28	5,864	3,697	477
268	13,567	173,314	13,384	2,396	28	11,562	4,009	237
3,898	25,696	907,471	24,728	9,432	836	24,217	8,503	2,276
5,657	5,943	982,578	11,547	4,723	176	10,174	3,711	2,561
540	18,547	330,342	17,867	4,669	50	17,633	4,824	129
1,579	2,442	220,102	4,099	754	86	2,360	1,015	1,564
564	78	93,204	577	254	59	242	95	553
532	1,889	123,859	2,344	1,312	12	3,078	399	191
61	682	17,955	769	49	2	463	318	39
663	516	86,319	1,121	549	29	1,170	318	211
425	326	70,799	741	247	36	496	146	382
113	1,227	40,436	1,402	96	39	843	594	100
79,122	482,859	17,331,828	523,718	220,352	7,716	582,750	121,881	47,155

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TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.		Sex, age, and continuous residence in the United States unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total departed.	Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.				
	Male.	Female.			Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black)	743	284	77	1,104	70	900	57	874	132	17	1	3
Armenian	490	51	20	561	19	437	85	322	167	34	17	1
Bohemian and Moravian	449	250	47	746	55	566	78	605	78	3	9	4
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	2,235	77	110	2,422	31	2,133	148	2,175	127	4	5	1
Chinese	3,325	72	.....	3,397	30	1,253	2,114	340	426	755	751	1,125
Croatian and Slovenian	7,861	1,120	33	9,014	287	8,078	616	7,781	1,111	42	28	19
Cuban	852	391	.....	1,243	186	936	121	1,154	62	14	3	10
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	477	38	.....	515	15	462	38	439	65	7	1	3
Dutch and Flemish	527	200	176	903	69	581	77	612	87	14	9	5
East Indian	39	2	7	48	2	36	3	36	5	.....	.....	.....
English	2,326	1,474	1,261	5,061	395	2,790	615	3,081	440	131	80	68
Finnish	787	270	370	1,427	56	902	99	717	253	42	23	22
French	1,543	1,094	225	2,862	127	2,150	360	1,795	541	92	100	109
German	6,299	3,817	3,425	13,541	620	8,288	1,208	8,060	1,477	207	193	179
Greek	5,744	179	352	6,275	74	5,417	432	5,079	778	46	12	8
Hebrew	4,122	1,737	246	6,105	500	4,708	651	5,166	601	45	36	11
Irish	732	846	481	2,059	63	1,287	228	1,010	359	85	58	66
Italian (north)	14,083	2,039	536	16,658	679	14,250	1,193	13,367	2,332	207	144	72
Italian (south)	59,035	8,648	2,098	69,781	3,634	57,766	6,283	56,611	9,618	863	421	170
Japanese	3,196	698	9	3,903	223	2,811	860	1,426	1,283	623	356	206
Korean	95	19	.....	114	6	94	14	97	15	2	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1,547	443	.....	1,990	113	1,709	168	1,659	281	26	21	3
Magyar	8,162	2,947	398	11,507	535	9,572	1,002	9,731	1,252	79	35	12
Mexican	108	50	.....	158	15	134	9	130	16	8	3	1
Pacific Islander	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Polish	14,514	4,405	371	19,290	898	16,507	1,514	16,478	2,098	198	119	26
Portuguese	563	252	1	816	62	604	149	573	190	15	15	22
Roumanian	1,106	141	105	1,352	17	1,123	107	1,175	69	.....	.....	3
Russian	3,380	732	1,013	5,125	232	3,521	359	3,653	379	51	18	11
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,379	277	16	1,672	35	1,480	141	1,447	177	23	5	4
Scandinavian	1,905	1,201	4,151	7,257	146	2,587	373	2,342	555	89	72	48
Scotch	515	388	715	1,618	82	689	132	784	78	23	8	10

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Slovak	6,749	2,112	33	8,894	317	7,732	812	7,339	1,288	123	78	33
Spanish	1,538	256	40	1,834	98	1,510	186	1,508	177	82	13	14
Spanish-American	220	85		305	21	256	28	260	33	9	3	
Syrian	907	234	63	1,204	38	979	124	794	279	41	20	7
Turkish	673	25	27	725	4	655	39	628	62	6	2	
Welsh	65	37	69	171	4	79	19	83	9	4	3	3
West Indian (except Cuban)	299	176	19	394	36	290	49	320	36	14	4	1
Other peoples	515	18	1,341	1,874	10	502	21	500	30	3		
Not specified			11,873	11,873								
Total	159,009	37,085	29,708	225,802	9,804	165,778	20,512	160,154	26,967	4,027	2,666	2,280

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	1	.....	6,609	1,823	.....	19,473	.....	1,805	4	.....	11	.....	4	21,096	8	8,431	4	1,132	19	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2,740	.....	15	.....	701	135	.....	55	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	2	.....	990	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	5	.....	19	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France, including Corsica	5	21	7	25	5	11	7	1	118	6	128	1	4,941	312	23	325	32	342	107	8	.....
German Empire	.....	11	62	11	1	115	4	.....	97	1	33	4	64	22,694	8	652	1	119	33	6	.....
Greece	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	14,059	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	3	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	6	.....	30	.....	17	82	.....	2	6	22,220	160,800	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4,574	.....	5	.....	4	63	2	36	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	47	8	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire	.....	50	42	8	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	2	11,202	2	7,781	5	39,150	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	25	.....	20	.....	53	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	1	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	8	1	351	2,016	.....	34	2	231	8	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	1	67	1	2,393	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	4,462	346	.....	4	1	.....	.....
United Kingdom	18	21	12	5	3	13	2	1	101	34	26,203	25	196	602	90	3,385	27,011	160	116	24	1
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Total Europe	640	181	6,745	5,279	10	19,649	22	1,812	7,651	42	26,508	11,265	6,288	54,909	18,668	53,946	27,060	24,227	161,096	38	1
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	.....	.....	2	2	56	.....	6	20	1	1	4	2	3	1	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	3	2	34	.....	2	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,035	1
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	138	33	.....	2	7	1	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	2,839	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	3	996	344	1	1	1	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Total Asia	.....	2,843	.....	15	1,817	1	1	.....	7	142	132	.....	22	48	1,001	350	13	3	4	3,037	9

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Africa	15	29	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	15	7	117	1	17	30	39	295	22	61	58	1	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	2	1	518	8	9	34	10	23	90	10	1	.....	.....
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
British North America	172	52	96	868	2	489	3	59	383	129	10,708	398	12,850	3,031	457	2,780	3,950	664	3,668	195	1
British Honduras	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Central America	92	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	121	3	31	61	29	17	10	43	49	.....	.....
Mexico	3	.....	1	.....	7	8	14	3	3	.....	55	.....	60	126	12	2	8	34	21	4	.....
South America	30	2	1	40	.....	20	4	10	17	2	62	1	36	207	13	120	13	92	288	.....	.....
West Indies	3,340	1	2	11	4	.....	3,331	.....	29	6	785	11	76	85	33	18	19	12	58	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Grand total	4,307	3,108	6,850	6,214	1,841	20,181	3,380	1,888	8,114	337	39,021	11,687	19,423	58,534	20,262	57,551	31,185	25,150	165,248	3,275	11

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	5	27,941	.....	.....	36,483	.....	7,484	232	15,236	2	2	22,374	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	170,191
Belgium	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	1	7	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,692
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9	1,054
Denmark	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	3	.....	4,280	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,395
France, including Corsica	1	13	7	.....	10	1	8	47	.....	26	9	6	52	27	14	9	.....	2	15	6,672
German Empire	48	45	.....	.....	1,320	.....	11	35	29	92	2	23	2	12	.....	1	.....	2	2	25,540
Greece	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	7	14,111
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	7	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1	1	183,218
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,698
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,627
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,956
Roumania	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	113	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1,590
Russian Empire	14,595	1	.....	.....	37,770	.....	1	9,099	70	591	1	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	60	120,460
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520	17	2	.....	.....	17	11	2,616
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	7	.....	14,347	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14,474
Switzerland	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	2	6	.....	4	1	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,694
Turkey in Europe	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	528	.....	.....	1,104	9,015
United Kingdom	373	22	2	.....	147	25	.....	55	3	208	11,431	3	66	14	28	3	1,410	8	5	71,826
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Total Europe	15,025	28,037	12	1	75,783	4,317	7,688	9,495	15,338	33,183	11,452	22,420	2,668	87	73	578	1,410	32	1,239	654,875
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1,943
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,111
India	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,001	190	1	.....	90	7,506
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	48	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	51	141
Total Asia	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	1	61	.....	14	21	.....	.....	1	3,008	197	6	.....	141	12,904

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Africa	3				2			6		10	30		17		39	11	3		24	858
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		2			2	2	1	3		31	61	2	3		5		7			839
Pacific Islands, not specified			2	3						6			6	1						53
British North America	207	653	2	1	1,709	6	333	393	454	1,634	4,819	160	30	1	197	12	269	15	91	51,941
British Honduras													5	3	1			1		42
Other Central America		4	12	1	1		1	6	2	21	12		43	271	3	5	1	30		888
Mexico			15,534		7		1	24		16	9		181	21	83	10	1	1	2	16,251
South America	19	8	2		55	102	13	44	14	16	14	4	95	422	118	1		15	6	1,906
West Indies			26		2	176	3	6		64	28		1,890	83	141	5	2	930	3	11,180
Other countries										1			1			1			31	49
Grand total	15,254	28,704	15,591	7	77,565	4,606	8,041	10,038	15,808	34,996	16,446	22,586	4,939	890	3,668	820	1,699	1,024	1,537	751,786

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	.....	32	675	591	.....	8,686	.....	490	9	.....	12	2	24	4,278	19	1,398	3	226	33	.....	....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	32	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	6	1	1,414	.....	33	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
France, including Corsica	1	4	9	14	.....	12	1	1	16	.....	35	.....	2,316	104	31	42	9	77	33	3	....
German Empire	.....	2	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	13	4,602	.....	47	1	10	1	1	....
Greece	.....	16	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,478	.....	.....	7	24	.....	....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	1	14	.....	104	.....	16	1	.....	12	.....	20	25	103	2	.....	15,555	67,341	.....	....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	....
Roumania	.....	2	.....	25	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	87	.....	4	.....	.....	....
Russian Empire	.....	1	.....	18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,035	1	338	2	3,989	1	4	6	.....	1
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	4	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	4	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	88	455	3	1	.....	74	4	.....	....
Turkey in Europe	.....	39	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	191	25	.....	5	.....	.....	....
United Kingdom	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	4	2	2,594	2	14	22	7	132	1,478	4	4	3	
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Total Europe	284	103	694	2,263	1	8,903	4	511	703	2	2,687	1,053	2,527	9,872	5,838	5,744	1,494	15,969	67,462	9	1
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,789	1
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....
Turkey in Asia	.....	425	.....	12	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	12	.....	2	1	.....	....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	111
Total Asia	.....	425	.....	12	3,378	1	.....	4	1	34	36	.....	4	9	50	14	3	2	1	3,846	121

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Africa	14	11							1		19		4	8	7	33		8	6	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand											327		2	23	6	1	36	2		
Pacific islands, not specified					2				2		3		5	10					7	1
British North America	77	20	48	144		97			176	8	1,747	371	237	3,445	355	246	511	539	2,100	31
British Honduras	1										1									
Other Central America	12				6	1	2		1		25	2	12	26	13	16	1	11	5	
Mexico	2				2		8				27		8	11			1	10	14	1
South America	9		1	2		12	1		4		48		23	78	3	48	4	96	179	5
West Indies	705	2	3	1	8		1,228		15	4	141	1	40	59	3	3	9	21	14	4
Other countries																				
Grand total	1,104	561	746	2,422	3,397	9,014	1,243	515	903	48	5,061	1,427	2,862	13,541	6,275	6,105	2,059	16,658	69,781	3,903	114

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TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	26	11,026	.....	1	10,292	.....	928	137	1,625	4	2	8,790	3	.....	6	48	.....	.....	47	.....	49,413
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	17	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....	37	.....	1,594
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460
France, including Corsica	1	7	5	.....	3	1	6	21	1	8	.....	1	22	4	8	12	1	2	6	.....	2,817
German Empire	.....	11	.....	.....	154	.....	3	23	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4,905
Greece	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	33	.....	.....	10	.....	5,606
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	29	.....	.....	4	10	2	14	.....	.....	2	21	2	1	5	11	1	.....	4	.....	83,300
Netherlands	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,328
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025
Roumania	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	434
Russian Empire	1,944	10	.....	.....	8,421	.....	3	3,819	30	41	.....	14	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,707
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,079
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159
Switzerland	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	449	.....	.....	356	.....	1,267
United Kingdom	11	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2	13	.....	17	809	2	3	2	1	1	98	2	8	.....	5,250
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total Europe	1,986	11,107	8	1	18,889	758	1,239	4,029	1,656	2,993	815	8,842	1,050	9	60	593	100	18	470	.....	180,747
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,411
Japan	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,819
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	86	.....	.....	24	.....	1,650
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	17	.....	205
Total Asia	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	5	.....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	1,031	95	.....	.....	41	.....	9,133

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Africa	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	12	.....	140
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	28	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	442
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	38
British North America	.....	399	.....	1	371	2	106	1,017	16	4,179	740	36	63	63	30	69	19	1,342	11,873	30,478
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other Central America	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	8	3	2	39	84	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	300
Mexico	.....	.....	126	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	36	23	3	.....	2	.....	.....	289
South America	3	1	2	.....	24	45	2	62	.....	8	9	9	55	150	28	2	1	8	5	925
West Indies	.....	.....	15	.....	3	8	1	1	.....	34	9	1	589	39	14	.....	.....	331	2	3,306
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand total	1,990	11,507	158	4	19,290	816	1,352	5,125	1,672	7,257	1,618	8,894	1,834	305	1,204	725	171	394	1,874	11,873	225,802

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D.C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	27	.....	.....	.....	9	2	41	2	27	1,514	6	.....	1	13	1	.....	5	1
Armenian	1	2	.....	.....	151	3	94	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	2	1	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	4	.....	1	3	35	102	58	1	3	.....	2	.....	7	1,703	20	178	48	10
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	20	100	7	.....	23	4	10	.....	3	26	1	.....	.....	1,086	549	8	9	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	6	1	1,384	2	.....	.....	30	.....	4	58	5	34	2	2	.....	1
Croatian and Slovenian	75	6	37	52	201	391	145	1	8	.....	2	.....	4	3,181	394	112	282	3
Cuban	8	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1,891	8	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	9	3	37	.....	324	44	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	257	16	1	1	.....
Dutch and Flemish	7	2	.....	5	175	48	17	5	14	17	2	3	11	1,311	234	754	60	6
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	3	78	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	68	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	58	51	309	16	2,438	277	598	61	162	127	71	44	249	2,048	241	365	232	51
Finnish	2	18	17	.....	213	57	74	.....	.....	6	4	.....	26	288	19	5	2	.....
French	13	7	21	14	888	82	747	22	49	14	12	6	32	407	71	83	154	8
German	63	12	46	68	1,267	572	811	39	122	41	35	7	96	6,438	415	945	1,144	119
Greek	115	6	6	12	336	159	265	17	56	71	59	.....	42	2,080	136	115	67	12
Hebrew	48	.....	.....	27	247	149	912	29	204	28	129	.....	.....	3,909	182	248	57	100
Irish	14	3	32	12	980	139	869	65	102	12	16	7	77	1,949	146	216	76	30
Italian (north)	28	20	104	26	3,169	635	869	24	54	9	26	.....	32	2,755	179	294	208	7
Italian (south)	170	6	35	16	1,400	829	6,282	299	441	104	20	.....	27	10,240	288	195	116	19
Japanese	3	3	3	.....	925	6	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1,679	6	20	.....	2	.....	1
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	961	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2,918	132	89	14	1
Magyar	5	.....	1	.....	29	29	1,125	12	3	.....	3	.....	6	1,586	772	6	12	21
Mexican	.....	.....	844	2	312	13	.....	.....	1	7	2	2	.....	13	2	2	36	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	10	1	4	8	44	71	4,049	263	3	2	3	.....	6	10,829	597	58	130	24
Portuguese	.....	.....	1	.....	870	6	52	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	14	.....	.....	.....	2
Roumanian	1	.....	1	.....	6	9	73	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	458	710	19	9	16
Russian	3	80	4	.....	69	11	495	5	12	3	.....	2	4	659	16	29	21	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	.....	2	.....	9	5	433	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	46	8	5	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	42	40	44	6	939	370	573	14	59	16	8	4	139	4,519	89	1,536	161	8
Scotch	30	31	35	10	673	181	248	18	37	20	28	36	83	1,232	249	178	92	24
Slovak	5	2	.....	9	34	34	558	3	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2,321	268	18	39	4
Spanish	19	1	273	1	349	10	2	.....	6	1,103	8	10	171	25	7	1	47	2
Spanish-American	7	.....	1	.....	201	3	1	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	2	.....
Syrian	30	1	19	3	13	4	132	.....	13	33	23	.....	.....	88	61	48	17	28
Turkish	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	70	16	4	2	4
Welsh	1	2	4	1	60	22	14	4	1	3	1	3	14	70	22	46	30	4
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	1	11	209	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Other peoples	6	5	.....	2	11	2	15	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	134	143	4	2	1
Total	827	406	1,896	302	17,912	4,285	20,542	962	1,452	5,273	479	1,932	1,056	63,379	6,030	5,571	3,081	516

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Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	37	7	17	739	52	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	100	.....	1,365	4	.....	17	.....
Armenian	.....	49	4	1,099	34	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	61	66	.....	755	.....	.....	9	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	8	.....	141	44	158	135	.....	113	7	384	2	.....	143	2	1,279	1	81	541	79
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	28	7	50	70	236	200	.....	292	21	7	3	24	99	4	651	9	2	1,095	17
Chinese	7	.....	6	17	1	1	8	2	4	2	3	.....	6	1	94	.....	.....	5	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	90	3	49	44	996	1,322	16	626	270	51	30	4	313	78	1,543	.....	5	1,783	20
Cuban	69	.....	6	9	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,273	6	.....	2	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	40	1	.....	6	12	61	2	83	29	.....	8	.....	103	4	435	1	.....	33	.....
Dutch and Flemish	27	3	12	323	1,186	250	10	103	83	47	2	13	739	8	1,325	22	83	135	12
East Indian	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	61	.....	.....	1	.....
English	94	586	168	4,379	2,792	680	13	284	506	178	54	315	1,374	41	10,439	31	288	1,095	60
Finnish	6	117	5	1,910	3,201	1,917	4	4	140	2	9	109	172	7	1,524	.....	37	255	1
French	155	815	26	4,383	525	161	5	59	134	21	63	2,377	230	11	4,215	2	82	125	28
German	93	31	585	776	1,870	1,069	33	1,684	289	836	27	44	3,827	42	15,618	21	1,822	3,956	360
Greek	40	215	58	3,202	131	112	11	1,072	27	143	15	1,354	321	7	6,624	25	12	329	18
Hebrew	59	128	779	3,667	442	559	24	896	5	180	6	45	2,310	.....	34,633	25	60	1,298	22
Irish	26	237	93	5,639	821	259	7	258	384	83	19	207	1,574	17	10,807	8	129	495	29
Italian (north)	38	28	49	1,651	1,095	459	13	552	174	39	192	56	747	117	5,551	43	2	469	177
Italian (south)	738	523	597	13,049	1,618	1,094	73	1,436	52	504	65	61	9,279	82	70,437	2	22	4,904	92
Japanese	1	.....	.....	8	4	5	.....	3	15	2	.....	.....	4	.....	84	1	.....	2	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	1	206	204	2,612	191	42	39	42	4	26	.....	175	862	.....	2,433	3	7	216	30
Magyar	9	10	106	60	745	161	.....	227	45	16	.....	3	4,584	.....	4,639	.....	3	5,036	13
Mexican	24	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	2	203	251	.....	.....	.....	15
Polish	12	216	569	8,151	2,930	596	3	507	35	147	1	705	8,153	.....	18,450	4	110	2,059	55
Portuguese	1	1	1	2,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14	1	2	.....	381	1	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	3	.....	79	13	92	136	.....	252	22	4	.....	2	380	.....	573	1	13	2,651	.....
Russian	15	56	222	959	104	76	.....	65	5	14	2	143	531	.....	3,780	1	75	97	.....
Ruthenian (Russniak)	4	15	49	516	137	181	.....	131	7	11	.....	66	2,136	.....	4,085	.....	96	435	4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes	28	115	50	1,917	908	5,240	8	92	622	746	15	72	725	6	6,012	13	2,034	212	8
Scotch	13	211	55	1,770	901	286	12	153	379	51	14	101	880	26	3,851	26	157	468	49
Slovak	8	61	70	123	275	119	.....	304	29	16	1	1	2,047	2	3,033	.....	4	1,822	10
Spanish	69	7	3	76	2	.....	4	56	1	2	109	.....	9	11	1,657	2	.....	.....	4
Spanish-American	36	.....	7	12	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	494	.....	.....	10	.....
Syrian	44	19	2	441	100	43	25	53	3	21	.....	27	96	2	1,100	10	10	142	13
Turkish	1	48	2	233	6	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	53	13	1	193	.....	.....	40	.....
Welsh	3	12	7	70	34	23	.....	5	16	7	3	3	26	3	400	4	8	91	5
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	1	2	1	38	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples	6	64	5	281	27	2	3	65	2	6	1	16	10	3	302	1	2	110	2
Total	1,839	3,793	4,077	61,197	21,635	15,194	319	9,495	3,315	3,547	659	6,041	41,907	679	220,865	267	5,144	29,938	1,123

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	.....	96	.....	101	85	1	.....	2	8	.....	1	9	6	.....	1	3	4,307
Armenian	.....	90	.....	.....	382	.....	.....	.....	40	21	2	12	4	2	26	.....	3,108
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	16	462	.....	.....	2	6	29	9	656	.....	.....	21	43	43	250	20	6,850
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	17	1,033	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	180	.....	.....	2	80	117	91	20	6,214
Chinese	37	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	2	73	.....	2	.....	1,841
Croatian and Slovenian	28	6,066	.....	.....	.....	1	13	42	41	154	2	21	372	332	894	78	20,181
Cuban	.....	15	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3,380
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	41	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	9	7	3	2	142	13	19	4	1,888
Dutch and Flemish	51	161	.....	1	59	.....	155	5	34	101	7	8	154	13	300	11	8,114
East Indian	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	67	1	.....	.....	337
English	309	2,945	3	21	1,002	40	152	65	281	635	153	215	1,936	105	268	116	39,021
Finnish	166	314	.....	.....	5	5	80	1	2	72	55	1	446	30	279	80	11,687
French	59	566	.....	57	1,559	17	7	7	91	13	574	20	285	46	45	30	19,423
German	709	6,732	.....	25	115	22	951	43	726	244	20	88	937	133	2,544	22	58,534
Greek	140	1,073	.....	.....	148	18	10	66	70	388	30	96	271	139	502	41	20,262
Hebrew	77	4,650	.....	1	280	24	4	75	316	10	21	105	145	49	387	.....	57,551
Irish	137	3,406	.....	.....	528	8	41	18	115	80	101	52	684	14	118	46	31,185
Italian (north)	144	2,863	.....	6	158	1	36	44	176	192	202	28	665	283	272	189	25,150
Italian (south)	168	31,413	.....	28	2,685	19	2	45	122	440	219	128	796	2,999	1,022	47	165,248
Japanese	44	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	18	.....	2	399	1	.....	6	3,275
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Lithuanian	11	3,420	.....	.....	67	.....	2	1	8	1	37	6	44	156	253	1	15,254
Magyar	20	8,045	.....	.....	10	.....	7	4	18	.....	127	135	24	569	472	6	28,704
Mexican	1	7	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	13,780	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	3	15,591
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Polish	31	14,945	.....	.....	853	2	8	24	157	6	379	35	258	552	1,441	69	77,565
Portuguese	.....	12	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	8	4	.....	.....	1	4,606
Roumanian	3	2,213	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4	12	.....	4	22	36	160	47	.....	8,041
Russian	26	1,642	.....	1	51	2	20	.....	63	.....	53	33	383	101	104	1	10,038
Ruthenian (Russniak)	7	6,364	.....	.....	171	2	16	.....	42	.....	64	9	39	84	34	1	15,808
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	564	750	.....	3	227	.....	1,063	4	147	270	65	33	2,591	18	1,741	130	34,996
Scotch	276	1,245	.....	.....	269	25	40	15	63	57	287	126	1,074	50	177	134	16,446
Slovak	16	10,467	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	26	4	57	18	41	231	461	26	22,586
Spanish	4	24	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	2	135	7	92	6	16	87	2	25	4,939
Spanish-American	1	24	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	890
Syrian	.....	633	.....	8	105	26	14	6	93	4	18	23	7	54	13	.....	3,668
Turkish	.....	47	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	7	2	.....	820
Welsh	20	357	.....	.....	5	4	14	4	11	16	31	1	126	17	63	8	1,699
W. Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	31	.....	146	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1,024
Other peoples	4	159	.....	.....	4	.....	17	.....	2	1	.....	.....	55	34	18	3	1,537
Total	3,144	112,402	3	964	9,150	223	2,725	488	17,456	2,752	2,614	1,299	12,218	6,441	11,849	1,123	751,786

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black)	1				5	1	5		3	464				1				
Armenian				3	14		11		1					71	2			4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)					13	1	1	1						181	4	3	4	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	9		14	4	65	22	4		1		1		1	375	44	1	18	1
Chinese			1	1	2,175	10			4			490	26	44		1		
Croatian and Slovenian	19	17	12	6	340	208	50		21	11	2	1	26	1,286	112	21	35	17
Cuban	5				4		3	1	9	897	2			2				
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian			4		23	10	1	3	1	2				99	7			
Dutch and Flemish		1			27	3	2		2			2		135	28	10	8	
East Indian					10							10						
English	6	2	20	1	543	19	60	6	15	17	8	37	8	129	11	12	8	10
Finnish	1	1	2		26	7	2						2	58				
French	12	4	2	3	303	9	24	14	14	5		1	2	143	5	8	3	5
German	18	1	7	8	287	91	115	3	38	10	4	9	8	1,198	77	42	81	27
Greek	12			2	201	43	28	2	7	52	10		6	645	33	16	9	2
Hebrew	1		2		9	6	37		9	1	2			143	7	2	5	8
Irish			1		40	6	39	5	5			2		55		1	3	2
Italian (north)	30	1	43	10	2,308	299	356		41	2	1		49	1,487	120	70	69	57
Italian (south)	58	5	9	9	818	400	1,487	68	79	130	37		6	3,166	87	35	31	28
Japanese		12	2		1,853	36	2	1	1	7		1,310	42	14		1	1	
Korean					14							96						
Lithuanian					4	16	73							317	8		2	
Magyar	2	1	2		67	30	241	1	4					855	152	5	10	10
Mexican					56	2			4	7		1						
Pacific Islander					2													
Polish	6	3	7		21	31	763	76	1		2		1	2,227	131	9	29	3
Portuguese					100	1	16					9	1				1	
Roumanian					4		2	3			2			48	152	5		6
Russian	1	14			65	41	73	2	3	3	8			399	8	5	22	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	1			11	1	13	2						82	3			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	15	8	2	1	101	15	69	1	4	1	1	2	13	394	13	53	7	
Scotch		1	3	4	52	8	9	1	2		1	8		65	5	7	11	1
Slovak	12	4	3	2	41	26	171	1					5	667	84	5	15	2
Spanish	28		5		98	1	1		3	402		1	17	9			1	1
Spanish-American					45	1	1		8	2				4	3		1	
Syrian	9	1		7	11	3	16		7	10	13			29	10	21	2	7
Turkish	8		1		22	1	8							62	20			
Welsh			1						1			5		6	1	1	2	
W. Indian (other than Cuban)							1		1	44				1				
Other peoples	2	2			6		1		1			2		88	38		1	6
Total	256	79	143	61	9,784	1,348	3,685	191	290	2,067	94	1,986	213	14,485	1,165	334	379	197

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N.C.	N.Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black)	7	1	5	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	13	2	149	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	160	.....	.....	7	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1	.....	21	5	8	5	.....	22	1	12	2	.....	22	3	151	1	.....	46	17
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	10	2	26	27	37	43	1	97	81	.....	16	1	33	7	428	14	3	194	6
Chinese	3	.....	7	67	1	17	.....	7	27	1	.....	.....	3	.....	178	.....	.....	3	.....
Croatian and Slovenian	36	.....	42	114	172	205	9	208	68	34	10	1	144	23	1,856	1	10	681	.....
Cuban	6	.....	6	11	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	238	.....	.....	1	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7	.....	.....	12	8	7	.....	15	2	2	.....	.....	19	.....	175	1	.....	15	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1	.....	1	53	89	12	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	31	2	191	.....	4	8	1
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	16	21	12	605	94	30	2	25	14	12	9	21	95	6	1,073	3	5	50	5
Finnish	2	1	.....	104	319	146	2	1	23	1	2	26	5	.....	127	.....	.....	27	.....
French	62	4	10	118	12	7	3	50	7	4	19	.....	67	5	1,367	.....	1	34	1
German	33	4	267	161	204	84	17	318	29	52	6	1	587	5	3,108	8	25	805	14
Greek	10	26	5	785	31	20	.....	136	7	23	5	92	28	.....	2,722	2	2	110	3
Hebrew	3	2	43	179	5	18	5	30	2	3	.....	2	151	.....	4,676	1	1	50	.....
Irish	1	3	6	270	7	3	.....	8	1	4	2	8	78	1	652	.....	3	22	.....
Italian (north)	102	25	92	718	363	127	12	373	121	21	113	18	262	19	5,366	2	8	427	27
Italian (south)	149	190	360	5,432	357	347	34	451	98	91	5	66	3,079	15	34,505	10	18	1,558	9
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	31	9	.....	.....	1	.....	60	.....	8	1	.....
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	.....	13	25	284	13	1	.....	8	.....	3	.....	14	129	.....	443	.....	.....	16	.....
Magyar	10	3	44	138	186	58	.....	241	7	23	2	.....	1,468	2	2,618	.....	3	1,357	1
Mexican	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	9	32	183	1,585	407	97	3	104	3	16	.....	80	2,020	2	4,556	1	1	518	6
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	126	.....	.....	1	.....
Roumanian	6	.....	17	5	6	44	.....	72	5	5	.....	1	26	.....	195	.....	.....	324	.....
Russian	2	12	122	189	35	26	2	22	2	12	2	9	266	1	1,684	7	10	93	2
Ruthenian (Russniak)	.....	.....	9	15	5	5	2	30	4	.....	.....	2	188	.....	313	.....	.....	44	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	11	9	13	171	87	338	.....	8	29	34	3	11	98	.....	812	2	65	20	1
Scotch	.....	16	.....	144	17	6	.....	6	8	.....	1	2	42	.....	267	4	.....	34	.....
Slovak	5	29	23	64	80	38	2	94	6	8	.....	.....	619	2	1,472	.....	7	599	4
Spanish	14	.....	3	21	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	764	.....	.....	9	.....
Spanish-American	10	.....	5	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	165	.....	.....	2	.....
Syrian	10	11	2	211	34	4	8	24	2	1	.....	4	13	.....	264	6	2	86	2
Turkish	1	11	3	95	12	3	9	28	3	.....	.....	10	1	.....	205	2	.....	40	.....
Welsh	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	10	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	3	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	135	.....	1	.....	.....
Other peoples	1	12	5	49	9	2	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	57	3
Total	532	441	1,365	12,535	2,607	1,697	115	2,417	588	374	206	375	9,532	93	71,405	65	177	7,249	102

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Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S.Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W.Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	United States residences unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total.
African (black)	.....	16	.....	13	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1,104
Armenian	4	27	.....	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	20	561
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	.....	60	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	2	1	4	17	.....	47	746
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	22	367	.....	.....	1	.....	57	1	40	1	.....	2	202	18	6	9	110	2,422
Chinese	152	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	1	129	.....	2	4	.....	3,397
Croatian and Slovenian	35	2,486	.....	.....	8	.....	16	21	23	34	2	29	180	109	222	18	33	9,014
Cuban	.....	27	.....	13	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	7	11	3	1	.....	515
Dutch and Flemish	2	38	1	7	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	9	4	30	.....	176	903
East Indian	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	48
English	15	528	.....	12	51	.....	11	2	26	22	5	24	71	13	8	2	1,261	5,061
Finnish	17	30	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	15	5	.....	43	1	34	15	370	1,427
French	13	123	2	59	22	.....	3	.....	17	9	1	7	25	10	10	8	225	2,862
German	39	1,651	.....	8	23	7	10	7	152	10	7	15	53	25	351	6	3,425	13,541
Greek	28	436	.....	.....	30	7	1	4	17	152	.....	13	28	44	85	3	352	6,275
Hebrew	2	420	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	5	.....	4	.....	2	3	10	.....	246	6,105
Irish	3	276	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	2	4	1	5	5	9	1	4	1	481	2,059
Italian (north)	59	2,165	.....	17	70	23	19	34	36	67	38	41	180	97	123	14	536	16,658
Italian (south)	59	12,277	.....	3	498	17	3	49	82	28	62	177	241	710	239	11	2,098	69,781
Japanese	145	8	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	13	9	3,903
Korean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Lithuanian	1	570	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	2	5	22	.....	.....	1,990
Magyar	5	3,239	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	16	29	12	128	128	1	398	11,507
Mexican	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
Pacific Islander	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Polish	5	5,070	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	4	52	3	101	11	65	121	283	27	371	19,290
Portuguese	.....	2	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	816
Roumanian	3	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	47	7	.....	105	1,352
Russian	10	774	.....	.....	7	1	11	.....	34	1	10	9	39	29	44	1	1,013	5,125
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1	894	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	10	3	.....	16	1,672
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	42	132	.....	1	10	.....	29	1	23	17	7	4	222	1	200	5	4,151	7,257

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TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	United States residences unknown. Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.	Total.
Scotch	6	114	.....	.....	5	3	1	2	4	5	4	3	16	6	4	5	715	1,618
Slovak	9	4,397	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	13	5	17	19	24	124	150	4	33	8,894
Spanish	3	24	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	5	4	8	1	1	1	40	1,834
Spanish-American	.....	27	.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
Syrian	5	176	.....	5	26	.....	1	1	28	3	5	37	8	13	1	2	63	1,204
Turkish	1	105	.....	.....	8	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	13	11	6	.....	27	725
Welsh	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	69	171
West Indian (other than Cuban)	.....	14	.....	142	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	394
Other peoples	3	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	7	11	14	.....	1,341	1,874
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,873	11,873
Total	697	36,972	3	656	1,256	68	187	141	673	382	331	449	1,924	1,557	2,014	152	29,708	225,802

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	14	16	242	.....	35	132	3	34	23	28	11	12	....
Architects	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	64	.....	12	37	.....	3	7	5	4	1	....
Clergy	7	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	12	4	182	1	59	95	17	23	99	20	39	31	....
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	44	1	5	20	.....	11	7	5	3	1	....
Electricians	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	141	1	27	64	1	20	31	10	23	.....	....
Engineers (professional)	6	.....	5	1	.....	2	3	.....	60	1	461	3	106	251	1	20	53	20	17	6	....
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	53	.....	11	26	1	3	11	3	8	1	....
Literary and scientific persons	2	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	76	2	11	97	3	56	31	4	9	1	....
Musicians	6	.....	29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	109	2	19	167	6	81	11	30	94	.....	....
Officials (government)	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	7	.....	6	.....	78	.....	8	49	.....	2	8	4	2	19	....
Physicians	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	3	65	1	25	63	6	9	25	9	26	9	....
Sculptors and artists	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	18	.....	74	.....	27	91	2	19	6	33	23	2	....
Teachers	29	15	2	3	9	2	3	.....	12	2	264	3	137	246	4	124	134	10	26	18	....
Other professional	13	4	3	.....	197	.....	2	.....	25	5	276	.....	53	117	2	51	58	8	9	38	....
Total professional	72	28	55	9	230	11	40	2	203	32	2,129	14	555	1,455	46	456	504	189	294	139	....
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	12	21	82	10	.....	11	8	.....	77	.....	112	8	61	515	13	481	63	42	157	2	....
Barbers and hairdressers	5	62	16	3	.....	4	21	.....	11	.....	67	2	44	243	17	233	26	37	732	8	....
Blacksmiths	21	26	97	2	.....	19	3	2	42	.....	196	20	77	379	10	379	119	39	335	2	....
Bookbinders	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	21	1	2	36	.....	143	13	.....	4	.....	....
Brewers	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	2	105	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Butchers	3	21	96	3	.....	5	1	.....	46	1	182	3	59	476	4	464	53	9	109	.....	....
Cabinetmakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	72	2	15	33	.....	119	7	3	12	.....	....
Carpenters and joiners	74	98	154	10	.....	42	14	1	248	5	965	71	350	822	25	1,459	323	153	794	7	....
Clerks and accountants	84	11	86	4	3	15	66	3	104	1	1,362	30	269	1,296	92	1,082	1,060	53	160	44	1
Dressmakers	82	1	18	3	1	30	2	5	17	.....	297	7	171	291	6	1,367	326	84	443	1	....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	286	6	29	70	5	15	52	2	8	.....	....

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	28	.....	5	18	.....	11	10	3	1	.....	....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	19	18	267	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Gardeners	.....	3	8	12	.....	5	.....	.....	70	.....	210	4	29	137	5	22	60	16	135	1	....
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	8	12	.....	232	5	8	7	.....	....
Iron and steel workers	3	21	34	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	.....	363	17	26	119	5	42	110	12	32	.....	....
Jewelers	2	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	1	14	15	.....	77	6	.....	18	.....	....
Locksmiths	.....	.....	61	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	452	.....	375	.....	2	3	.....	....
Machinists	8	8	10	1	.....	3	1	.....	19	.....	485	18	103	242	7	94	115	30	56	1	....
Mariners	79	2	1	.....	.....	16	.....	39	29	.....	207	102	23	155	132	14	87	46	838	6	....
Masons	23	15	100	9	.....	57	1	1	31	.....	531	18	57	388	17	78	102	490	1,004	.....	....
Mechanics (not specified)	5	4	3	1	.....	5	17	.....	12	.....	147	6	29	76	6	35	32	26	75	.....	....
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	89	2	12	52	6	129	13	11	22	.....	....
Millers	1	.....	22	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	21	1	5	108	5	70	9	8	43	.....	....
Milliners	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	.....	18	37	.....	142	54	2	19	.....	....
Miners	.....	8	114	6	.....	172	.....	3	58	2	1,458	97	310	413	30	19	274	1,227	413	.....	....
Painters and glaziers	14	4	35	1	.....	5	6	.....	75	.....	293	18	75	271	6	582	66	18	65	1	....
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40	2	1	3	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	....
Photographers	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	39	2	5	20	2	49	4	4	16	1	....
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	166	1	7	9	.....	10	35	10	12	.....	....
Plumbers	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	198	.....	16	25	.....	48	46	3	1	.....	....
Printers	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	119	1	23	62	1	99	35	4	26	1	....
Saddlers and harnessmakers	5	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28	.....	10	46	.....	104	15	1	14	.....	....
Seamstresses	214	6	24	.....	.....	1	2	.....	11	.....	35	36	61	187	11	892	117	45	842	1	....
Shipwrights	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....
Shoemakers	22	213	143	10	.....	23	1	1	33	.....	105	33	45	321	49	1,125	47	118	2,481	.....	....
Stokers	4	1	5	3	.....	3	.....	1	7	.....	100	3	18	48	22	10	49	12	30	.....	....
Stonecutters	2	2	15	2	.....	9	.....	2	4	.....	123	8	22	58	.....	16	71	114	228	.....	....
Tailors	47	118	165	19	.....	18	8	7	27	.....	188	56	38	528	29	6,862	152	81	1,151	5	....
Tanners and curriers	1	4	17	2	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	15	3	6	28	6	103	5	13	3	.....	....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	374	1	33	35	.....	20	65	1	3	.....	....
Tinners	1	9	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	23	6	12	55	3	191	3	9	24	.....	....
Tobacco workers	147	2	2	.....	.....	1	981	.....	83	.....	17	.....	10	30	12	114	9	4	6	.....	....

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Upholsterers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	31	.....	6	31	2	38	2	2	3	.....	....
Watch and clock makers	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	16	2	25	48	1	169	4	4	13	.....	....
Weavers and spinners	.....	78	41	.....	.....	1	1	3	105	.....	837	7	1,042	314	3	191	156	121	119	1	....
Wheelwrights	4	1	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	34	.....	7	88	.....	21	9	1	2	.....	....
Woodworkers (not specified)	3	.....	48	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	74	3	9	67	2	79	23	3	22	.....	....
Other skilled	13	7	41	.....	.....	1	10	.....	31	.....	505	3	135	158	33	132	118	33	42	3	1
Total skilled	911	776	1,541	111	4	481	1,152	71	1,248	10	10,606	601	3,332	8,943	587	18,219	3,960	2,904	10,524	85	2
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	329	1	41	47	2	24	66	11	4	3	....
Bankers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	81	.....	22	35	.....	8	20	4	2	5	....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	10	3	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	111	4	21	41	.....	35	45	15	156	.....	....
Farm laborers	865	735	861	2,303	.....	6,276	3	277	401	43	719	436	662	9,923	1,088	1,195	1,062	3,833	51,961	628	....
Farmers	30	59	62	141	.....	600	3	21	606	26	752	48	413	1,128	26	55	685	291	2,147	15	....
Fishermen	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8	.....	.....	49	20	13	6	10	9	55	1	153	15	....
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	46	.....	14	35	16	6	27	3	12	12	....
Laborers	585	457	183	2,450	6	7,810	19	898	946	128	2,843	6,176	3,187	4,463	15,121	3,274	7,674	9,326	58,155	200	1
Manufacturers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	140	.....	46	124	2	20	19	4	22	3	....
Merchants and dealers	32	46	33	10	755	51	59	3	144	32	835	14	250	1,796	220	1,574	191	210	965	103	....
Servants	668	130	875	44	.....	1,404	15	60	291	8	3,215	2,360	1,367	5,904	386	3,194	10,481	1,773	3,392	67	....
Other miscellaneous	138	11	24	11	333	7	9	2	51	10	843	22	229	375	30	367	258	61	102	235	1
Total miscellaneous	2,331	1,442	2,051	4,961	1,095	16,156	114	1,269	2,483	247	9,963	9,081	6,265	23,877	16,901	9,761	20,583	15,532	117,071	1,286	2
No occupation (including women and children)	993	862	3,203	1,133	512	3,533	2,074	546	4,180	48	16,323	1,991	9,291	24,259	2,728	29,115	6,138	6,525	37,359	1,765	7
Grand total	4,307	3,108	6,850	6,214	1,841	20,181	3,380	1,888	8,114	337	39,021	11,687	19,423	58,534	20,262	57,551	31,185	25,150	165,248	3,275	11

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors		5	19	....	1			8		11	15		35	2		1	5	2	4	674
Architects		1	1	....						14	23		1				2			190
Clergy		7	5	....	11	8		8	7	21	44	1	19	2	13	4	17	2		771
Editors		1	1	....		1		2		8	12		3						1	131
Electricians	1	1	7	....	2	3		1		36	35		7				8	2		432
Engineers (professional)	1	8	5	....	7	3		13		130	174		14	8	1	2	10	4	1	1,397
Lawyers		3	5	....	1		1			3	14		6	9			1	5	1	170
Literary and scientific persons	1	2	1	....	6	1		3		9	12		2	5	1			1	1	353
Musicians	1	10	31	....	17		6	7	1	17	21	2	13	3			4	2		714
Officials (government)		3	2	....		2	2	1		10	8		4	6		1	2	7		253
Physicians		1	7	....	3	2	2	2	1	8	23		16	5		1	1	4		332
Sculptors and artists		1	8	....	1	3	1			13	12	1	7				1			355
Teachers	1	9	10	....	15	1	1	8	4	35	70		13	8	5		10	6	4	1,243
Other professional	1	3	11	....	2			3	1	51	103		7	20	2		3	3		1,071
Total professional	6	55	113	....	66	24	13	56	14	366	566	4	147	68	22	9	64	38	12	8,086
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	13	18	48	....	82	1	3	5	3	128	98	7	27		7	2	9	1		2,127
Barbers and hairdressers	2	25	22	....	21	5	1	3	1	18	23	2	10		14	4				1,682
Blacksmiths	32	80	26	....	208	2	9	21	15	302	130	34	25		13	1	12		3	2,681
Bookbinders	1	4		....	3			1		19	7				1		1			269
Brewers		1		....	4					4	1									151
Butchers	7	34	11	....	60	1		2	6	40	67	21	4		7	1	8			1,804
Cabinetmakers	8	2		....	14		2	5		36	42	8					2			397
Carpenters and joiners	67	105	157	2	329	19	15	64	31	1,149	749	55	104	4	81	2	40	13	5	8,606
Clerks and accountants	31	59	91	....	76	11	6	14	6	528	675	5	315	23	32	3	45	72	7	7,825
Dressmakers	12	59	6	....	124	5	4	11	11	161	125	4	10		38	1	20	13	1	3,757
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)		8	4	....	7			5		112	165		3	2			12	3		826

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Engravers					2	1		2		1	6	1					2		1	94
Furriers and fur workers	2	13			3		2	1	4	8	1	3							2	359
Gardeners	1	10	1		19			4		65	105		1		1		4		1	929
Hat and cap makers		2	2		3			1		2	1						1			299
Iron and steel workers	8	20	7		46	1	1	4	3	105	328	2	17		3		9	1		1,354
Jewelers		1	3							4	3							2		197
Locksmiths	19	39			192	1	5	35	2	6	1	16	1						1	1,226
Machinists	5	31	23		38	1	2	24	3	196	269	9	12	5	5		5	2		1,831
Mariners	9	3	16		10	19		14	3	1,523	55	1	209	16	2	1	6	99	1	3,763
Masons	4	51	51		100	7	4	5	16	182	350	51	64		31		18	2	2	3,860
Mechanics (not specified)	1	5	14		9			5		34	63		19	3	8		2	2		644
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		3	7		13			1	1	18	37	2	2		1		1	1		444
Millers		15			27		3	1	3	26	7	5					1			391
Milliners		6			7			1	1	9	23	3	3				7		1	415
Miners	182	65	206		185	1	18	24	12	125	797	57	80	4	8		201	1	3	6,573
Painters and glaziers	4	18	17		48	1	1	7		257	157	6	11	4	4	2	5	5	4	2,086
Pattern makers										1	73						3			130
Photographers	1	2	5		2			5		17	11		1		1		1	1		202
Plasterers					2					5	201		1		2		13			477
Plumbers	2	1	4		5					3	106			1			1	1		473
Printers		3	13		8	2	1	1		27	50	4	6	2	1	1	2	1		511
Saddlers and harnessmakers	2	5	7		12			2		14	7	6			1		1	1		301
Seamstresses	8	10	28		75	4			6	209	7	7	10	6	20		1	36		2,912
Shipwrights										16	23									69
Shoemakers	34	103	42		239	6	10	37	22	137	33	73	8		67	3	1	1	6	5,592
Stokers	4	5	17		9	42		2	1	57	66	3	167	2	1		5			697
Stonecutters	1				13	4	1	4	1	147	387	3	20	1	5		74			1,337
Tailors	97	80	26		248		4	61	19	181	104	54	18		36		10	7	5	10,449
Tanners and currriers	4	6	2		14				1	12	1	12	3					2		274
Textile workers (not specified)		1	1		7	4		2		3	81									635
Tinners		6	6		16	1		4		22	18	10	2		1		1			436
Tobacco workers		1	11		5			3		14	8	2	200		1	1	1		1	1,666
Upholsterers	1	1			3			1		7	20									154
Watch and clock makers					5		1			14	12				1				1	328
Weavers and spinners		4	1		95	8		11	5	23	214	5	3		36	3	3		3	3,434
Wheelwrights	4	17			30		2		3	11	15	6			2		1			296
Woodworkers (not specified)	1	6	1		17			1		27	32	2					1	1		431
Other skilled	1	5	48		23	2	1	8		125	239	2	21	5	1	1	15	1	2	1,766
Total skilled	568	933	924	2	2,458	149	96	402	179	6,130	5,993	481	1,377	78	432	26	545	269	50	87,160

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	2	.....	23	56	.....	6	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	642
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	219
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	6	2	....	12	3	.....	2	1	22	71	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	580
Farm laborers	7,204	14,098	231	....	31,380	242	4,775	4,998	8,089	2,507	455	12,752	253	.....	563	144	40	34	274	171,310
Farmers	6	37	73	....	102	46	9	37	30	857	298	26	56	9	58	41	57	12	52	8,914
Fishermen	.....	3	2	....	2	57	.....	.....	.....	329	9	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	761
Hotel keepers	.....	2	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	198
Laborers	2,185	3,585	6,211	....	15,314	1,860	1,304	2,782	2,172	10,021	1,137	1,908	836	13	489	272	116	28	665	174,800
Manufacturers	.....	2	2	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	38	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	445
Merchants and dealers	8	51	87	....	46	25	11	36	7	170	243	12	230	89	172	21	20	60	32	8,643
Servants	1,756	1,415	297	1	10,954	666	126	244	2,067	7,925	1,396	1,572	145	41	150	5	96	57	21	64,568
Other miscellaneous	7	18	127	....	48	5	2	15	5	169	420	6	100	33	37	4	26	14	12	4,167
Total miscellaneous	11,167	19,217	7,034	1	57,863	2,905	6,228	8,117	12,371	22,034	4,142	16,278	1,641	190	1,469	487	367	207	1,058	435,247
No occupation (including women and children)	3,513	8,499	7,520	4	17,178	1,528	1,704	1,463	3,244	6,466	5,745	5,823	1,774	554	1,745	298	723	510	417	221,293
Grand total	15,254	28,704	15,591	7	77,565	4,606	8,041	10,038	15,808	34,996	16,446	22,586	4,939	890	3,668	820	1,099	1,024	1,537	751,786

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	2					6	8		2		21		3	17		1			6	9	
Architects				1							13		1	11		5		1	4	2	
Clergy	4	2	1		1		3	1	4	1	19	1	25	15	1	11	8	8	8	18	
Editors											5	1	1	1						5	1
Electricians	1				2		3				17		3	22		8	2	2	4	3	
Engineers (professional)	2				2		1		3		26	1	22	32	1	1	2	5	5	6	
Lawyers	1						3				4		2		1		1	1	1		
Literary and scientific persons											5		3	8		2	1	2	3		
Musicians		1	1	1		5	2		3		6		3	42		10	1	20	41		
Officials (government)	1				2				1		9		4	4			1	2	3	6	
Physicians	1	2			3	4	9		2	1	21	1	3	8	2			6	18	9	
Sculptors and artists		1			2	1			2	1	12		22	21	2	3	1	21	21	1	
Teachers	1	2	3			3	2		1	2	36		67	86	1	17	4	6	13	7	1
Other professional	8	1	2		19		9		4	1	47	1	18	61	1	8	21	9	11	65	
Total professional	21	9	7	2	31	19	40	1	22	6	241	5	177	328	9	66	42	83	138	131	2
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	2		3	1	2	5	4		4		10		12	138	2	41	3	34	65	4	
Barbers and hairdressers	1	1	3	6	1	10	12		1		15		9	38	19	31		25	443	4	
Blacksmiths	1		7	1	1	14		2	4		19	1	1	46	2	27	10	30	82		
Bookbinders				2			1				1		1	5		6			2		
Brewers			5			2								29		1					
Butchers			11	1		9		1	2		9		23	97	5	59	5	13	62		
Cabinetmakers			5			2					6		1	29		4	1	2	6		
Carpenters and joiners	8	7	12	3	5	45	5		25		163	21	27	130	20	133	18	112	265	12	
Clerks and accountants	6	7	8	1	7	7	36	3	21	1	177	1	85	274	25	196	38	78	171	24	
Dressmakers	13	1	4		1	5	1		1		13		104	51		77	11	40	72	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2			1	1	2	1	5		67	2	33	68	2	4	2	4	27	5	

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TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Engravers													1	3							
Furriers and fur workers			2										1	3	6	12					
Gardeners			1	2	7	3		1	4		12		12	35	4	1	9	11	21	2	
Hat and cap makers			1											2	1	18		6	9		
Iron and steel workers		1		3		4			4		15	3	3	25		10	7	3	3		
Jewelers									2			1	3	7	2	18		4	8		
Locksmiths			2			2							1	5		1		4	1		
Machinists	3		4	6		13	3	1	4		58	6	11	84		22	13	12	45	2	
Mariners	49			1		11	3	1	6		34	9	3	22	13	10	4	6	72	5	
Masons	2	7	3	3	1	16			3		63	1	12	45	6	16	8	165	147	1	
Mechanics (not specified)				1		5	5		3		27		21	37	4	3	4	12	30	4	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)						1					7		5	6	1	3	1	1	4		
Millers		1	2			1								6	6			1	2		
Milliners			1			1		2	1		7		9	7		10	4	1			
Miners	1	32	10	109	16	1,467		38	11		160	174	46	124	116	14	16	1,655	690	10	
Painters and glaziers	2	1	2	1		7	4		7		22	3	17	44	1	70	5	15	74	1	
Pattern makers											3			1							
Photographers	3		2								6		2	6	1	4		1	6	4	
Plasterers									2		18	1		2		2		21	1		
Plumbers	1		1			1	2		1		20			7		12	5	1	10	1	
Printers			1				1				11		3	7	1	11	2	2	10	1	
Saddlers and harness makers											2			3	1	2			1		
Seamstresses	13					1					3		12	11		8	9		2		
Shipwrights											2										
Shoemakers	2	13	8	2		15		1	1		7		3	39	20	79	4	40	342		
Stokers	1		1			3			3		13	4	5	10	3		21	5	14		
Stonecutters				1		1	2				7	7		7	1	1		44	31		
Tailors	3	8	14	6	7	46	4	7	2		16	4	18	100	12	854	3	57	367	4	
Tanners and curriers			1			2			1					9	1	3			3		
Textile workers (not specified)		1				1			1		23	11	2		3	3	8		39		
Tinners			2		1						6		3	7		18		7	1		
Tobacco workers	15	1				2	395		6		2		1	13		33		6	30		

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Upholsterers						1							1	5		4	3					
Watch and clock makers			1						2		2		6	12		10		1	9			
Weavers and spinners		2	1			3			4		41	8	21	23		3	6	22	10			
Wheelwrights			1											2		1			1			
Woodworkers (not specified)			1			1		1	1		1			6					2			
Other skilled	7	2	5		124	22	4		16		64	5	38	83	27	79	17	14	43	52		
Total skilled	134	87	125	150	174	1,730	484	59	148	1	1,132	262	556	1,713	305	1,914	237	2,455	3,223	137		
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
Agents	1			1			1		2		24		6	13	1	1	2	6	4	2	1	
Bankers											5		1	6				2	1	4		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1		1	2		3	3		1		11	2	6	15	1	20	6	28	54	1		
Farm laborers	250	7	3	32	10	251		20	2	8	13	1	35	19	57		5	727	338	1,014	73	
Farmers	4	3	21	18	99	165	1	14	53	2	113	40	66	360	25	17	30	175	231	508	3	
Fishermen					1			5	1		31	1	1	1		1	7	4	11			
Hotel keepers					25	9		2			7	1	18	12	3	1	3	28	7	19		
Laborers	280	345	272	1,997	1,925	5,559	49	358	223	13	350	429	395	2,952	4,943	1,404	338	10,087	52,814	767	8	
Manufacturers							2				9		6	21	8	6		8	12			
Merchants and dealers	5	21	4	17	845	32	46	8	16	4	92	4	119	304	258	609	16	207	319	255	3	
Servants	111	15	73	26	74	312	10	9	36	1	303	82	321	1,349	54	374	513	465	1,935	94		
Other miscellaneous	73	8	5	8	98	49	12	2	14	1	148	10	147	199	37	120	62	122	321	176	2	
Total miscellaneous	725	399	379	2,101	3,077	6,380	124	418	348	29	1,106	570	1,121	5,251	5,387	2,553	982	11,859	56,047	2,840	90	
No occupation (including women and children)	147	46	188	59	115	852	595	37	209	5	1,321	220	783	2,824	222	1,326	317	1,725	8,275	786	22	
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	77	20	47	110		33			176	7	1,261	370	225	3,425	352	246	481	536	2,098	9		
Grand total	1,104	561	746	2,422	3,397	9,014	1,243	515	903	48	5,061	1,427	2,862	13,541	6,275	6,105	2,059	16,658	69,781	3,903	114	

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TABLE X a.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	27	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	119
Architects	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Clergy	1	3	.....	....	3	.....	.....	7	1	14	4	2	16	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	188
Editors	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Electricians	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	1	1	.....	4	8	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Engineers (professional)	1	2	3	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	20	11	.....	3	13	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	173
Lawyers	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
Musicians	1	7	.....	....	2	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	161
Officials (government)	.....	.....	2	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	48
Physicians	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	5	6	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	117
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	.....	....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Teachers	.....	1	2	....	9	.....	.....	3	2	9	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285
Other professional	1	3	2	....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	30	9	2	14	8	1	.....	2	9	1	.....	375
Total professional	4	21	14	....	24	2	2	32	3	92	42	11	89	43	6	2	4	24	11	.....	1,806
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	.....	18	.....	....	33	2	2	16	1	13	8	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	440
Barbers and hairdressers	1	30	.....	....	8	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	674
Blacksmiths	4	25	1	....	28	.....	3	15	3	22	5	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	367
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Butchers	9	38	.....	....	24	.....	.....	17	.....	5	3	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	402
Cabinetmakers	.....	5	.....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Carpenters and joiners	8	78	1	....	89	9	3	52	3	133	32	18	22	1	6	2	2	5	3	.....	1,478
Clerks and accountants	2	27	9	....	31	3	5	39	1	63	50	4	62	9	20	3	2	20	3	.....	1,519
Dressmakers	.....	10	.....	....	8	1	1	12	.....	22	7	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	7	1	.....	474
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	10	.....	....	11	.....	1	7	.....	27	21	3	4	6	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	326

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Engravers										2										6
Furriers and fur workers		1		1		1					2									30
Gardeners		7		6	1	1			7	4	2		3	2						158
Hat and cap makers				3	1	5			1					1						48
Iron and steel workers	4			22		5			12	10	10		5		1					158
Jewelers		8				4			3	1										54
Locksmiths		1				2														31
Machinists	4	2		11		2			36	15	9	5	3	4	1	3				443
Mariners	3	33	1	27	2	12			174	4	1	48	2	2		22				532
Masons		7	3	4	4	6			14	20	4	12		2		2	1			588
Mechanics (not specified)	1	11		14	1	5			20	3	5	16	1			5				230
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		12		8	1	2														
Millers		4		2		3			3	3	1									42
Milliners		1		4		1			2	2										29
Miners	2	1		2		2			2			2				1				56
Painters and glaziers	114	501	1	629		22	1		49	43	851	11	2	23	53	17		19		7,285
Pattern makers	2	12		9	1	1			20	8	3		1		1					350
Photographers										1										5
Plasterers		1		1					1	1						2				44
Plumbers		4							2											5
Printers		2		1					2	10						1				66
Saddlers and harness makers		3	1	3		4			4	8		1								80
Seamstresses		2		6					1	2	1	2				1				69
Shipwrights		1		95			1	3	10	4										18
Shoemakers		4							2	1						18				195
Stokers	6	23		40	5	1	22	1	14	3	14	2				2				5
Stonecutters	6	9		10	42		5	3	13	3	13	348	3	3	2					716
Tailors		4		2	5		1		5	5	1	24		1	1	1				540
Tanners and curriers	21	65		77	1	5	166	2	17	5	33	2	1	5		2		2		153
Textile workers (not specified)				5			1		1	1	6				3					1,939
Tinners		2		71	25		3	1	1	8	9									34
Tobacco workers	1	34	2	8			6				1				1					216
Upholsterers		1		2			4	3	5		11	113			1	1				55
Watch and clock makers	1	1		4			1		1											686
Weavers and spinners	3	3		19	7		4		2	13	2			1	3					18
Wheelwrights		1		1							1									53
Woodworkers (not specified)		2		6			1		1			1								207
Other skilled	13	36	3	125		3	28	10	25	14	33	4	5	3	4	2		2	4	8
Total skilled	212	1,038	22	1,464	110	57	599	181	740	325	1,066	690	36	97	86	31	103	36		25
																			21,919	916

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TABLE X a.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Bankers	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	1	9	.....	....	8	.....	.....	4	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	196
Farm laborers	.....	7	.....	....	1	.....	3	16	.....	8	4	18	14	1	24	14	.....	5	.....	.....	2,980
Farmers	7	168	2	....	188	31	28	73	10	179	8	249	38	6	11	8	3	4	9	.....	2,970
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Hotel keepers	.....	3	.....	....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Laborers	1,295	6,608	8	2	12,641	314	999	2,412	1,182	740	94	5,329	334	5	460	520	19	21	445	.....	118,936
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Merchants and dealers	6	42	16	....	36	9	9	110	1	16	18	20	235	21	305	25	3	26	8	.....	4,090
Servants	48	1,008	10	....	1,070	90	48	148	90	588	72	665	36	18	55	8	11	35	2	.....	10,159
Other miscellaneous	9	55	3	....	82	15	4	50	6	67	45	63	49	13	4	12	.....	17	.....	.....	2,108
Total miscellaneous	1,366	7,901	39	2	14,032	484	1,091	2,816	1,289	1,628	249	6,349	715	66	861	589	36	109	464	.....	141,872
No occupation (including women and children)	408	2,149	83	2	3,399	219	97	665	183	646	287	1,435	300	160	177	21	31	139	22	.....	30,497
Occupations unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	.....	398	.....	....	371	1	105	1,013	16	4,151	715	33	40	.....	63	27	69	19	1,341	11,873	29,708
Grand total	1,990	11,507	158	4	19,290	816	1,352	5,125	1,672	7,257	1,618	8,894	1,834	305	1,204	725	171	394	1,874	11,873	225,802

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors			1		15		2			20		3		54		5			
Architects					11	1	2	1	1		2			21	2	5			2
Clergy	3	1	1	1	64	5	8	3	26	5	2	22	1	69	7	15	11	3	10
Editors			1		4	2			4	1			1	9	1				1
Electricians			2		27	3	7		3	3				37	5	4	1		4
Engineers (professional)	3		14	2	105	20	17		8	7	3	2	6	60	5	13	2	1	3
Lawyers			1		12	2	1		4	2		1		8				1	1
Literary and scientific persons	1		2		18	3	4		3			1		14	3	1	1	1	
Musicians			6		27		6		5	12			1	48	2	1	3		2
Officials (government)					29				33	2	1	1		9				1	4
Physicians	1				30	3	2		13	6	1	2		30		1		1	6
Sculptors and artists		1			29	2	5		2	3				19	1	2			2
Teachers	2			1	50	6	18		3	10	3	9	3	53	3	9	3	3	6
Other professional	1	1	3		282	9	20	5	32	2	3	45	2	92	5	8	6	1	6
Total professional	11	3	31	4	703	56	92	9	137	73	15	86	14	523	34	64	27	12	47
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1		10		45	11	47		5	23			4	186	8	33	3	3	7
Barbers and hairdressers	2				27	5	39	2	5	20	2	5	2	129	4	6	5	2	7
Blacksmiths	3	1	13	2	66	12	63	4	2	11	2	5	11	233	27	31	11		4
Bookbinders					4	1	2		1					21	2	2			
Brewers				1	4	1							1	15	1	6	2		
Butchers		1	3	2	36	9	32	1	3	5	1		7	209	9	23	10	2	4
Cabinetmakers					8	1	2		2				1	44	2	1	1		1
Carpenters and joiners	7	12	41	3	265	53	196	7	18	83	2	12	17	764	33	95	24	3	22
Clerks and accountants	15	4	12	12	366	50	93	10	17	270	18	15	14	648	37	62	24	14	38
Dressmakers	2		4		124	18	83	1	7	9	3	1	1	244	13	32	12	4	22
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2	2	3		53	4	12	6	4	7	6	4	4	52	7	11	3	1	4
Engravers		1		1	2		2							7	1				1
Furriers and fur workers							4							22	1		2		
Gardeners		2	2	1	37	9	17	3	2	4	1	1	3	82	6	21	4		12
Hat and cap makers					3	1	4							22	4				1
Iron and steel workers	2	1	2		21	1	30	1	1	2	3		2	130	13	7	6	1	
Jewelers	1		2		9	2	3				2	1		15	1				
Locksmiths				1	10	4	32	1	1	2			2	168	8	6	5	2	4
Machinists	5	4	2	2	55	12	32	2	4	4	1	1	1	132	7	15	3		4
Mariners	20	4	5		213	11	48		2	225	11	5	9	142	3	26	5	2	58
Masons	1	1	10	2	92	41	109	2	8	23	2		16	384	31	33	13	4	12

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
SKILLED—continued.																			
Mechanics (not specified)	3	1	2	.....	21	2	24	2	4	18	2	2	2	55	3	5	2	2	3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	.....	1	1	13	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	5	3	3	1	3
Millers	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	46	5	8	5	.....	2
Milliners	.....	.....	1	.....	14	2	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	49	2	2	.....	.....	2
Miners	19	24	267	13	197	195	40	1	5	3	1	.....	66	803	143	138	174	5	4
Painters and glaziers	2	1	2	.....	60	8	47	1	4	13	.....	1	3	186	6	29	8	4	3
Pattern makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Photographers	1	.....	.....	.....	10	2	4	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	3
Plasterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	55	1	.....	2	1	3
Plumbers	.....	1	1	.....	23	4	8	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	42	1	2	3	.....	.....
Printers	1	.....	1	1	17	4	9	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	34	4	4	1	.....	1
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	2	3	.....	.....	2
Seamstresses	2	.....	3	1	38	8	75	4	7	61	.....	1	2	246	7	20	1	8	6
Shipwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	13	1	4	2	50	16	166	8	21	8	1	.....	1	429	17	29	15	6	27
Stokers	.....	.....	6	.....	19	4	22	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	33	5	4	1	.....	.....
Stonecutters	1	.....	1	.....	19	6	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	87	6	4	2	.....	.....
Tailors	5	.....	4	3	98	14	192	11	23	25	10	1	3	890	19	35	3	4	13
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	39	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tinners	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	43	4	3	2	1	.....
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1,318	.....	.....	.....	22	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Watch and clock makers	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	2	.....	26	4	163	2	1	2	2	.....	1	76	15	10	3	4	3
Wheelwrights	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1	7	1	2	1
Wood workers (not specified)	.....	1	.....	1	7	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	2	1	1	.....
Other skilled	2	3	3	4	135	10	41	4	2	19	5	2	3	171	5	17	9	2	13
Total skilled	113	68	417	56	2,247	542	1,756	80	163	2,174	82	60	186	7,168	475	747	373	79	291
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	.....	.....	1	1	41	5	8	.....	3	5	3	1	1	44	.....	11	3	.....	2
Bankers	.....	1	.....	.....	15	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	2	.....	14	4	13	.....	3	9	.....	.....	3	56	2	8	.....	.....	2
Farm laborers	112	37	52	31	1,726	617	5,713	250	166	906	17	543	134	15,544	1,940	728	464	63	258
Farmers	10	3	26	3	499	125	222	15	13	31	12	27	51	889	117	346	89	11	25

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Fishermen	.....	3	.....	1	30	2	7	1	.....	4	.....	7	8	20	2	18	1	.....	23
Hotel keepers	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	15	1	2	1	.....	.....
Laborers	262	230	635	36	3,544	1,060	4,292	219	273	349	64	10	307	14,203	1,468	941	446	70	298
Manufacturers	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	3	1	1	2	19	1	1	.....	.....	1
Merchants and dealers	26	7	23	7	984	45	85	3	23	113	31	25	7	511	36	53	22	24	79
Servants	34	13	52	15	1,538	301	2,851	123	163	108	44	18	81	7,603	396	637	242	34	89
Other miscellaneous	9	3	15	2	629	18	108	2	16	199	7	28	14	291	30	43	20	9	56
Total miscellaneous	453	299	838	96	9,050	2,178	13,306	615	664	1,729	180	666	610	39,200	3,993	2,788	1,289	211	835
No occupation (including women and children)	250	36	640	146	5,912	1,599	5,388	258	488	1,297	202	1,120	246	16,488	1,528	1,972	1,392	214	666
Grand total	827	406	1,896	302	17,912	4,285	20,542	962	1,452	5,273	479	1,932	1,056	63,379	6,030	5,571	3,081	516	1,839

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors	.....	1	10	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	469	.....	.....	2
Architects	.....	3	12	2	1	.....	3	3	1	1	1	8	1	62	.....	.....	5
Clergy	7	5	64	46	17	1	19	.....	7	1	3	32	1	89	.....	9	18
Editors	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	86	1	.....	1
Electricians	3	3	35	24	10	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	17	.....	124	1	1	17
Engineers (professional)	1	5	57	34	20	.....	14	5	6	3	2	73	6	645	2	5	27
Lawyers	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	100	.....	.....	4
Literary and scientific persons	.....	.....	16	10	3	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	11	.....	207	3	.....	9
Musicians	2	10	47	12	8	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	27	.....	327	1	.....	21
Officials (government)	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	130	.....	.....	1
Physicians	2	9	9	17	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	131	.....	3	6
Sculptors and artists	.....	2	19	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	180	.....	.....	13
Teachers	7	5	117	27	13	1	5	2	6	.....	9	37	.....	592	1	7	25
Other professional	2	13	43	31	14	3	12	4	5	2	4	44	.....	161	4	5	24
Total professional	24	59	445	217	91	6	74	17	34	9	25	282	9	3,303	13	30	173
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	6	17	138	63	45	2	32	12	18	2	9	138	.....	783	.....	13	59
Barbers and hairdressers	5	15	175	36	7	2	33	2	8	.....	10	103	2	649	.....	9	49
Blacksmiths	10	18	192	105	92	1	24	19	20	3	16	144	.....	768	2	25	108
Bookbinders	.....	4	15	7	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	145	.....	2	6
Brewers	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	10	.....	54	.....	2	8
Butchers	6	23	106	63	27	.....	27	11	16	2	7	114	.....	655	1	14	58
Cabinetmakers	1	2	27	31	13	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	16	.....	161	.....	1	11
Carpenters and joiners	51	64	710	337	265	2	93	50	86	9	67	505	3	2,713	2	60	226
Clerks and accountants	27	57	585	292	181	1	90	32	29	4	31	322	15	2,884	3	42	166
Dressmakers	10	15	319	70	49	1	37	12	28	4	4	207	4	1,775	.....	6	88
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	6	6	70	34	27	1	12	10	2	.....	4	47	1	162	.....	5	30
Engravers	.....	.....	6	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Furriers and fur workers	.....	1	18	2	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	259	.....	.....	7
Gardeners	1	3	68	41	20	1	24	11	5	1	5	41	1	260	6	6	35
Hat and cap makers	.....	4	15	1	7	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	13	1	169	.....	.....	6
Iron and steel workers	17	7	186	95	43	.....	18	7	5	2	19	95	3	271	1	1	67
Jewelers	.....	.....	16	5	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	7	.....	93	.....	1	.....
Locksmiths	1	19	60	23	8	.....	20	3	16	1	4	103	.....	386	.....	1	62
Machinists	8	9	199	159	55	.....	12	8	7	.....	13	83	1	475	1	10	53
Mariners	3	26	254	62	55	6	37	8	5	5	2	140	.....	1,673	4	16	34
Masons	17	26	273	123	88	.....	62	34	30	7	12	233	3	971	.....	19	163
Mechanics (not specified)	2	3	71	32	15	1	8	5	2	1	1	50	1	115	.....	2	13
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	6	51	18	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	158	1	1	15

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Millers	1	7	8	12	14		7	2	4		3	24		104	1	4	24
Milliners	5	2	24	17	5		9		1		3	16		168		2	13
Miners	7	23	162	560	110	3	84	248	7	22	5	97	28	448		16	220
Painters and glaziers	6	14	204	90	59		19	4	14	1	13	126		735	1	8	66
Pattern makers			20	12	2							10		41			9
Photographers	3	1	13	10	2		2		2			10		64		1	8
Plasterers			41	22	5		4	2			2	31		194		2	13
Plumbers	2	2	59	26	13	1	2	1	1		3	25		119		5	12
Printers	1	1	34	18	6		11	3	2		1	21		214		6	12
Saddlers and harness makers		2	21	8	15		2	1	2		1	9		135		1	8
Seamstresses	12	34	246	45	39	1	16	5	22		13	164		1,387	3	13	79
Shipwrights	1	1	6	1								5		18			4
Shoemakers	12	52	661	100	73	1	80	8	53		21	288	1	2,199	1	14	157
Stokers	7	4	49	23	19	1	3	6	2		4	17	1	300		4	14
Stonecutters	17	4	181	32	30	1	7	13	1	1	31	42	1	334	11	4	27
Tailors	20	140	791	125	124	2	130	8	49	2	21	432	1	5,651	1	19	226
Tanners and curriers		2	18	3	2		5		2		1	17		107		2	7
Textile workers (not specified)	21		357	8	1		1				16	17		39			6
Tinners	5	6	37	20	8		7		5		2	20		151		2	12
Tobacco workers	1		63	12	6		4	1			8	8		155			5
Upholsterers	1		7	10	3		3				1	5		73	1		4
Watch and clock makers		3	14	5	7		6		3		1	22		145	1	2	10
Weavers and spinners	79	9	1,114	29	21		18	3	7	1	314	328		364		2	32
Wheelwrights	3	2	19	16	3		4		6		1	19		51		4	27
Wood workers (not specified)	1	5	27	19	4			3	5		2	16		238		1	9
Other skilled	16	20	181	125	50	1	24	10	6	3	13	108	2	262	1	10	58
Total skilled	393	660	7,914	2,954	1,638	29	1,005	546	484	71	689	4,298	69	29,322	42	358	2,326
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	3	3	32	29	9	3	6	3	2	1	2	24		257		3	8
Bankers		1	8	2	2							3		146	1	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	2	56	25	14		8	8	11		5	30		134		8	15
Farm laborers	497	1,073	10,401	3,620	2,170	33	1,764	472	638	140	573	11,234	94	44,767	21	847	10,177
Farmers	47	42	481	357	435	3	100	166	138	36	79	261	18	1,334	3	280	264
Fishermen	13	6	84	20	62	5	12	27	1			7		104		34	3
Hotel keepers	1	1	10	9	4	1	4		1		3	14		55			2
Laborers	1,288	501	16,341	6,128	5,654	40	2,567	835	634	201	2,060	8,058	195	48,773	31	1,019	6,173
Manufacturers		2	19	6	1		1				1	24		314	1		4
Merchants and dealers	11	61	392	111	67	12	101	17	34	6	9	258	8	4,124	8	36	137
Servants	355	418	9,176	1,969	1,762	10	683	297	411	49	515	5,378	38	11,942	9	610	2,297
Other miscellaneous	25	14	545	140	72	4	45	29	22	2	36	206	7	461	5	12	107
Total miscellaneous	2,243	2,124	37,545	12,416	10,252	111	5,291	1,854	1,892	435	3,283	25,497	360	112,411	79	2,850	19,188
No occupation (including women and children)	1,133	1,234	15,293	6,048	3,213	173	3,125	898	1,137	144	2,044	11,830	241	75,829	133	1,906	8,251
Grand total	3,793	4,077	61,197	21,635	15,194	319	9,495	3,315	3,547	659	6,041	41,907	679	220,865	267	5,144	29,938

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TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors	.....	.....	17	....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	.....	674
Architects	1	.....	16	....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	190
Clergy	3	5	96	....	14	5	.....	4	.....	17	6	3	4	24	.....	12	2	771
Editors	.....	1	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	131
Electricians	1	5	26	....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	14	2	2	.....	35	.....	3	.....	432
Engineers (professional)	7	2	110	....	9	10	2	5	3	12	3	.....	4	40	3	8	3	1,397
Lawyers	.....	.....	5	....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	170
Literary and scientific persons	.....	2	15	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	353
Musicians	.....	.....	62	....	2	3	.....	3	.....	33	4	3	2	21	1	3	.....	714
Officials (government)	.....	2	5	....	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	253
Physicians	1	2	19	....	8	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	332
Sculptors and artists	.....	.....	25	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	11	1	3	.....	6	1	3	.....	355
Teachers	1	8	81	....	14	12	.....	3	3	25	4	5	3	36	1	11	.....	1,243
Other professional	3	7	84	....	9	1	4	2	2	12	3	2	7	23	5	11	2	1,071
Total professional	17	34	566	....	101	44	7	22	11	157	29	19	29	220	12	58	8	8,086
SKILLED.																		
Bakers	5	10	163	....	3	16	.....	12	.....	77	10	9	2	40	5	49	3	2,127
Barbers and hairdressers	2	6	205	....	2	27	.....	1	.....	24	3	4	5	16	2	12	.....	1,682
Blacksmiths	2	12	324	....	7	24	.....	19	1	59	14	13	3	81	11	57	6	2,681
Bookbinders	.....	.....	22	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	269
Brewers	1	1	7	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	151
Butchers	3	7	156	....	3	9	1	7	.....	33	5	4	.....	47	5	36	1	1,804
Cabinetmakers	1	2	25	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	2	14	1	7	1	397
Carpenters and joiners	7	67	655	....	19	139	1	39	5	202	38	23	11	292	30	164	14	8,606
Clerks and accountants	10	58	496	....	80	77	3	22	15	144	62	17	16	231	16	84	14	7,825
Dressmakers	3	13	317	....	.....	42	1	6	1	20	33	9	4	55	6	36	2	3,757
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	7	95	....	6	7	2	3	.....	14	8	8	3	53	2	14	1	826
Engravers	.....	.....	5	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	94
Furriers and fur workers	.....	.....	23	....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	359
Gardeners	2	10	82	....	.....	5	.....	7	5	9	2	4	5	28	6	26	2	929
Hat and cap makers	.....	1	23	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	2	6	.....	299
Iron and steel workers	1	8	135	....	1	34	.....	3	.....	18	11	8	3	51	6	12	3	1,354
Jewelers	.....	.....	9	....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	197
Locksmiths	3	6	161	....	.....	10	1	5	1	26	8	1	2	7	4	38	.....	1,226
Machinists	.....	9	203	....	.....	47	.....	7	2	38	18	12	5	87	6	16	2	1,831
Mariners	1	44	172	....	8	33	1	14	.....	16	3	5	10	214	62	53	8	3,763
Masons	6	14	554	....	7	36	11	11	2	92	18	31	12	100	44	65	6	3,860
Mechanics (not specified)	.....	2	64	....	8	15	2	4	1	23	9	.....	2	28	4	7	.....	644
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	.....	2	31	....	2	13	.....	.....	1	8	2	2	7	10	.....	5	.....	444

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Millers	1	2	43	....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	3	.....	2	6	.....	14	1	391
Milliners	.....	1	31	....	1	4	.....	1	.....	2	6	3	.....	10	.....	8	.....	415
Miners	72	10	1,127	....	1	25	2	37	7	216	168	5	11	472	132	82	68	6,573
Painters and glaziers	3	7	152	....	2	23	.....	10	1	37	7	5	1	61	5	32	2	2,086
Pattern makers	.....	1	9	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	130
Photographers	2	3	17	....	1	4	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	202
Plasterers	.....	4	25	....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	3	2	.....	27	.....	2	.....	477
Plumbers	.....	6	35	....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	7	6	4	.....	35	.....	3	1	473
Printers	.....	5	32	....	4	4	.....	1	2	13	4	2	.....	19	1	9	.....	511
Saddlers and harness makers	.....	2	13	....	1	1	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	1	8	.....	4	.....	301
Seamstresses	1	9	184	....	14	34	.....	6	3	32	11	4	7	14	7	16	1	2,912
Shipwrights	.....	1	6	....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	69
Shoemakers	2	6	660	....	6	103	1	13	7	79	10	14	11	29	51	62	3	5,592
Stokers	.....	5	36	....	.....	9	.....	4	1	19	5	6	8	35	2	12	3	697
Stonecutters	4	5	104	....	.....	15	.....	4	1	6	5	186	1	44	5	73	1	1,337
Tailors	3	22	983	....	3	91	.....	4	11	53	14	5	13	50	16	80	6	10,449
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	21	....	3	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	2	12	.....	274
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	18	....	.....	104	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	635
Tinners	.....	1	47	....	2	2	.....	4	1	10	2	2	.....	4	2	13	.....	436
Tobacco workers	.....	1	23	....	1	2	1	1	.....	4	1	1	2	5	.....	8	.....	1,666
Upholsterers	.....	.....	9	....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	9	1	2	.....	154
Watch and clock makers	.....	3	24	....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	328
Weavers and spinners	1	7	304	....	.....	354	.....	6	1	6	14	65	2	12	1	22	4	3,434
Wheelwrights	1	1	39	....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	9	.....	15	.....	296
Wood workers (not specified)	.....	2	21	....	1	6	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	431
Other skilled	3	11	120	....	11	24	2	5	3	81	15	12	8	77	11	42	1	1,766
Total skilled	141	394	8,010	....	200	1,386	31	276	78	1,426	544	471	165	2,333	450	1,225	155	87,160
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents	.....	7	38	1	11	8	1	1	4	13	3	2	1	34	1	2	1	642
Bankers	.....	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	219
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	2	55	....	3	7	1	1	.....	5	4	1	3	43	6	12	.....	580
Farm laborers	195	332	42,606	....	22	1,443	12	413	62	871	362	493	235	1,070	2,509	2,657	206	171,310
Farmers	43	169	791	....	36	97	4	154	3	142	67	32	37	360	61	311	49	8,914
Fishermen	.....	25	6	....	3	4	.....	10	.....	4	2	1	.....	116	1	84	.....	761
Hotel keepers	.....	3	11	....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	16	.....	4	.....	198
Laborers	125	731	25,558	....	33	1,776	22	429	67	6,058	748	638	207	4,002	1,941	2,906	354	174,800
Manufacturers	.....	2	9	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	445
Merchants and dealers	8	36	521	....	83	43	8	18	20	164	17	7	20	106	13	76	7	8,643
Servants	62	265	9,387	....	25	980	24	370	25	467	166	184	82	917	227	1,032	94	64,568
Other miscellaneous	7	43	261	....	34	83	2	18	1	123	27	17	19	230	10	50	11	4,167
Total miscellaneous	440	1,615	79,245	1	252	4,450	74	1,414	184	7,857	1,398	1,375	606	6,907	4,769	7,135	724	435,247
No occupation (including women and children)	525	1,101	24,581	2	411	3,270	111	1,013	215	8,016	781	749	499	2,758	1,210	3,431	236	221,293
Grand total	1,123	3,144	112,402	3	964	9,150	223	2,725	488	17,456	2,752	2,614	1,299	12,218	6,441	11,849	1,123	751,786

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					5					23									
Architects					8		2							1					
Clergy	2	3	1		14		7		1	1	1	6		10		1	3	3	7
Editors					4					1				1					
Electricians					18		1			2	1	2	1	11					
Engineers (professional)					20	1	1		3			1		12					1
Lawyers					3				2										
Literary and scientific persons					1									2					
Musicians					6		2			3				26					
Officials (government)					7		1		7										1
Physicians					18		1		1	1		2		7				1	
Sculptors and artists					11	1			1			1		5	1				
Teachers				1	17	3	1		4	1		3		18	3				
Other professional					95	1	3		6	18	1	9		14	1				2
Total professional	2	3	1	1	227	6	19		25	50	3	24	1	107	5	1	3	4	11
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	1				28	2	7		3	6		1		34		1			6
Barbers and hairdressers	1				7	3	16		2	11		1		42	1				3
Blacksmiths					10	3	6							43	4	2			
Bookbinders														4					
Brewers					1			1						3	2				
Butchers		1			12	2	6	1	2	1				47		1	1		7
Cabinetmakers					4									10	1				
Carpenters and joiners		1	1		122	11	17		2	17		6		133	8	7	1	3	7
Clerks and accountants	1	1			97	8	12		5	32	4	7	1	94	1	1		1	10
Dressmakers					11	1	6		6	3		2	1	32	1	1	3		1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)				1	32	1	7		2			3		20					6
Engravers														1					
Furriers and fur workers														2					
Gardeners			1		18		4			2			1	10			1		4
Hat and cap makers							1							3					
Iron and steel workers	1				9	1	5					1		25	2		1		2
Jewelers					3									3					
Locksmiths					3									8					
Machinists					19	3	14	2	1	2				51	1		1	2	2
Mariners	1				72		3			62				15	2	1			8
Masons				1	82	1	21		1	2			1	52	2	1		1	3
Mechanics (not specified)					12	3	8			5	1	2		19	3				1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1				3		2					1		5	1				

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Millers							1						5					
Milliners					1								4					
Miners	29	17	47	11	271	287	40		5	2	5	39	537	53	48	66	33	17
Painters and glaziers					17	3	4			4	2		30	1	2			1
Pattern makers																		
Photographers					2		1								1			
Plasterers					18								3					
Plumbers					8	1	3						7	1	1			
Printers					3								5					
Saddlers and harnessmakers							1						3					
Seamstresses					1		14			18			9					
Shipwrights							2											
Shoemakers	1				10	4	12		5	1			64	1	1			3
Stokers					10	1	1			4			11	4	4			1
Stonecutters	15		2	1	5				1				11					
Tailors	3		1		28	5	12	2	4	2	6		130	2	2	1	5	
Tanners and curriers					1								4			7		
Textile workers (not specified)							2											1
Tinners					2		1				1		7					
Tobacco workers							1			521			5					
Upholsterers							2						2		1			
Watch and clock makers				1	2		4		1				7	1				
Weavers and spinners					2		11						3		1	1		
Wheelwrights													1					
Wood workers (not specified)							1						7	2				
Other skilled	2			1	234	2	16		2	6	3	1	36			1		3
Total skilled	56	20	52	16	1,160	342	264	6	42	701	5	41	44	1,547	94	76	84	45	86
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents					9						1	1		3				2
Bankers					4							1		2				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters					5		4			3		1	1	15			1	
Farm laborers		1			510	45	11			257		945	12	156	80	4	5	11	43
Farmers	4		1	1	726	26	36	2	5	8		9	13	304	31	33	20	7	19
Fishermen		1			9			1						1					1
Hotel keepers					15	1	1			1			1	4		1		1	
Laborers	105	33	60	24	4,443	680	2,395	132	116	250	57	436	113	9,033	761	147	147	72	187
Manufacturers					1		3			8				3		1			2
Merchants and dealers	13	6	2	7	1,012	17	36	3	11	88	16	33		164	16	5	6	6	27
Servants	2		6	1	284	33	200	20	23	31	3	18	1	739	43	13	18	8	18
Other miscellaneous	3	8	2	1	220	19	31		2	91		18	13	148	4	5	2	8	15
Total miscellaneous	127	49	71	34	7,238	821	2,717	158	157	737	77	1,462	154	10,572	935	209	199	113	314
No occupation (including women and children)	71	7	19	10	1,159	179	685	27	66	579	9	459	14	2,259	131	48	93	35	121
Grand total	256	79	143	61	9,784	1,348	3,685	191	290	2,067	94	1,986	213	14,485	1,165	334	379	197	532

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TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors							1							50			
Architects			3		1							1		23			1
Clergy	2		9	1	3		3		1	1		7	2	48	1		
Editors			2											7			1
Electricians	1	1	2				2		1			2		37			1
Engineers (professional)		1	5	2	2	1	1	2		1		2	2	90	1		5
Lawyers			2	1	1		1							8			
Literary and scientific persons				1								4		20			
Musicians	1	1	5	1	3	1			2			6		78		1	4
Officials (government)			1			1						1		20			1
Physicians		4	6	2			1					1	1	49			4
Sculptors and artists			4		3		1					1	2	77			1
Teachers	1	5	26	4	2	2	1		1			9		126			8
Other professional		9	7	4	1	2	2	1	2	1		9		148			4
Total professional	5	21	72	16	16	7	13	3	7	3		43	7	781	2	1	30
SKILLED.																	
Bakers		6	20	3		1	8				1	29		198			14
Barbers and hairdressers		6	39	5	5		6					31		343		1	15
Blacksmiths		7	28	7	4		3		4			24	1	116		1	20
Bookbinders			2											15			
Brewers		1					2					3		22			4
Butchers		7	12	4	6		11	1	1	1		18		171	1	2	23
Cabinetmakers		6	1	6	3		2					4		27			7
Carpenters and joiners	1	10	93	17	15	3	21	4	3	2	1	84	1	541		2	60
Clerks and accountants	5	10	78	10	11	1	21	2	3		2	49		818			20
Dressmakers		3	40	4	4		1	1	1		1	11	1	281			18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	17	3	1	2	1		2			14		128			13
Engravers												2		2			
Furriers and fur workers			1											26			1
Gardeners		2	14			1	1	1				10		44			5
Hat and cap makers		1	2									10		24			
Iron and steel workers			16	2	1		1	1	1		1	12		36			10
Jewelers		1	4	1	1							2		35			
Locksmiths		2	1	3			1							6			1
Machinists		4	34	11	2		3		1		2	26		144	1		21
Mariners	1	6	45	2	6		3	1	1			7		170	1	1	8
Masons	3	5	64	10	4	1	5	2		1		20		151			19
Mechanics (not specified)		1	13	5	5	1	8		1			16		77			3
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)		2	1						1					16			1

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Millers	1		2		1									8			
Milliners			5									1		39			
Miners	7	19	107	304	173	4	96	66	21	27	4	80	30	397	1	5	553
Painters and glaziers		4	25	5	2	1	5	1	1			13		173		1	6
Pattern makers												2					
Photographers			1	1								2		24			1
Plasterers					1		1					4		28			5
Plumbers	1		6	2	1		2		1			2		32			2
Printers		1	2		1				1			3		45			1
Saddlers and harnessmakers			1	1	2									9			
Seamstresses		2	34		1						5	8		76			4
Shipwrights			2											1			
Shoemakers	2	16	76	4	2		11	1	1		5	47		297		2	18
Stokers		1	12	4	2		1		1			15		422			6
Stonecutters			17		2			1	1	5	3	4	1	39			9
Tailors	1	47	63	9	4	1	14			1	4	50		1,273	1		32
Tanners and curriers				1	1							2		10			
Textile workers (not specified)	3		144								4	49		4			
Tinners	1			3								5		24			4
Tobacco workers			12	1			1					32		82			4
Upholsterers			3									1		9			
Watch and clock makers			3		1							2		19			2
Weavers and spinners	3		70	1							5	17		50			2
Wheelwrights		2					1							2			
Woodworkers (not specified)				1										4	1		1
Other skilled	1	13	90	6	4		5		1	3	7	100		203			25
Total skilled	31	187	1,200	436	266	16	235	82	47	40	45	811	34	6,661	6	15	938
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents			7	1		1	1					4		36			
Bankers			1									2		9			1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			20	2	7		5					7		95			3
Farm laborers	2	31	26	19	9		181	16	7	1	1	28		309		1	43
Farmers	6	16	136	67	83	4	50	18	30	9	4	37	1	310	2	36	126
Fishermen	1		35											37		1	
Hotel keepers			3		3		2	3		1		1		80			2
Laborers	346	708	7,935	1,516	1,011	50	1,400	391	190	117	237	5,877	37	45,105	29	86	4,552
Manufacturers			3		1		1					4		55			2
Merchants and dealers	5	17	153	18	13	8	44	5	6	4	3	77	1	1,607	8	2	50
Servants	8	72	666	99	62	7	113	10	19	5	18	728	3	4,543	1	6	354
Other miscellaneous		9	126	15	28	1	21	12	5	5	3	80	1	815	1	4	36
Total miscellaneous	368	853	9,111	1,737	1,217	71	1,818	455	257	142	266	6,845	43	53,001	41	136	5,169
No occupation (including women and children)	37	304	2,152	418	198	21	351	48	63	21	64	1,833	9	10,962	16	25	1,112
Grand total	441	1,365	12,535	2,607	1,697	115	2,417	588	374	206	375	9,532	93	71,405	65	177	7,249

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TABLE XI a.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Unknown.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors			5		32									3					119
Architects		1	2										1			1			45
Clergy	2		15		14	1			1	5		1	1	7	2	1			188
Editors		1								1				2					20
Electricians			8							1		1	1	2					96
Engineers (professional)	1		11		2	3				1				1					173
Lawyers					5									1					24
Literary and scientific persons														1		1			30
Musicians		1	16			1								1	2				161
Officials (government)		1	1		3		2							1					48
Physicians			8		4					1			1	3		1			117
Sculptors and artists			10		1					1					2	2			125
Teachers			29		4	5		1		2			1	3		4			285
Other professional	1		22		5	1	1			2					2	1			375
Total professional	4	4	127		70	11	3	1	1	14		2	5	25	8	11			1,806
SKILLED.																			
Bakers			51		5	3				1				6		4	1		440
Barbers and hairdressers		1	114		1	2				4			3	5	2	4			674
Blacksmiths		1	61			4				5				3		10			367
Bookbinders	1		1																23
Brewers		1	2							1						1			44
Butchers		1	49		1					3	1			3		5			402
Cabinetmakers		1	8			1					1			2					84
Carpenters and joiners		6	200		5	3		3		9	3		3	26		25	1		1,478
Clerks and accountants	1	8	136		26	6	2	1	3	8	1	1	2	10	1	8			1,519
Dressmakers		2	39			1	2			1	1			2		1			474
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	1	2	44	1	6	4				2		2		4		4			326
Engravers							1												6
Furriers and fur workers																			30
Gardeners		3	21			1		1		1		1	3	3	2	3			158
Hat and cap makers			7																48
Iron and steel workers			21							3				3		3			158
Jewelers			1			3													54
Locksmiths			4									1		1					31
Machinists			75			3				1	1		1	4	1	10			443
Mariners		6	38		23	13			1	8	1		5	16	1	4			532
Masons		2	93		9	5				1	3	4	2	8	4	4			588
Mechanics (not specified)			32		6	2				2				1		3			230
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)			7													1			42
Millers	1		2							1					6	1			29
Milliners			5		1														56

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Miners	23	19	3,243	....	.....	6	8	33	20	18	60	1	23	125	162	119	24	.....	7,285
Painters and glaziers	1	6	31	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	350
Pattern makers	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Photographers	.....	.....	3	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	44
Plasterers	.....	.....	1	....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Plumbers	.....	1	5	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	80
Printers	.....	.....	5	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	69
Saddlers and harnessmakers	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Seamstresses	.....	.....	7	....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	195
Shipwrights	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Shoemakers	.....	.....	104	....	4	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	3	3	2	7	.....	.....	716
Stokers	.....	.....	32	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	540
Stonecutters	.....	1	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	153
Tailors	.....	5	176	....	5	8	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	3	8	3	15	.....	.....	1,939
Tanners and curriers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	34
Textile workers (not specified)	.....	.....	2	....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Tinners	.....	.....	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Tobacco workers	.....	.....	20	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	686
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Watch and clock makers	.....	.....	5	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	53
Weavers and spinners	.....	.....	21	....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Woodworkers (not specified)	.....	1	3	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25
Other skilled	2	2	85	....	6	2	.....	1	1	7	1	.....	2	1	37	4	.....	.....	916
Total skilled	30	69	4,766	1	118	111	13	39	30	95	74	24	53	248	226	263	28	.....	21,919
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	.....	.....	3	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	76
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	.....	.....	22	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	196
Farm laborers	.....	42	112	....	3	7	5	.....	2	5	4	.....	1	34	3	2	6	.....	2,980
Farmers	8	29	473	....	37	8	1	17	2	45	5	1	4	80	9	67	4	.....	2,970
Fishermen	.....	5	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	99
Hotel keepers	.....	10	4	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	2	.....	.....	150
Laborers	36	398	24,070	1	14	769	36	92	79	302	261	218	277	1,170	1,113	1,225	97	.....	118,936
Manufacturers	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	88
Merchants and dealers	3	29	232	....	149	17	2	.....	7	39	3	9	18	63	11	14	5	.....	4,090
Servants	2	20	1,642	....	13	85	1	3	1	19	7	18	12	45	31	83	2	.....	10,159
Other miscellaneous	.....	23	168	....	21	9	.....	4	1	5	3	2	6	75	17	21	1	.....	2,108
Total miscellaneous	49	557	26,728	1	240	899	45	116	92	417	283	249	320	1,483	1,185	1,416	118	.....	141,872
No occupation (including women and children)	19	67	5,351	1	228	235	7	31	18	147	25	56	71	168	138	324	6	.....	30,497
Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,708	29,708
Grand total	102	697	36,972	3	656	1,256	68	187	141	673	382	331	449	1,924	1,557	2,014	152	29,708	225,802

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1909.			6 months ended June 30, 1909.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1908.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1908.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black)	2,601	1,706	4,307	1,552	894	2,446	1,049	812	1,861	2,736	1,661	4,397
Armenian	2,595	513	3,108	1,642	124	1,766	953	389	1,342	1,519	724	2,243
Bohemian and Moravian	3,998	2,852	6,850	2,734	1,576	4,310	1,264	1,276	2,540	2,252	2,331	4,583
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	5,756	458	6,214	4,530	248	4,778	1,226	210	1,436	2,314	354	2,668
Chinese	1,706	135	1,841	825	63	888	881	72	953	1,552	110	1,662
Croatian and Slovenian	15,710	4,471	20,181	12,758	2,884	15,642	2,952	1,587	4,539	4,361	2,378	6,739
Cuban	2,322	1,058	3,380	1,081	513	1,594	1,241	545	1,786	2,166	1,039	3,205
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	1,617	271	1,888	1,229	129	1,358	388	142	530	853	227	1,080
Dutch and Flemish	5,131	2,983	8,114	3,754	1,912	5,666	1,377	1,071	2,448	3,423	2,448	5,871
East Indian	327	10	337	126	5	131	201	5	206	455	7	462
English	23,440	15,581	39,021	13,042	7,934	20,976	10,398	7,647	18,045	20,912	14,719	35,631
Finnish	7,832	3,855	11,687	6,497	2,679	9,176	1,335	1,176	2,511	1,874	1,801	3,675
French	10,735	8,688	19,423	6,639	5,329	11,968	4,096	3,359	7,455	6,668	5,171	11,839
German	33,919	24,615	58,534	21,599	13,400	34,999	12,320	11,215	23,535	23,501	20,248	43,749
Greek	18,738	1,524	20,262	15,532	939	16,471	3,206	585	3,791	6,334	1,019	7,353
Hebrew	31,057	26,494	57,551	16,946	12,132	29,078	14,111	14,362	28,473	28,578	26,708	55,286
Irish	15,785	15,400	31,185	10,481	8,339	18,820	5,304	7,061	12,365	12,036	14,599	26,635
Italian (north)	18,844	6,306	25,150	14,565	3,652	18,217	4,279	2,654	6,933	8,046	4,763	12,814
Italian (south)	135,080	30,168	165,248	118,451	21,730	140,181	16,629	8,438	25,067	32,236	16,739	48,975
Japanese	1,462	1,813	3,275	485	723	1,208	977	1,090	2,067	5,414	3,020	8,434
Korean	9	2	11	6	1	7	3	1	4	10	3	13
Lithuanian	10,284	4,970	15,254	8,248	3,211	11,459	2,036	1,759	3,795	3,504	2,802	6,306
Magyar	21,027	7,677	28,704	16,001	4,955	20,956	5,026	2,722	7,748	7,036	4,312	11,348
Mexican	10,111	5,480	15,591	6,191	3,217	9,408	3,920	2,263	6,183	5,689	3,186	8,875
Pacific Islander	3	4	7	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
Polish	50,597	26,968	77,565	42,512	20,010	62,522	8,085	6,958	15,043	13,647	11,192	24,839
Portuguese	2,886	1,720	4,606	2,296	1,215	3,511	590	505	1,095	1,882	1,283	3,165
Roumanian	7,036	1,005	8,041	5,816	736	6,552	1,220	269	1,489	1,795	386	2,181
Russian	8,794	1,244	10,038	6,925	772	7,697	1,869	472	2,341	4,753	965	5,718
Ruthenian (Russniak)	10,863	4,945	15,808	8,441	3,527	11,968	2,422	1,418	3,840	3,679	2,061	5,740
Scandinavian	22,232	12,764	34,996	17,207	6,964	24,171	5,025	5,800	10,825	11,535	10,373	21,908
Scotch	10,323	6,123	16,446	6,723	3,480	10,203	3,600	2,643	6,243	7,633	5,335	12,968
Slovak	16,168	6,418	22,586	12,895	4,530	17,425	3,273	1,888	5,161	4,690	3,179	7,869
Spanish	4,070	869	4,939	2,578	407	2,985	1,492	462	1,954	3,610	895	4,505
Spanish-American	604	286	890	333	142	475	271	144	415	567	287	854
Syrian	2,383	1,285	3,668	1,183	657	1,840	1,200	628	1,828	1,898	925	2,823
Turkish	781	39	820	609	14	623	172	25	197	568	42	610
Welsh	1,108	591	1,699	656	279	935	452	312	764	1,066	594	1,660
West Indian (except Cuban)	591	433	1,024	324	220	544	267	213	480	534	453	987
Other peoples	1,444	93	1,537	1,134	31	1,165	310	62	372	549	97	646
Total	519,969	231,817	751,786	394,547	139,576	534,123	125,422	92,241	217,663	241,877	168,442	410,319

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TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1909.				6 months ended June 30, 1909.				6 months ended Dec. 31, 1908.				Year ended Dec. 31, 1908.			
	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.[a]	Total.
African (black)	743	284	77	1,104	235	132	45	412	508	152	32	692	665	243	32	940
Armenian	490	51	20	561	184	17	14	215	306	34	6	346	404	37	6	447
Bohemian and Moravian	449	250	47	746	241	154	36	431	208	96	11	315	593	271	11	875
Bulg'n, Serv'n, Monteneg'n	2,235	77	110	2,422	580	35	109	724	1,655	42	1	1,698	4,528	110	1	4,639
Chinese	3,325	72	.....	3,397	909	40	.....	949	2,416	32	.....	2,448	3,674	91	.....	3,765
Croatian and Slovenian	7,861	1,120	33	9,014	2,408	399	15	2,822	5,453	721	18	6,192	19,519	1,801	18	21,338
Cuban	852	391	.....	1,243	400	168	.....	568	452	223	.....	675	1,038	537	.....	1,575
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herz'n	477	38	.....	515	77	8	.....	85	400	30	.....	430	772	60	.....	832
Dutch and Flemish	527	200	176	903	223	96	116	435	304	104	60	468	744	227	60	1,031
East Indian	39	2	7	48	12	2	7	21	27	.....	.....	27	108	1	.....	109
English	2,326	1,474	1,261	5,061	976	620	960	2,556	1,350	854	301	2,505	3,114	1,866	301	5,281
Finnish	787	270	370	1,427	277	115	237	629	510	155	133	798	1,876	503	133	2,512
French	1,543	1,094	225	2,862	757	578	148	1,483	786	516	77	1,379	1,834	1,178	77	3,089
German	6,299	3,817	3,425	13,541	2,634	1,876	2,011	6,521	3,665	1,941	1,414	7,020	9,477	4,482	1,414	15,373
Greek	5,744	179	352	6,275	1,916	78	273	2,267	3,828	101	79	4,008	7,600	213	79	7,892
Hebrew	4,122	1,737	246	6,105	1,731	727	121	2,579	2,391	1,010	125	3,526	5,959	2,060	125	8,144
Irish	732	846	481	2,059	308	396	340	1,044	424	450	141	1,015	1,072	983	141	2,196
Italian (north)	14,083	2,039	536	16,658	4,181	755	473	5,409	9,902	1,284	63	11,249	18,043	2,426	63	20,532
Italian (south)	59,035	8,648	2,098	69,781	9,732	1,827	1,824	13,383	49,303	6,821	274	56,398	107,027	15,118	274	122,419
Japanese	3,196	698	9	3,903	1,313	335	8	1,656	1,883	363	1	2,247	2,931	677	1	3,609
Korean	95	19	.....	114	22	1	.....	23	73	18	.....	91	123	23	.....	146
Lithuanian	1,547	443	.....	1,990	767	228	.....	995	780	215	.....	995	2,424	545	.....	2,969
Magyar	8,162	2,947	398	11,507	3,571	1,452	271	5,294	4,591	1,495	127	6,213	17,615	3,905	127	21,647
Mexican	108	50	.....	158	49	13	.....	62	59	37	.....	96	111	66	.....	177
Pacific Islander	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	9
Polish	14,514	4,405	371	19,290	5,381	1,703	220	7,304	9,133	2,702	151	11,986	31,248	7,321	151	38,720
Portuguese	563	252	1	816	225	122	1	348	338	130	.....	468	584	255	.....	839
Roumanian	1,106	141	105	1,352	491	67	75	633	615	74	30	719	2,923	220	30	3,173
Russian	3,380	732	1,013	5,125	1,264	246	749	2,259	2,116	486	264	2,866	6,031	1,125	264	7,420
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,379	277	16	1,672	731	177	2	910	648	100	14	762	2,172	352	14	2,538
Scandinavian	1,905	1,201	4,151	7,257	581	513	2,670	3,764	1,324	688	1,481	3,493	3,126	1,605	1,481	6,212
Scotch	515	388	715	1,618	217	201	446	864	298	187	269	754	896	441	269	1,606
Slovak	6,749	2,112	33	8,894	3,073	1,005	30	4,108	3,676	1,107	3	4,786	14,398	3,270	3	17,671
Spanish	1,538	256	40	1,834	755	130	37	922	783	126	3	912	1,764	336	3	2,103
Spanish-American	220	85	.....	305	132	41	.....	173	88	44	.....	132	209	85	.....	294
Syrian	907	234	63	1,204	295	58	47	400	612	176	16	804	1,257	320	16	1,593
Turkish	673	25	27	725	293	12	22	327	380	13	5	398	1,057	36	5	1,098
Welsh	65	37	69	171	22	12	39	73	43	25	30	98	98	54	30	182
West Indian (except Cuban)	199	176	19	394	55	57	12	124	144	119	7	270	270	199	7	476
Other peoples	515	18	1,341	1,874	148	7	944	1,099	367	11	397	775	738	17	397	1,152
Not specified	.....	.....	11,873	11,873	.....	.....	7,070	7,070	.....	.....	4,803	4,803	.....	.....	4,803	4,803
Total	159,009	37,085	29,708	225,802	47,168	14,403	19,372	80,943	111,841	22,682	10,336	144,859	278,027	53,063	10,336	341,426

[a] Left United States via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian government.

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TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.			
							Can read, but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
	Male.	Female.	Total admitted.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black)	1,069	505	1,574	86	1,372	116	6	4	149	55
Armenian	230	8	238	4	220	14	.....	.....	65	1
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	459	295	754	42	625	87	.....	1	5	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,370	39	1,409	7	1,331	71	.....	.....	605	15
Chinese	5,071	102	5,173	218	4,150	805	.....	.....	270	38
Croatian and Slovenian	4,081	360	4,441	49	4,142	250	6	.....	1,088	86
Cuban	2,177	786	2,963	333	2,295	335	.....	1	24	24
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	308	9	317	13	283	21	1	.....	97	.....
Dutch and Flemish	1,658	474	2,132	115	1,762	255	.....	.....	22	7
East Indian	108	5	113	3	103	7	.....	.....	24	.....
English	13,047	6,516	19,563	1,319	14,191	4,053	2	3	29	27
Finnish	2,053	661	2,714	41	2,588	85	1	2	19	2
French	3,206	1,943	5,149	258	3,981	910	.....	1	39	16
German	9,393	5,390	14,783	861	12,000	1,922	3	6	200	121
Greek	2,106	85	2,191	42	2,047	102	2	.....	282	22
Hebrew	2,065	1,123	3,188	332	2,529	327	1	3	202	208
Irish	3,812	5,549	9,361	126	8,249	986	5	7	43	45
Italian (north)	8,767	1,199	9,966	284	9,055	627	.....	1	972	92
Italian (south)	43,750	3,859	47,609	1,035	43,256	3,318	17	2	19,851	1,750
Japanese	1,067	101	1,168	30	1,054	84	.....	.....	24	25
Korean	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	823	229	1,052	31	984	37	21	4	238	114
Magyar	4,737	1,127	5,864	169	5,319	376	.....	1	488	134
Mexican	1,925	997	2,922	406	2,129	387	27	16	612	423
Pacific Islander	14	7	21	4	16	1	.....	.....	7	6
Polish	6,846	1,965	8,811	346	8,009	456	76	48	1,927	552
Portuguese	711	300	1,011	42	833	136	.....	2	409	158
Roumanian	1,027	86	1,113	27	1,014	72	.....	.....	303	25
Russian	645	110	755	48	652	55	2	1	200	25
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,255	431	2,686	131	2,414	141	6	2	1,019	222
Scandinavian	8,352	4,768	13,120	201	11,968	951	6	5	4	2
Scotch	3,708	1,924	5,632	311	4,244	1,077	.....	.....	4	7
Slovak	5,232	996	6,228	145	5,780	303	15	5	877	177
Spanish	3,287	838	4,125	273	3,256	596	1	3	125	26
Spanish-American	1,048	456	1,504	170	1,115	219	.....	.....	37	11
Syrian	624	186	810	80	654	76	.....	1	154	95
Turkish	97	8	105	4	92	9	.....	.....	21	2
Welsh	361	162	523	16	429	78	.....	.....	2	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	582	402	984	116	711	157	.....	.....	8	4
Other peoples	359	12	371	3	358	10	.....	.....	173	.....
Total	148,436	44,013	192,449	7,721	165,216	19,512	198	119	30,618	4,519

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ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			Have been in the United States before.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.		Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
$50 or over.	Less than $50.								
362	848	$47,690	1,222	1,267	223	84	894	177	503
50	164	11,112	147	231	5	2	142	25	71
206	404	52,188	711	609	129	16	533	160	61
187	1,165	47,746	1,213	1,369	34	6	497	749	163
1,839	2,579	244,995	1,998	4,438	430	305	490	374	4,309
461	3,696	113,992	4,355	4,194	238	9	2,197	1,819	425
1,197	583	123,105	2,410	2,221	655	87	1,392	174	1,397
69	225	11,878	311	308	7	2	165	74	78
1,073	591	169,923	1,629	1,739	353	40	998	411	723
74	13	9,679	58	92	6	15	16	4	93
12,592	2,944	1,563,616	13,425	14,752	3,387	1,424	7,232	1,841	10,490
623	1,726	123,222	2,588	2,309	333	72	1,205	1,208	301
3,325	704	635,060	3,516	4,046	654	449	1,842	434	2,873
6,922	4,495	1,175,112	12,347	11,792	2,420	571	8,510	2,247	4,026
547	1,463	131,836	2,017	2,094	94	3	1,297	635	259
820	1,406	197,647	2,531	2,058	1,099	31	2,479	317	392
3,344	4,950	464,137	8,537	7,972	1,129	260	6,668	687	2,006
3,277	5,553	553,769	8,020	8,923	823	220	5,418	1,780	2,768
7,141	36,812	1,388,188	42,729	41,962	5,422	225	37,671	3,699	6,239
963	107	154,599	843	962	124	82	205	226	737
3	3	666	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	5
208	674	45,621	1,009	832	218	2	867	168	17
549	4,742	156,914	5,730	5,129	709	26	4,121	1,510	233
411	1,334	60,697	2,398	1,825	882	215	1,110	163	1,649
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	1	20
919	6,830	245,582	8,345	7,285	1,489	37	7,023	1,375	413
153	623	34,200	929	772	201	38	619	280	112
61	960	21,235	1,021	1,018	95	.....	652	416	45
201	468	37,882	553	655	81	19	294	194	267
137	2,274	44,828	2,136	2,337	339	10	1,806	721	159
3,638	7,612	637,537	11,956	11,513	1,017	590	7,194	3,325	2,601
3,339	1,157	466,966	3,974	4,538	868	226	2,394	726	2,512
344	5,510	145,422	6,007	5,592	624	12	4,485	1,642	101
2,268	940	329,318	2,124	3,433	512	180	1,195	517	2,413
991	56	227,412	664	1,051	361	92	304	100	1,100
337	286	130,716	505	628	177	5	429	85	296
38	44	9,003	87	99	6	.....	40	24	41
278	151	46,015	395	444	58	21	226	56	241
652	109	98,385	606	707	244	33	354	96	534
80	265	16,635	283	361	3	7	192	123	56
59,679	104,466	9,974,528	159,331	161,564	25,449	5,436	113,156	28,564	50,729

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TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside United States.
	Male.	Female.	Total departed.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black)	806	389	1,195	70	1,022	103	317	83	22	14	5	754
Armenian	177	24	201	12	163	26	45	30	2	5	.....	119
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	319	242	561	28	468	65	213	96	18	12	5	217
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1,170	36	1,206	8	1,118	80	433	33	2	.....	.....	738
Chinese	6,008	160	6,168	241	4,476	1,451	628	623	561	460	732	3,164
Croatian and Slovenian	2,485	311	2,796	128	2,461	207	902	147	5	9	7	1,726
Cuban	3,454	1,299	4,753	506	3,676	571	1,336	150	42	17	21	3,187
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	211	22	233	4	212	17	107	17	1	.....	.....	108
Dutch and Flemish	1,483	436	1,919	107	1,568	244	651	162	22	25	11	1,048
East Indian	46	9	55	1	47	7	4	2	1	1	.....	47
English	14,715	8,427	23,142	1,492	17,259	4,391	4,786	1,135	254	222	223	16,522
Finnish	2,088	1,013	3,101	142	2,790	169	1,627	901	85	38	11	439
French	2,922	1,633	4,555	242	3,527	786	561	215	49	37	46	3,647
German	7,859	4,391	12,250	545	9,919	1,786	3,438	1,136	221	231	217	7,007
Greek	2,756	97	2,853	45	2,597	211	758	186	18	3	1	1,887
Hebrew	2,853	1,076	3,929	292	3,154	483	1,249	237	27	14	19	2,383
Irish	3,831	5,901	9,732	225	8,573	934	3,635	2,675	664	336	314	2,108
Italian (North)	7,135	980	8,115	339	7,148	628	2,700	774	95	49	37	4,460
Italian (South)	28,295	2,991	31,286	1,503	27,019	2,764	12,379	2,289	225	124	48	16,221
Japanese	2,993	597	3,590	124	3,111	355	1,117	913	360	153	100	947
Korean	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lithuanian	932	217	1,149	81	962	106	244	63	6	.....	.....	836
Magyar	4,462	1,472	5,934	311	5,070	553	2,293	431	55	16	9	3,130
Mexican	645	202	847	88	673	86	20	3	2	1	1	820
Pacific Islander	19	10	29	4	20	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Polish	6,880	1,490	8,370	361	7,279	730	2,044	538	67	48	18	5,655
Portuguese	1,656	636	2,292	133	1,858	301	998	581	173	69	49	422
Roumanian	655	95	750	13	661	76	271	31	3	1	1	443
Russian	2,018	400	2,418	99	2,101	218	439	104	26	11	2	1,836
Ruthenian (Russniak)	420	61	481	8	443	30	129	17	6	3	1	325
Scandinavian	8,148	5,899	14,047	405	12,484	1,158	6,642	3,597	427	353	257	2,771
Scotch	3,436	2,061	5,497	366	4,111	1,020	1,486	372	69	70	75	3,425
Slovak	1,824	566	2,390	100	2,067	223	804	228	32	17	4	1,305
Spanish	3,223	684	3,907	220	3,150	537	667	137	74	9	8	3,012
Spanish-American	993	443	1,436	147	1,054	235	69	10	1	.....	.....	1,356
Syrian	682	160	842	51	704	87	174	131	20	9	.....	508
Turkish	391	34	425	26	380	19	93	14	3	1	.....	314
Welsh	369	146	515	16	416	83	147	30	7	6	3	322
West Indian (other than Cuban)	794	518	1,312	141	1,001	170	166	63	14	3	2	1,064
Other peoples	272	12	284	8	252	24	134	9	4	1	.....	136
Total	129,450	45,140	174,590	8,632	145,019	20,939	53,730	18,163	3,663	2,368	2,227	94,439

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	128				2	6														136
Belgium		88																1		89
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro			1																	1
Denmark				47	4								1							52
France, including Corsica		1			565	2								1				2		571
German Empire		3			1	835		1	1										1	842
Greece						1	3													4
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia					1			307												308
Netherlands					1	1			141											143
Norway										507								1		508
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands											7									7
Roumania	2											8								10
Russian Empire						2							90					1		93
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands					1									139				2		142
Sweden															59					59
Switzerland					1	4										51				56
Turkey in Europe																	1			1
United Kingdom	2				1	4		8	3	1								3,873		3,892
Other Europe																			1	1
Total Europe	132	92	1	47	577	855	3	316	145	508	7	8	91	140	59	51	1	3,880	2	6,915
China					5	11		2		1					7			103		129
Japan	3				3	3			1				3	1				46		60
India					1	1												49		51
Turkey in Asia		2			1															3
Other Asia					5				1									13		19
Total Asia	3	2			15	15		2	2	1			3	1	7			211		262

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	14
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	186
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	52
British North America	483	106	57	15	283	69	96	6,680	46	25	1	4	185	3	45	17	54	1,172	.....	9,341
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	25
Other Central America	7	14	.....	1	160	123	1	62	1	2	.....	.....	.....	20	6	2	.....	151	.....	550
Mexico	2	11	.....	6	103	50	.....	58	1	2	.....	.....	2	294	2	4	1	120	.....	656
South America	1	15	.....	.....	188	145	.....	49	13	1	1	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	221	.....	649
West Indies	4	11	.....	6	235	109	5	100	25	11	.....	.....	3	352	2	4	1	480	.....	1,348
United States	3	2	1	1	10	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	78
Grand total	635	253	59	78	1,582	1,383	105	7,272	244	553	9	12	291	826	124	81	57	6,510	2	20,076
Male	554	190	59	62	1,141	1,054	98	6,925	204	530	9	8	229	609	107	69	57	4,841	2	16,748
Female	81	63	.....	16	441	329	7	347	40	23	.....	4	62	217	17	12	.....	1,669	.....	3,328

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,476	.....	4	15	8	9	.....	.....	1,650	1,172	478
Belgium	5	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	130	.....	13	10	1	13	.....	.....	266	196	70
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	48	46	2
Denmark	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	120	85	35
France, including Corsica	3	10	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	41	468	3	68	242	96	168	.....	22	1,693	1,146	547

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German Empire	6	13	....	.....	1	20	.....	2	3	416	8	101	184	98	61	.....	.....	1,735	1,269	466
Greece	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	105	19
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	1	5	....	.....	....	6	.....	4	.....	5,504	.....	33	120	15	79	.....	.....	6,069	5,377	692
Netherlands	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	5	10	2	15	.....	.....	304	235	69
Norway	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	657	601	56
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	20	15	5
Roumania	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	78	48	30
Russian Empire	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	1,121	638	483
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	.....	36	418	19	552	.....	.....	1,207	884	323
Sweden	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	3	5	1	17	.....	.....	260	215	45
Switzerland	1	2	....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	9	15	11	.....	.....	.....	154	126	28
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	223	2
United Kingdom	70	100	9	.....	8	187	13	202	15	3,603	65	81	369	105	395	.....	3	8,930	6,377	2,553
Other Europe	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Total Europe	90	133	11	.....	9	243	13	210	62	13,666	76	356	1,401	360	1,340	.....	25	24,667	18,764	5,903
China	913	1	....	.....	....	914	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	106	988	56	337	.....	.....	2,541	2,438	103
Japan	.....	220	....	.....	....	220	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	4	1	8	.....	.....	319	286	33
India	1	.....	49	.....	....	50	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	137	100	37
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	1	5	....	6	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	2	10	1	7	.....	.....	288	242	46
Other Asia	.....	.....	....	1	41	42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	67	48	19
Total Asia	914	221	50	6	41	1,232	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	108	1,006	62	354	.....	.....	3,352	3,114	238
Africa	2	.....	....	.....	....	2	53	1	.....	52	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....	.....	133	94	39
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	564	3	37	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	797	510	287
Pacific islands, not specified	1	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	54	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	111	85	26
British North America	1	15	....	131	2	149	22	15	2	4,227	.....	7	13	26	91	.....	2	13,895	11,904	1,991
British Honduras	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	59	32
Other Central America	83	1	....	12	....	96	1	1	.....	77	2	750	34	6	47	.....	.....	1,564	1,178	386
Mexico	60	4	3	20	....	87	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	2	917	31	14	.....	1	1,757	1,324	433
South America	9	10	....	2	....	21	.....	2	1	142	.....	13	77	436	113	.....	.....	1,454	1,075	379
West Indies	287	3	2	46	....	338	5	1	4	633	2	23	35	56	3,259	.....	.....	5,704	4,198	1,506
United States	2	6	1	.....	....	9	.....	3	.....	72	.....	15	11	9	38	138,680	.....	138,915	106,125	32,790
Other countries	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	6	3
Grand total	1,449	393	67	217	52	2,178	94	797	126	19,292	140	1,276	3,505	993	5,260	138,680	32	192,449	.....	.....
Male	1,364	361	52	171	41	1,989	71	521	95	14,349	90	985	2,921	785	3,931	105,924	27	.....	148,436	.....
Female	85	32	15	46	11	189	23	276	31	4,943	50	291	584	208	1,329	32,756	5	.....	.....	44,013

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																		
	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	9,587	.....	18	.....	5	10	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	9,650
Belgium	.....	243	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	253
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	5	.....	364	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	386
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	255	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
France, including Corsica	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,629	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	2,653
German Empire	16	.....	.....	1	11	3,635	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	3,692
Greece	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,433	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,453
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	33	.....	.....	1	18	2	1	14,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	9	1	14,684
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	469
Norway	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	529
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	124	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131
Russian Empire	8	2	.....	2	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812	.....	1	.....	4	20	.....	6,862
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	687	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	702
Sweden	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	409
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	4	.....	280
Turkey in Europe	44	.....	30	.....	2	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	1	.....	429
United Kingdom	5	.....	.....	.....	16	10	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....	10,539	1	10,585
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total Europe	9,707	245	413	265	2,728	3,672	1,450	14,638	464	524	237	136	6,832	693	406	282	355	10,608	7	53,662
China	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	34	.....	55
Japan	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	21
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	18
Turkey in Asia	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	20
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total Asia	2	.....	6	2	11	10	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	5	1	1	65	.....	116
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	26
Pacific Islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

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British North America	443	23	28	3	201	67	29	2,091	24	8	.....	4	229	9	20	20	17	1,128	.....	4,344
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14
Other Central America	3	.....	.....	.....	35	11	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	24	.....	95
Mexico	.....	2	.....	.....	66	41	.....	31	3	.....	.....	.....	2	27	2	11	.....	64	.....	249
South America	1	.....	.....	1	36	21	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	32	.....	113
West Indies	2	5	.....	1	86	26	.....	24	7	5	.....	.....	1	95	.....	1	.....	100	.....	353
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Grand total	10,159	275	447	272	3,180	3,854	1,484	16,804	504	538	240	140	7,068	835	434	325	373	12,059	7	58,998
Male	8,299	213	438	168	2,122	2,683	1,428	15,033	384	393	216	104	5,857	684	275	228	361	7,802	6	46,694
Female	1,860	62	9	104	1,058	1,171	56	1,771	120	145	24	36	1,211	151	159	97	12	4,257	1	12,304

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TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future permanent residence.																			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	6	6	16	12	1,163	.....	10,861	8,821	2,040
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	3	6	85	.....	359	267	92
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	421	414	7
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	104	.....	372	228	144
France, including Corsica	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	84	25	76	74	226	7	3,149	2,031	1,118
German Empire	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	95	65	134	59	490	.....	4,549	3,124	1,425
Greece	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	6	97	.....	1,578	1,514	64
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	39	42	87	85	3,024	.....	17,967	15,928	2,039
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	7	64	.....	553	428	125
Norway	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	348	.....	885	653	232
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	12	15	69	.....	339	303	36
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	.....	166	125	41
Russian Empire	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	14	5	717	.....	7,614	6,263	1,351
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	119	38	393	51	.....	1,349	1,108	241
Sweden	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	20	319	.....	759	472	287
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	10	.....	68	.....	363	256	107
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	50	.....	487	470	17
United Kingdom	18	11	3	.....	8	40	15	28	4	27	51	50	66	35	228	2,348	.....	13,477	8,697	4,780
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3
Total Europe	23	13	4	12	9	61	29	32	5	47	54	362	353	443	920	9,285	7	65,260	51,111	14,149
China	1,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	586	1	299	2	.....	2,444	2,356	88
Japan	.....	924	.....	.....	.....	924	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	963	810	153
India	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	78	59	19
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	291	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	10	12	22	34	.....	397	334	63
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	43	4
Total Asia	1,495	924	53	291	45	2,808	4	.....	.....	5	.....	8	596	14	330	48	.....	3,929	3,602	327
Africa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	116	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	.....	140	101	39
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	4	.....	586	400	186
Pacific islands, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	162	42

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British North America	1	7	11	34	1	54	16	13	1	6,633		16	24	85	335	283		11,804	9,013	2,791
British Honduras				1		1					90		1	1	1			108	68	40
Other Central America			1	1		2	2		1		1	1,268	16	6	26	13		1,430	1,080	350
Mexico				6		6		5			8	6	1,536	31	49	15		1,905	1,516	389
South America				1		1		2				4	19	998	84	22		1,243	939	304
West Indies	13	1		19		33	1	4	2	2	2	22	13	44	7,232	113		7,821	5,699	2,122
United States																80,151		80,151	55,753	24,398
Other countries																	5	9	6	3
Grand total	1,532	945	69	366	55	2,967	168	605	199	6,689	155	1,689	2,558	1,626	8,984	89,940	12	174,590		
Male	1,452	795	47	296	45	2,635	121	411	160	4,715	94	1,271	2,153	1,218	6,631	63,336	11		129,450	
Female	80	150	22	70	10	332	47	194	39	1,974	61	418	405	408	2,353	26,604	1			45,140

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TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1899–1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
African (black)	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307
Armenian	674	982	1,855	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108
Bohemian and Moravian	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214
Chinese	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	770	1,263	1,841
Croatian and Slovenian	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,007	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181
Cuban	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888
Dutch and Flemish	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114
East Indian	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337
English	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079	51,126	49,056	39,021
Finnish	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687
French	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423
German	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,936	73,038	58,534
Greek	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551
Irish	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185
Italian (north)	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150
Italian (south)	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248
Japanese	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275
Korean	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127	39	26	11
Lithuanian	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254
Magyar	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704
Mexican	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591
Pacific Islander	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13	3	2	7
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565
Portuguese	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606
Roumanian	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041
Russian	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,961	3,746	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808
Scandinavian	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,425	32,789	34,996
Scotch	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586
Spanish	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332	9,495	6,636	4,939
Spanish-American	110	97	276	496	978	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	890
Syrian	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668
Turkish	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033	1,902	2,327	820
Welsh	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699
West Indian (except Cuban)	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024
Other peoples	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537
Total	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786

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TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1909.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820	8,385	1864	191,114
1821	9,127	1865	180,339
1822	6,911	1866	332,577
1823	6,354	1867	303,104
1824	7,912	1868	282,189
1825	10,199	1869	352,768
1826	10,837	1870	387,203
1827	18,875	1871	321,350
1828	27,382	1872	404,806
1829	22,520	1873	459,803
1830	23,322	1874	313,339
1831	22,633	1875	227,498
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1876	169,986
Year ended Dec. 31—		1877	141,857
1833	58,640	1878	138,469
1834	65,365	1879	177,826
1835	45,374	1880	457,257
1836	76,242	1881	669,431
1837	79,340	1882	788,992
1838	38,914	1883	603,322
1839	68,069	1884	518,592
1840	84,066	1885	395,346
1841	80,289	1886	334,203
1842	104,565	1887	490,109
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1888	546,889
Year ended Sept. 30—		1889	444,427
1844	78,615	1890	455,302
1845	114,371	1891	500,319
1846	154,416	1892	579,663
1847	234,968	1893	439,730
1848	226,527	1894	285,631
1849	297,024	1895	258,536
1850	310,004	1896	343,267
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1897	230,832
Year ended Dec. 31—		1898	229,299
1851	379,466	1899	311,715
1852	371,603	1900	448,572
1853	368,645	1901	487,918
1854	427,833	1902	648,743
1855	200,877	1903	857,046
1856	195,857	1904	812,870
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1905	1,026,499
Year ended June 30—		1906	1,100,735
1858	191,942	1907	1,285,349
1859	129,571	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1861	142,877		
1862	72,183	Grand total	26,852,723
1863	132,925		

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TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within five years, or have had two attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious.)	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black)	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1	9	.....	5	.....	....	33
Armenian	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	64	3	4	.....	....	11
Bohemian and Moravian	....	1	....	....	2	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	....	40
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	44	1	2	.....	....	91
Chinese	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	1	.....	....	2
Croatian and Slovenian	....	....	2	....	2	.....	1	73	1	1	.....	....	72
Cuban	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	22
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian.	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	6
Dutch and Flemish	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	....	18
East Indian	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	2	.....	....	146
English	....	1	12	5	24	.....	14	26	1	9	2	....	407
Finnish	....	1	....	....	3	.....	.....	23	.....	2	.....	....	14
French	2	1	2	....	10	2	9	16	.....	.....	1	....	159
German	2	5	8	4	14	.....	3	137	.....	15	.....	....	298
Greek	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	90	5	5	.....	....	247
Hebrew	2	9	18	3	8	1	8	157	39	24	.....	....	225
Irish	2	1	13	2	34	.....	5	15	1	7	1	1	184
Italian (north)	....	1	5	....	1	.....	.....	36	.....	3	4	....	44
Italian (south)	1	11	19	4	11	2	4	260	15	19	31	....	535
Japanese	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	....	29
Korean	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Lithuanian	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	76	2	1	.....	....	59
Magyar	1	....	4	....	.....	.....	1	48	1	5	.....	....	67
Mexican	7	....	10	2	6	2	9	84	.....	19	8	....	643
Pacific Islander	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Polish	....	1	10	1	1	.....	1	187	2	1	.....	....	340
Portuguese	....	1	....	....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	....	24
Roumanian	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	2	.....	....	59
Russian	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	4	.....	....	99
Ruthenian (Russniak)	....	....	2	....	1	.....	2	28	.....	1	.....	....	147
Scandinavian	....	....	2	....	10	.....	1	17	.....	2	.....	....	61
Scotch	....	....	1	1	6	.....	5	9	2	3	.....	....	123
Slovak	....	1	9	....	1	.....	.....	40	.....	2	.....	....	70
Spanish	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	....	19
Spanish-American	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	7
Syrian	....	....	....	1	2	.....	1	145	3	2	3	....	59
Turkish	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	....	3
Welsh	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	14
West Indian(except Cuban)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4
Other peoples	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	6	....	20
Total	18	42	121	26	141	8	74	2,084	80	144	56	1	4,401

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	(Accompanying aliens (under section 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions Chinese exclusion act.	Total debarred.
3	92	1	2	.....	2	.....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	154
4	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	11	2	.....	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	69
14	110	1	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	413	546
6	10	2	.....	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1	4	3	.....	.....	3	2	....	3	1	.....	.....	46
54	17	.....	.....	.....	2	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
30	170	6	2	1	15	2	....	26	13	.....	.....	766
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
16	68	5	3	.....	7	.....	....	29	8	.....	.....	338
22	44	20	4	10	20	.....	....	20	11	.....	.....	637
7	166	15	64	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
42	13	39	.....	7	4	.....	....	11	4	.....	.....	614
35	44	7	1	2	15	.....	....	18	3	.....	.....	391
10	15	4	1	.....	2	.....	....	3	1	.....	.....	130
59	90	28	10	2	121	.....	....	10	8	.....	.....	1,240
5	19	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	....	4	3	80	.....	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	152
5	7	8	1	.....	6	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	156
3	108	24	2	5	20	.....	....	168	111	.....	.....	1,231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16	29	6	6	1	8	.....	....	4	4	.....	.....	618
2	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
3	5	1	12	.....	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
2	11	2	1	4	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
4	9	3	3	.....	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
5	20	.....	1	.....	7	.....	....	3	2	.....	.....	131
9	70	1	1	.....	3	.....	....	12	7	.....	.....	253
3	1	4	1	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
1	11	1	.....	2	1	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	5	8	1	.....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	23
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
3	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
370	1,172	206	138	34	273	24	....	323	181	81	413	10,411

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TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING, 1892–1909, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.
1892	579,663	4	....	....	....	17	.....	80	....	1,002	.....	932
1893	439,730	3	....	....	....	8	.....	81	....	431	.....	518
1894	285,631	4	....	....	....	5	.....	15	....	802	.....	553
1895	258,536	6	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1,714	.....	694
1896	343,267	1	....	....	....	10	.....	2	....	2,010	.....	776
1897	230,832	1	....	....	....	6	.....	1	....	1,277	.....	328
1898	229,299	1	....	....	....	12	.....	258	....	2,261	.....	417
1899	311,715	1	....	....	....	19	.....	348	....	2,599	.....	741
1900	448,572	1	....	....	....	32	.....	393	....	2,974	.....	833
1901	487,918	6	....	....	....	16	.....	309	....	2,798	.....	327
1902	648,743	7	....	....	....	27	.....	709	....	3,944	.....	275
1903	857,046	1	....	....	....	23	.....	1,773	....	5,812	.....	1,086
1904	812,870	16	....	....	....	33	.....	1,560	....	4,798	.....	1,501
1905	1,026,499	38	....	....	....	92	.....	2,198	....	7,898	.....	1,164
1906	1,100,735	92	....	....	....	139	.....	2,273	....	7,069	.....	2,314
1907	1,285,349	29	....	....	....	189	.....	3,822	....	6,866	.....	1,434
1908	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.											Deported after entry.
	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	
1892	.....	.....	23	26	....	....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637
1893	.....	.....	....	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577
1894	.....	.....	....	8	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417
1895	.....	.....	1	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177
1896	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238
1897	.....	.....	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263
1898	.....	.....	79	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199
1899	.....	.....	82	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263
1900	.....	.....	2	4	....	....	7	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356
1901	.....	.....	50	7	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363
1902	.....	.....	....	9	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465
1903	.....	.....	9	51	1	....	13	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547
1904	.....	.....	38	35	....	1	9	3	.....	.....	7,994	779
1905	.....	.....	19	39	3	1	24	4	.....	394	11,879	845
1906	180	.....	....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	122	12,432	676
1907	134	.....	....	341	10	....	18	1	60	160	13,064	995
1908	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909	206	138	34	273	24	....	323	181	81	413	10,411	2,124

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TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	22	1
Mexican border	1	.....	3	2	.....	34	10	182	3
Boston, Mass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Francisco, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....
Total	1	.....	3	3	.....	50	10	207	4

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border	22	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	57
Mexican border	32	.....	2	.....	11	52	30	1	363
Boston, Mass	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Galveston, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Francisco, Cal	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	55	4	2	.....	13	56	31	1	440

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TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER OR PEOPLES

Race or people.	Deportation mandatory within three years.																							
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																							
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within five years or have had two attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Other causes.	Total members excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.															
African (black)	1			2							2	1			1								7
Armenian																							
Bohemian and Moravian															1								1
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin						1					1	86						2	1				91
Chinese																		1					1
Croatian and Slovenian		1				1			1									1					4
Cuban																							
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian																							
Dutch and Flemish											1				1	2		1	2				7
East Indian																							
English		2		2							10	9			3	1		27	2				56
Finnish				1														1					2
French				1							5	12	1	2	5			30	7				63
German	1	1	4	2	1						15	1			8			10	4				47
Greek											2	4			3			1					10
Hebrew	4	2	1	1							14				2		1	6	1				32
Irish	1	3	1	1	1			1			7				3			3	1				22
Italian (north)				1											5				1				7
Italian (south)	2	2	3	3							2				29			3	1				45
Japanese						1												3	1	188			193
Korean																							
Lithuanian																							
Magyar		1									2				1			1	1				6
Mexican				2					2		3	4			1			24	1				37
Pacific Islander																							
Polish	2		1	1							5		1		3			2	3				18
Portuguese																							
Roumanian																							
Russian			1															2			1		4
Ruthenian (Russniak)																		1	1				2
Scandinavian				2							2	1			2			2	2				11
Scotch												1			1			4					6
Slovak																		2	1				3
Spanish																							
Spanish-American																		1					1
Syrian						1					1												2
Turkish				1		2						2											5
Welsh			1																				1
West Indian (except Cuban)																							
Other peoples												1											1
Total	11	10	14	20	2	6		1	3		72	122	2	2	69	3	1	128	30	188	1		685

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ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES AND CAUSES.

Deportation mandatory within three years—Continued.												Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes.						
Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.																		
Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Pregnancy.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Total mandatory within three years.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.	Total returned.
	Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.															
7								7		4	18							18
1						2	1	4		1	5							5
17	1				1	1	1	21	1	2	25			1	1		2	27
5	4	2				1		12		3	106		1				1	107
										16	17							17
13	4					4		21			25				1		1	26
1							1	2			2							2
2	1					1		4		1	5							5
5	1				1	1		8	3		18							18
										1	1							1
31	2		3	1	8	23	4	72	9	31	168		1		3	1	5	173
21	2							23		2	27							27
13	1		1		1	1	1	18	56		137							137
83	5		3	1	12	10	1	115	10	14	186			4	3	4	11	190
18	9	2		1		7		37		2	49					1	1	57
118	12	1	1	2	6	19	2	161	23	2	218		6		3	2	11	229
56	1			2	1	7	1	68	2	3	95							95
21	2					1		24		1	32							32
69	10	1	1	2	5	10		98	7	8	158		1		2	6	9	167
1								1	8	89	291							291
11				2		1		14			14				1		1	15
22	6				1	6		35	1		42							42
4					3			7		48	92							92
58	7		2	3	3	12	2	87	3	2	110		1		1	1	3	113
5								5			5							5
	1				3	3	2	9			9							9
9					2	2		13	1	4	22					1	1	23
9	1				1	3	1	15			17		1				1	18
49	6		1			3	1	60	4	7	82							82
8				1	2	3		14	3	8	31		1	8			9	40
10	1		2		1	1		15			18							18
2			1					3	1	4	8		2				2	10
1					2			3		1	5							5
4			1		2			7		3	12							12
1						3		4			9							9
						1		1			2							2
										1	1							1
						2		2	1		4							4
675	77	6	16	15	55	128	18	990	133	258	2,066		14	13	15	16	58	2,124

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TABLE XIX.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	Imbecile.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (sec. 1).	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																	
Pending at close of previous year						29	4		2		1			1	1		38
Appealed	2	3	1	6	30	1,237	350	39	26	19	59	19	1	27	8	12	1,839
Total	2	3	1	6	30	1,266	354	39	28	19	60	19	1	28	9	12	1,877
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	1	1		3	20	356	161	14	5	6	17	1	1			2	588
Admitted on bond						136	1	1		8	1	3				1	151
Debarred during current year	1	1	1	3	5	641	144	23	21	2	35	14		23	7	7	928
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision					1	49	38	1		3	4			2	1	1	100
Pending at close of current year		1			4	84	10		2		3	1		3	1	1	110
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																	
Appealed					1	16	12				5					1	35
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond					1	8	3				3						15
Admitted on bond							1										1
Debarred during current year						6	3				1					1	11
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision						1	1										2
Pending at close of current year						1	4				1						6
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																	
Admitted																	242
Refused																	201

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TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Knights Key, Fla.	Mexican border.	Miami, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																	
Pending at close of previous year	23	8	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	38
Appealed	1,147	172	50	24	259	12	3	5	1	113	.....	1	12	1	33	6	1,839
Total	1,170	180	52	24	262	12	3	5	1	113	.....	1	12	1	35	6	1,877
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	429	47	16	7	53	.....	2	.....	1	20	.....	.....	3	1	9	.....	588
Admitted on bond	99	18	2	7	10	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	151
Debarred	514	103	34	10	149	6	.....	2	.....	87	.....	1	7	.....	11	4	928
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	51	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	100
Pending at close of current year	77	12	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	110
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																	
Total number	11	.....	.....	1	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35
Disposition on appeal:																	
Admitted without bond	7	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15
Admitted on bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Debarred	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pending at close of current year	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																	
Admitted	171	18	2	5	33	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	242
Refused	172	6	2	3	13	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201

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TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	2,292	New Bedford, Mass.	18
Boston, Mass. (Spain and France not included)	270	New Orleans, La.	406
Baltimore, Md.	97	Norfolk, Va.	113
Philadelphia, Pa.	661	Pascagoula, Miss.	73
San Francisco, Cal.	236	Pensacola, Fla.	218
San Juan, P. R.	4	Portland, Me.	14
Brunswick, Ga.	49	Portland, Oreg.	237
Port Inglis, Fla.	10	San Diego, Cal.	12
Fernandina, Fla.	16	Savannah, Ga.	87
Galveston, Tex.	320	Seattle, Wash.	220
Gloucester, Mass.	7	Tampa, Fla.	35
Gulfport, Miss.	236	Honolulu, Hawaii	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	11	Alaska	10
Los Angeles, Cal.	9		
Mobile, Ala.	133	Total	5,839

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	328	New Orleans, La.	18
Boston, Mass.	47	Norfolk, Va., and vicinity	4
Baltimore, Md.	52	Pensacola, Fla.	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	30	Portland, Me.	3
San Francisco, Cal.	8	Portland, Oreg.	1
Galveston, Tex.	21	Savannah, Ga.	6
Gulfport, Miss.	2	Seattle, Wash.	13
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	9
Mobile, Ala.	7		
Key West, Fla.	1	Total	557

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from the seaports indicated in the table, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.]

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Baltimore, Md.:															
Atlantic Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				3	2	5	5								5
North German Lloyd	Bremen	87	69	156	644	779	1,423	1,579	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,511
United Fruit Co.	Port Antonio, Jamaica				62	33	95	95								95
	Total, Baltimore, Md.	87	69	156	709	814	1,523	1,679	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,611
	From Boston, Mass.:															
Allan	Glasgow	34	29	63	280	474	754	817	49	49	98	207	221	428	526	1,343
Austro-American	Mediterranean ports	3	3	6	15	9	24	30	145	98	243	1,316	262	1,578	1,821	1,851
Boston and Cuba Co.	Habana, Cuba	1		1	15	6	21	22								22
Cunard	Liverpool	160	160	320	1,600	2,123	3,723	4,043	412	457	869	2,801	3,147	5,948	6,817	10,860
Leyland	Do	15	12	27	162	270	432	459								459
Sicula Americana	Mediterranean ports				67	8	75	75	5	6	11	32	32	64	75	150
United Fruit Co.	Port Limon, Costa Rica	13	5	18	216	106	322	340								340
Do.	Port Antonio, Jamaica	9	9	18	91	54	145	163								163
White Star	Liverpool	34	39	73	811	909	1,720	1,793	332	299	631	1,679	1,402	3,081	3,712	5,505
Do.	Mediterranean ports	99	103	202	926	1,485	2,411	2,613	861	609	1,470	4,261	5,492	9,753	11,223	13,836
Sailing vessels	Buenos Aires				5		5	5								5
	Total, Boston, Mass.	368	360	728	4,188	5,444	9,632	10,360	1,804	1,518	3,322	10,296	10,556	20,852	24,174	34,534
	From Brunswick, Ga.:															
Miscellaneous	West Indies				18	2	20	20				1		1	1	21

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Galveston, Tex.:															
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	4	2	6	5	11	16	22								22
Leyland	Do	2	2	4	6	5	11	15								15
North German Lloyd	Bremen	30	25	55	136	187	323	378	26	19	45	277	66	343	388	766
Do	Habana				1		1	1								1
United Steamship Co	Do	13	7	20	57	34	91	111	5	1	6	12	3	15	21	132
Wolvin	Colon				2		2	2								2
	Total, Galveston, Tex	49	36	85	207	237	444	529	31	20	51	289	69	358	409	938
	From Hawaii:															
Canadian and Australian Steamship Co.	Australian ports	7	21	28	73	45	118	146	2	2	4	37	6	43	47	193
Pacific Mail	Hongkong	5	2	7	23	20	43	50	38	46	84	773	39	812	896	946
Do	Kolbe					2	2	2	13	22	35	190	24	214	249	251
Do	West Indies				5	1	6	6								6
Do	Nagasaki											1		1	1	1
Do	Shanghai				3		3	3				1		1	1	4
Do	Yokohama	17	9	26	125	70	195	221	167	145	312	624	258	882	1,194	1,415
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	Hongkong				6	7	13	13		2	2	6	1	7	9	22
Do	Kobe				4	3	7	7	40	38	78	116	39	155	233	240
Do	Nagasaki				1	1	2	2								2
Do	Shanghai				1	1	2	2								2
Do	Yokohama	4		4	36	29	65	69	289	246	535	780	348	1,128	1,663	1,732
	Total, Hawaii	33	32	65	277	179	456	521	549	501	1,050	2,528	715	3,243	4,293	4,814
	From Key West, Fla.:															
P. and O. Steamship Co	Habana	499	435	934	9,764	4,356	14,120	15,054								15,054
Do	Nassau	31	33	64	605	535	1,140	1,204								1,204
Tampa and Habana Steamship Co.	Habana	55	48	103	667	241	908	1,011								1,011

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Sailing vessels	Bemini, British West Indies.	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Do	Bonacca, Honduras	.....	2	2	11	4	15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Do	Georgetown, British West Indies.	3	2	5	3	4	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Do	Grand Cayman, British West Indies.	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Do	Habana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do	Nassau	23	21	44	462	188	650	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694
	Total, Key West, Fla	611	541	1,152	11,557	5,329	16,886	18,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,038
	From Mobile, Ala.:															
Camoyo, McConnell Co	Bocas del Toro	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hubbard, Zemurraya Co	La Ceiba, Honduras	.....	.....	.....	21	8	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
J. B. Cepalu Co	Do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
United Fruit Co	Bocas del Toro	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Total, Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	.....	30	11	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	From New Bedford, Mass.:															
Sailing vessels	Cape Verde Islands	.....	6	6	35	6	41	47	1	8	9	188	9	197	206	253
	From New York, N. Y.:															
American	Southampton	268	112	380	3,578	1,524	5,102	5,482	954	409	1,363	9,918	4,260	14,178	15,541	21,023
Anchor	Glasgow	347	340	687	2,621	3,345	5,966	6,653	524	409	933	5,364	2,175	7,539	8,472	15,125
Atlantic transport	London	132	87	219	1,773	1,180	2,953	3,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,172
Bermuda-Atlantic	Bermuda	24	29	53	1,824	1,833	3,657	3,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,710
Booth	South America	97	35	132	95	50	145	277	30	13	43	31	21	52	95	372
Clyde	West Indian ports	16	12	28	270	104	374	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402
Cunard	Mediterranean ports	120	89	209	2,456	1,269	3,725	3,934	1,008	930	1,938	8,540	4,903	13,443	15,381	19,315
Do	Queenstown and Liverpool	862	455	1,317	13,211	9,168	22,379	23,696	1,427	860	2,287	10,876	6,980	17,856	20,143	43,839
Fabre	Marseille	2	4	6	92	125	217	223	23	16	39	81	53	134	173	396
Do	Naples	6	7	13	84	107	191	204	556	453	1,009	5,178	2,092	7,270	8,279	8,483
French	Havre	582	411	993	5,356	3,602	8,958	9,951	1,627	1,097	2,724	14,320	10,285	24,605	27,329	37,280
Hamburg-American	Cherbourg, France	135	90	225	1,167	737	1,904	2,129	167	78	245	637	422	1,059	1,304	3,433
Do	Genoa	85	48	133	484	345	829	962	78	56	134	271	212	483	617	1,579
Do	Hamburg, Germany	1,196	799	1,995	10,886	8,178	19,064	21,059	1,567	1,004	2,571	5,417	4,115	9,532	12,103	33,162
Do	Naples	231	145	376	1,928	1,255	3,183	3,559	125	73	198	784	534	1,318	1,516	5,075
Do	Plymouth, England	90	64	154	793	473	1,266	1,420	4	3	7	414	309	723	730	2,150
Do	South America	130	74	204	1,042	689	1,731	1,935	14	8	22	124	72	196	218	2,153
Do	Spain	5	3	8	98	68	166	174	.....	.....	.....	24	14	38	38	212
Do	West Indies	71	46	117	577	393	970	1,087	4	3	7	64	38	102	109	1,196
Holland-American	Rotterdam	400	464	864	3,652	4,385	8,037	8,901	832	951	1,783	5,826	2,613	8,439	10,222	19,123
Lamport & Holt	South America	117	63	180	427	175	602	782	192	106	298	386	159	545	843	1,625
La Veloce	Mediterranean ports	136	44	180	170	38	208	388	4,269	497	4,766	936	183	1,119	5,885	6,273
Do	South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	7	7
Munson	West Indies	35	41	76	377	224	601	677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Mediterranean ports	76	62	138	590	324	914	1,052	768	417	1,185	11,862	1,184	13,046	14,231	15,283
North German Lloyd	Bremen	1,204	605	1,809	13,886	6,944	20,830	22,639	3,741	1,872	5,613	17,442	8,722	26,164	31,777	54,416
Do	Genoa and Naples	229	114	343	3,734	1,865	5,599	5,942	1,214	607	1,821	9,084	4,541	13,625	15,446	21,388

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From New York, N. Y.—Con.															
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.	West Indies and South America.	69	64	133	1,385	759	2,144	2,277	2	2	4	49	9	58	62	2,339
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.	Panama	328	320	648	3,943	1,518	5,461	6,109	34	45	79	315	197	512	591	6,700
Quebec Steamship Co	Quebec	9	6	15	122	198	320	335								335
Do	Bermuda	139	67	206	3,375	3,706	7,081	7,287	5	4	9	165	220	385	394	7,681
Do	West Indies	33	28	61	380	326	706	767	29	35	64	306	167	473	537	1,304
Red D	Do	51	51	102	735	293	1,028	1,130								1,130
Do	South America	20	16	36	234	95	329	365								365
Red Star	Antwerp	496	209	705	4,241	1,814	6,055	6,760	2,483	1,064	3,547	11,261	4,864	16,125	19,672	26,432
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	West Indies and South America.	28	7	35	384	150	534	569								569
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton	1		1	38	22	60	61								61
Do	West Indies and South America.	50	56	106	1,337	723	2,060	2,166				67	2	69	69	2,235
Russia-American	Libau	28	15	43	129	86	215	258	376	275	651	2,407	1,815	4,222	4,873	5,131
Scandinavian-American	Denmark	94	76	170	545	747	1,292	1,462	173	180	353	1,154	749	1,903	2,256	3,718
Do	Norway	119	88	207	434	632	1,066	1,273	486	491	977	2,974	1,835	4,809	5,786	7,059
Do	Sweden	6	7	13	8	24	32	45	336	281	617	1,219	1,350	2,569	3,186	3,231
Secula-American	Italy	23	13	36	68	48	116	152	1,112	797	1,909	8,376	1,412	9,788	11,697	11,849
Spanish	Mediterranean ports	18	18	36	233	109	342	378	82	36	118	2,250	171	2,421	2,539	2,917
Do	Mexico and West Indies	14	16	30	133	86	219	249	1		1	11		11	12	261
Trinidad	British West Indies	5	6	11	78	52	130	141								141
Ward	West Indies and Mexico	412	173	585	6,922	1,713	8,635	9,220	254	116	370	3,792	1,135	4,927	5,297	14,517
White Star	Liverpool	530	304	834	7,171	4,681	11,852	12,686	857	437	1,294	6,333	3,557	9,890	11,184	23,870
Do	Southampton	411	234	645	6,361	3,784	10,145	10,790	1,011	497	1,508	9,629	5,290	14,919	16,427	27,217
Do	Mediterranean ports	144	86	230	2,128	1,192	3,320	3,550	296	154	450	4,151	2,128	6,279	6,729	10,279
Wilson	Hull	2	1	3	6	20	26	29								29
	Total, New York, N. Y.	9,626	6,104	15,730	111,561	71,178	182,739	198,469	26,662	14,276	40,938	162,044	78,788	240,832	281,770	480,239

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	From New Orleans, La.:															
Austro-American	Mediterranean ports				9	1	10	10								10
Bluefield Steamship Co	Bluefields		3	3	99	31	130	133				5	1	6	6	139
Independent Steamship Co.	Ceiba, British Honduras		3	3	83	22	105	108								108
Leyland	Bremen	2		2	1	1	2	4								4
Do	Havre		1	1	5	8	13	14								14
Do	London and Liverpool	3	8	11	20	52	72	83								83
Do	Manchester				1		1	1								1
Do	Rotterdam	2	2	4	5	5	10	14								14
Morgan	Habana	40	29	69	790	360	1,150	1,219	1		1	99	5	104	105	1,324
Oteri Steamship Co	Ceiba				26	3	29	29								29
Texas Transport and Terminal Co.	France	3		3	16	17	33	36		1	1	65	6	71	72	108
Do	Italy	5	2	7	19	10	29	36	32	30	62	367	108	475	537	573
United Fruit Co	Central America and West Indies	38	37	75	1,255	514	1,769	1,844								1,844
Miscellaneous	Canary Islands	1	4	5	2	2	4	9								9
Do	Central America and Cuba	3	1	4	18	13	31	35								35
Do	Spain		1	1	1		1	2				2		2	2	4
	Total, New Orleans, La.	97	91	188	2,350	1,039	3,389	3,577	33	31	64	538	120	658	722	4,299
	From Norfolk, Va.:															
Miscellaneous	London				2	3	5	5								5
	From Philadelphia, Pa.:															
Allan	Glasgow	3	5	8	67	47	114	122	8	8	16	26	28	54	70	192
American	Liverpool	96	92	188	940	1,732	2,672	2,860	278	278	556	1,768	1,219	2,987	3,543	6,403
Atlantic Fruit Co	West Indian ports	2	1	3	49	36	85	88								88
Red Star	Antwerp	12	11	23	234	465	699	722								722
The Italia	Genoa	2	6	8	100	41	141	149	477	395	872	7,428	760	8,188	9,060	9,209
United Fruit Co	West Indian ports	4	8	12	197	134	331	343								343
	Total, Philadelphia, Pa.	119	123	242	1,587	2,455	4,042	4,284	763	681	1,444	9,222	2,007	11,229	12,673	16,957
	From Porto Rico:															
Compagnie Generale Transatlantic Espanola.	Canary Islands	1	1	2	8	3	11	13				11		11	11	24
Do	France	7	10	17	17	12	29	46				16	2	18	18	64
Do	Italy				16	5	21	21				16	5	21	21	42
Do	Mexico	1		1	18	7	25	26				6	1	7	7	33
Do	South America	2		2	15	3	18	20				4		4	4	24
Do	Spain	40	34	74	227	108	335	409		1	1	77	24	101	102	511
Do	West Indies	6	17	23	120	40	160	183	2	2	4	67	15	82	86	269
Compagnie Generale Transatlantic Paquebit François.	France	5	2	7	13	8	21	28				4		4	4	32
Do	West Indies	19	27	46	162	90	252	298	65	60	125	394	176	570	695	993
Hamburg-American	Hamburg				5	3	8	8								8
Do	Jamaica				30	6	36	36				7	5	12	12	48
Do	West Indies	10	10	20	136	63	199	219	10	10	20	221	107	328	348	567
Do	South America	1	1	2	2	2	4	6								6

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Porto Rico—Continued.															
La Veloce	Genoa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Red D	South America	7	.....	7	13	4	17	24	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	13	37
Do	West Indies	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	1	2	3	5	1	6	9	16
Vapores Cubanos Sabrinos de Herrera.	Do	24	38	62	473	219	692	754	70	74	144	817	338	1,155	1,299	2,053
Vapores Espanola	Spain	2	3	5	48	20	68	73	1	1	2	11	.....	11	13	86
Do	West Indies	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	6
Sailing vessels	Do	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Total, Porto Rico	125	143	268	1,317	594	1,911	2,179	149	150	299	1,668	678	2,346	2,645	4,824
	From Portland, Me.:															
Allan	Glasgow	1	2	3	12	13	25	28	2	8	10	57	15	72	82	110
Dominion	Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	64	43	107	916	413	1,329	1,436	1,441
	Total, Portland, Me.	1	2	3	15	15	30	33	66	51	117	973	428	1,401	1,518	1,551
	From Puget Sound, Wash.:															
Alfred Holt & Co	China	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	203	1	204	204	205
Do	Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	2	128	128	128
Great Northern	China	.....	.....	.....	76	112	188	188	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	164	164	352
Do	Japan	.....	.....	.....	50	38	88	88	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	29	117
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co	China	.....	1	1	118	51	169	170	.....	.....	.....	283	3	286	286	456
Do	Japan	.....	2	2	154	20	174	176	4	.....	4	1,131	77	1,208	1,212	1,388
Miscellaneous	China	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47	47	49
Do	Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	43	.....	43	44	44
	Total, Puget Sound, Wash.	.....	3	3	401	221	622	625	4	1	5	2,026	83	2,109	2,114	2,739

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Steamship St. Dennis	From San Diego, Cal.: Ensenada, Mex	10	18	28	292	120	412	440								440
Miscellaneous	Do	6	4	10	168	48	216	226								226
	Total, San Diego, Cal	16	22	38	460	168	628	666								666
	From San Francisco, Cal.:															
Oceanic	Society Islands	3	3	6	246	140	386	392	12	9	21	289	43	332	353	745
Oriental	China	5	6	11	172	85	257	268				205	1	206	206	474
Do	Japan				106	82	188	188				606	30	636	636	824
Oriental and Occidental	China	2		2	5	3	8	10	1		1	279	1	280	281	291
Do	Japan				12	12	24	24				132		132	132	156
Pacific Mail	Central America	1	3	4	165	56	221	225				90	14	104	104	329
Do	China	31	24	55	756	680	1,436	1,491				4,943	14	4,957	4,957	6,448
Do	Japan	21	9	30	366	347	713	743	4	1	5	1,382	30	1,412	1,417	2,160
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Co.	China		1	1	107	77	184	185				183	2	185	185	370
Do	Japan	3	3	6	91	50	141	147	8	5	13	895	16	911	924	1,071
Sailing vessels	Central America				1		1	1								1
Do	Sydney				12	2	14	14								14
	Total, San Francisco, Cal.	66	49	115	2,039	1,534	3,573	3,688	25	15	40	9,004	151	9,155	9,195	12,883
	From Tampa, Fla.:															
Sailing vessels	Central America and West Indies	2		2	28	9	37	39								39
	Grand total	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

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TABLE XXII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Baltimore, Md	87	69	156	709	814	1,523	1,679	162	148	310	1,074	548	1,622	1,932	3,611
Boston, Mass	368	360	728	4,188	5,444	9,632	10,360	1,804	1,518	3,322	10,296	10,556	20,852	24,174	34,534
Brunswick, Ga	.....	.....	.....	18	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	21
Galveston, Tex	49	36	85	207	237	444	529	31	20	51	289	69	358	409	938
Hawaii	33	32	65	277	179	456	521	549	501	1,050	2,528	715	3,243	4,293	4,814
Key West, Fla	611	541	1,152	11,557	5,329	16,886	18,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,038
Mobile, Ala	.....	.....	.....	30	11	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
New Bedford, Mass	.....	6	6	35	6	41	47	1	8	9	188	9	197	206	253
New York, N. Y	9,626	6,104	15,730	111,561	71,178	182,739	198,469	26,662	14,276	40,938	162,044	78,788	240,832	281,770	480,239
New Orleans, La	97	91	188	2,350	1,039	3,389	3,577	33	31	64	538	120	658	722	4,299
Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Philadelphia, Pa	119	123	242	1,587	2,455	4,042	4,284	763	681	1,444	9,222	2,007	11,229	12,673	16,957
Porto Rico	125	143	268	1,317	594	1,911	2,179	149	150	299	1,668	678	2,346	2,645	4,824
Portland, Me	1	2	3	15	15	30	33	66	51	117	973	428	1,401	1,518	1,551
Puget Sound, Wash	.....	3	3	401	221	622	625	4	1	5	2,026	83	2,109	2,114	2,739
San Diego, Cal	16	22	38	460	168	628	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666
San Francisco, Cal	66	49	115	2,039	1,534	3,573	3,688	25	15	40	9,004	151	9,155	9,195	12,883
Tampa, Fla	2	.....	2	28	9	37	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Total	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452
Shipped by—															
Steamers	11,162	7,540	18,702	135,968	88,955	224,923	243,625	30,248	17,392	47,640	199,660	94,143	293,803	341,443	585,068
Sailing vessels	38	41	79	813	283	1,096	1,175	1	8	9	191	9	200	209	1,384

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TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885	8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108	9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152	9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129	8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931	15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893	17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
1898 [a]	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554	10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247	8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895	13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564	10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112	12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684	13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613	18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208	22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669	16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
1908	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781	63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
1909	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800	30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

[a] For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

	1908.		1909.	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission	10,187	8,754	2,644	1,539
Admitted	9,544	8,694	2,432	1,493
Debarred from entry	643	60	212	46
Deported after entry	389	.....	288	3
Departures	4,796	4,392	5,004	2,378

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease(−).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease(−).
1907-8.						
July	1,158	113	+1,045	1,073	1,523	− 450
August	1,153	292	+ 861	629	535	+ 94
September	1,060	285	+ 775	957	547	+ 410
October	1,136	986	+ 150	603	328	+ 275
November	1,170	812	+ 358	1,086	117	+ 969
December	717	580	+ 137	580	174	+ 406
January	495	273	+ 222	924	77	+ 847
February	468	311	+ 157	856	90	+ 766
March	491	386	+ 105	590	273	+ 317
April	602	289	+ 313	431	241	+ 190
May	648	213	+ 435	630	277	+ 353
June	446	256	+ 190	335	210	+ 125
Total	9,544	4,796	+4,748	8,694	4,392	+4,302
1908-9.						
July	329	271	+ 58	254	231	+ 23
August	223	339	− 116	166	352	− 186
September	199	357	− 158	80	166	− 86
October	229	823	− 594	144	323	− 179
November	148	780	− 632	144	128	+ 16
December	199	737	− 538	131	128	+ 3
January	146	284	− 138	137	55	+ 82
February	120	273	− 153	67	88	− 21
March	145	288	− 143	100	225	− 125
April	242	306	− 64	75	297	− 222
May	234	238	− 4	110	234	− 124
June	218	308	− 90	85	151	− 66
Total	2,432	5,004	−2,572	1,493	2,378	− 885

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TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909.

Occupation.	1908.				1909.			
	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
Actors	54	6	.....	.....	10	20	3	1
Clergy	37	18	13	4	14	25	14	11
Government officials	45	34	3	.....	45	42	.....	1
Teachers	50	16	8	1	24	15	18	2
Other professional	70	143	5	2	65	94	18	7
Clerks	154	66	32	3	56	64	12	7
Farmers	518	698	11	1	69	492	.....	3
Merchants	951	578	87	31	274	552	21	24
Restaurant and hotel keepers	130	70	19	.....	64	67	2	2
Students	2,018	153	30	5	255	239	23	15
No occupation, including women and children	1,299	832	2,760	810	690	747	149	714
Not stated	177	119	26	7	153	684	20	5
Total nonlaborers according to Rule 21j	5,503	2,733	2,994	864	1,719	3,041	280	792
Barbers	28	11	34	.....	9	12	6	1
Carpenters	27	21	11	2	12	25	9	4
Tailors	36	38	5	.....	5	7	6	2
Other artisans	99	164	14	1	7	66	13	.....
Cooks	96	69	9	8	60	148	13	9
Farm laborers	1,031	60	5,417	3,494	206	246	1,050	1,546
Gardeners	18	10	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....
Laborers	1,153	1,077	21	18	245	344	10	5
Servants	305	300	29	3	114	133	74	11
Not stated	1,248	313	160	2	49	969	32	8
Total laborers according to Rule 21j	4,041	2,063	5,700	3,528	713	1,963	1,213	1,586
Total	9,544	4,796	8,694	4,392	2,432	5,004	1,493	2,378

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii	1,538	1,530	From Hawaii	3,758	2,378
To Continental U. S.	1,952	2,029	From Continental U. S.	4,920	5,004
Total	[a] 3,490	[a] 3,559	Total	[b] 8,678	[a] 7,382

[a] Embarked within the year. [b] Debarked within the year.

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TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.														Without proper passport.			With and without proper passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.											Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives and children of residents.			Settled agriculturists.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents; parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—Laborers.								
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.				Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	464	304	768	686	256	942	.....	.....	.....	493	2,203	204	1,643	764	2,407	114	123	a 237	1,757	887	2,644
Disposition:																					
Admitted	459	295	754	675	233	908	.....	.....	.....	483	2,145	158	1,617	686	2,303	102	27	129	1,719	713	2,432
Debarred	5	9	14	11	23	34	.....	.....	.....	10	58	46	26	78	104	12	96	108	38	174	212
Sex:																					
Male	427	295	722	128	106	234	.....	.....	.....	432	1,388	184	987	585	1,572	98	107	205	1,085	692	1,777
Female	37	9	46	558	150	708	.....	.....	.....	61	815	20	656	179	835	16	16	32	672	195	867
Came from:																					
Japan	407	249	656	680	251	931	.....	.....	.....	364	1,951	111	1,451	611	2,062	17	6	23	1,468	617	2,085
Hawaii	8	2	10	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	9	28	.....	23	5	28	11	9	20	34	14	48
Canada	25	44	69	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	35	106	88	60	134	194	50	77	127	110	211	321
Mexico	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	17	3	20	26	20	46	43	23	66
Other countries	16	6	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	98	5	92	11	103	10	11	21	102	22	124
Arrived via:																					
Seattle	255	229	484	532	182	714	.....	.....	.....	253	1,451	89	1,040	500	1,540	3	6	9	1,043	506	1,549
San Francisco	145	25	170	149	70	219	.....	.....	.....	99	488	22	393	117	510	26	13	39	419	130	549
Canada	41	45	86	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	56	151	90	102	139	241	54	78	132	156	217	373
Mexico	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....	16	3	19	25	18	43	41	21	62
Other places	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	94	3	92	5	97	6	8	14	98	13	111

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Resided in continental United States:																						
After January 1, 1907	382	216	598								598		382	216	598	21	31	52	403	247	650
Before January 1, 1907	82	88	170								170		82	88	170	12	18	30	94	106	200
Total former residents	464	304	768								768		464	304	768	33	49	82	497	353	850
How related to resident:																						
Parents				6	8	14					14		6	8	14				6	8	14
Wives				511	147	658					658		511	147	658	5	2	7	516	149	665
Children				169	101	270					270		169	101	270	2	1	3	171	102	273
Total parents, wives, and children				686	256	942					942		686	256	942	7	3	10	693	259	952
Kind of passport:																						
Limited to United States	435	290	725	686	256	942				419	2,086	201	1,540	747	2,287							
Limited to United States and other countries	13	6	19							39	58	2	52	8	60							
Limited to other countries than the United States	4		4							4	8		8		8							
Unlimited	12	8	20							31	51	1	43	9	52							
Passports dated during:																						
Month of arrival	15	1	16	7	1	8				26	50	3	48	5	53							
First month preceding	120	35	155	166	31	197				155	507	29	441	95	536							
Second month preceding	125	51	176	211	98	309				101	586	26	437	175	612							
Third month preceding	55	48	103	137	53	190				51	344	22	243	123	366							
Fourth month preceding	46	33	79	73	30	103				28	210	11	147	74	221							
Fifth month preceding	25	41	66	40	16	56				24	146	10	89	67	156							
Sixth month preceding	27	35	62	35	18	53				33	148	11	95	64	159							
Prior to sixth month, but not before March 14, 1907	23	16	39	15	8	23				44	106	30	82	54	136							
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907	28	44	72	2	1	3				31	106	62	61	107	168							
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	299	137	436	343	106	449				274	1,159	56	916	299	1,215							
Laboring occupations	8	63	71	11	27	38				4	113	28	23	118	141							
Occupations not mentioned in passports	157	104	261	332	123	455				215	931	120	704	347	1,051							

[a] Fifty-three nonlaborers and 54 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 1 laborer's passport was not genuine; 3 nonlaborers and 13 laborers were not rightfully in possession of passports; 1 nonlaborer and 1 laborer had passports issued by minister to Mexico; 3 laborers held otherwise improper passports; 44 nonlaborers and 43 laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 10 nonlaborers and 8 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer without a passport was a United States employee, and 2 nonlaborers were United States citizens.

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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.															Without passport.			With and without passport.		
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.									Not entitled to passport.			Total with passports.								
	Former residents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.											
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Total applications	65	201	266	150	959	1,109	215	1,160	1,375	74	79	153	289	1,239	1,528	2	9	a11	291	1,248	1,539
Disposition:																					
Admitted	65	201	266	139	934	1,073	204	1,135	1,339	74	70	144	278	1,205	1,483	2	8	10	280	1,213	1,493
Debarred	.....	.....	.....	11	25	36	11	25	36	.....	9	9	11	34	45	.....	1	1	11	35	46
Sex:																					
Male	42	136	178	39	222	261	81	358	439	56	61	117	137	419	556	2	7	9	139	426	565
Female	23	65	88	111	737	848	134	802	936	18	18	36	152	820	972	.....	2	2	152	822	974
Resided in Hawaii:																					
After January 1, 1907	52	156	208	.....	.....	.....	52	156	208	.....	.....	.....	52	156	208	2	2	4	54	158	212
Before January 1, 1907	13	45	58	.....	.....	.....	13	45	58	.....	.....	.....	13	45	58	.....	1	1	13	46	59
Total, former residents	65	201	266	.....	.....	.....	65	201	266	.....	.....	.....	65	201	266	2	3	5	67	204	271
How related to resident:																					
Parents	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46	3	43	46	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46	.....	.....	.....	3	43	46
Wives	.....	.....	.....	68	690	758	68	690	758	.....	.....	.....	68	690	758	.....	2	2	68	692	760
Children	.....	.....	.....	79	226	305	79	226	305	.....	.....	.....	79	226	305	.....	1	1	79	227	306
Total, parents, wives, and children	.....	.....	.....	150	959	1,109	150	959	1,109	.....	.....	.....	150	959	1,109	.....	3	3	150	962	1,112
Kind of passport:																					
Limited to Hawaii	62	201	263	150	959	1,109	212	1,160	1,372	61	78	139	273	1,238	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to Hawaii and United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limited to United States and other countries	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Passports dated during—																						
Month of arrival	2	2	4	3	9	12	5	11	16	9	.....	9	14	11	25	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
First month preceding	31	73	104	51	372	423	82	445	527	44	9	53	126	454	580	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Second month preceding	12	66	78	56	350	406	68	416	484	12	4	16	80	420	500	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Third month preceding	9	27	36	25	115	140	34	142	176	5	23	28	39	165	204	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Fourth month preceding	6	6	12	6	47	53	12	53	65	1	9	10	13	62	75	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Fifth month preceding	2	12	14	7	38	45	9	50	59	1	15	16	10	65	75	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Sixth month preceding	3	13	16	2	22	24	5	35	40	1	17	18	6	52	58	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Prior to sixth month but not before March 14, 1907	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	7	7	1	2	3	1	9	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Prior to executive order of March 14, 1907	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Occupations mentioned in passports:																						
Nonlaboring occupations	49	54	103	88	495	583	137	549	686	64	28	92	201	577	778	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Laboring occupations	2	111	113	1	231	232	3	342	345	2	43	45	5	385	390	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Occupations not mentioned in passports.	14	36	50	61	233	294	75	269	344	8	8	16	83	277	360	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	

[a] Four laborers claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 5 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan: 1 nonlaborer was a United States resident visiting Hawaii via Canada; and 1 nonlaborer was a United States employee.

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TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906–1909, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16
Wives of United States citizens	7	.....	23	8	37	2	98	2	.....
Returning laborers	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	.....
Returning merchants	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5
Other merchants	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	.....
Members of merchants' families	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10
Students	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	.....
Travelers	16	.....	10	1	13	.....	27	.....	.....
Teachers	12	.....	6	.....	23	.....	14	.....	.....
Officials	135	.....	22	.....	83	.....	82	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	5	.....	17	4	24	2	52	23	.....
Total	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.

BORDER CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.													
				Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1909.				Total.
				Rejected.			Admitted.										
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1908.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Total.	Deported.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
United States citizens	310	12	322	51	29	2	257	9	1	267	43	.....	4	4	4	12	322
Wives of United States citizens	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Returning laborers	289	.....	289	3	.....	.....	286	2	.....	288	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289
Returning merchants	209	7	216	9	6	.....	203	2	.....	205	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Other merchants	49	.....	49	1	1	.....	48	.....	.....	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Merchants' wives	29	.....	29	3	2	.....	26	1	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Merchants' children	183	7	190	50	27	.....	129	12	.....	141	42	.....	6	1	.....	7	190
Students	29	.....	29	2	1	.....	27	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Travelers	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Teachers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Officials	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Miscellaneous	25	8	33	17	2	5	6	.....	.....	6	17	.....	10	.....	.....	10	33
Total	1,138	36	1,174	136	68	8	997	26	1	1,024	120	.....	20	5	5	30	1,174

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CLASSES AND PORTS—Cont'd.

SEAPORT CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.													
				Preliminary.			Final.					Pending June 30, 1909.				Total.
				Rejected.			Admitted.									
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1908.	Total.	By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by Department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Total.	Deported.	Escaped.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
United States citizens	2,536	62	2,598	231	103	7	2,252	11	.....	2,263	211	16	79	16	13	108	2,598
Wives of United States citizens	104	.....	104	12	6	.....	97	1	.....	98	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	104
Returning laborers	664	2	666	4	.....	.....	660	2	.....	662	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	666
Returning merchants	757	12	769	13	7	.....	739	3	.....	742	9	5	13	.....	.....	13	769
Other merchants	266	.....	266	18	2	.....	244	.....	.....	244	18	.....	4	.....	.....	4	266
Merchants' wives	66	1	67	5	1	.....	64	.....	.....	64	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	67
Merchants' children	1,253	33	1,286	208	57	.....	1,002	8	.....	1,010	191	10	67	8	.....	75	1,286
Students	139	.....	139	5	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	134	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	139
Travelers	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Teachers	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	15
Officials	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Miscellaneous	36	.....	36	6	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
A. Y. P. exposition employees	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	5,947	110	6,057	502	176	7	5,346	25	.....	5,371	444	31	173	25	13	211	6,057

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TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.																	
United States citizens	2,846	74	2,920	282	132	9	2,509	20	1	2,530	254	16	83	20	17	120	2,920
Wives of United States citizens	104	2	106	12	6	1	97	1	.....	98	2	.....	4	1	1	6	106
Returning laborers	953	2	955	7	.....	.....	946	4	.....	950	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	955
Returning merchants	966	19	985	22	13	.....	942	5	.....	947	20	5	13	.....	.....	13	985
Other merchants	315	.....	315	19	3	.....	292	.....	.....	292	19	.....	4	.....	.....	4	315
Merchants' wives	95	1	96	16	3	.....	90	1	.....	91	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	96
Merchants' children	1,436	40	1,476	250	85	.....	1,131	20	.....	1,151	233	10	73	9	.....	82	1,476
Students	168	.....	168	7	1	.....	161	.....	.....	161	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	168
Travelers	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Teachers	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	16
Officials	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Miscellaneous	61	8	69	23	2	5	36	.....	.....	36	23	.....	10	.....	.....	10	69
A. Y. P. exposition employees	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Grand total	7,085	146	7,231	638	245	15	6,343	51	1	6,395	564	31	193	30	18	241	7,231
BY PORTS.																	
San Francisco, Cal	5,067	94	5,161	461	163	.....	4,518	21	.....	4,539	398	31	157	24	12	193	5,161
Seattle, Wash	440	14	454	26	11	7	406	1	.....	407	33	.....	12	1	1	14	454
Honolulu, Hawaii	397	1	398	12	2	.....	382	3	.....	385	9	.....	4	.....	.....	4	398
Sumas, Wash	230	12	242	36	9	3	197	3	.....	200	38	.....	.....	.....	4	4	242
Portal, N. Dak	221	1	222	16	8	.....	202	4	.....	206	10	.....	5	1	.....	6	222
Malone N. Y	530	20	550	62	38	.....	464	13	1	478	56	.....	11	4	1	16	550
Buffalo, N. Y	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Richford, Vt	152	3	155	22	13	5	129	6	.....	135	16	.....	4	.....	.....	4	155
New York, N. Y	41	1	42	3	1	.....	38	.....	.....	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
New Orleans, La	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mexican Border	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand total	7,085	146	7,231	638	245	15	6,343	51	1	6,395	564	31	193	30	18	241	7,231
Section 6 cases	507	.....	507	18	2	.....	484	.....	.....	484	18	.....	5	.....	.....	5	507
In transit overland	2,589	.....	2,589	12	.....	.....	2,503	.....	.....	2,503	20	.....	66	.....	.....	66	2,589
In transit by water	840	29	869	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	842	1	.....	26	.....	.....	26	869

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TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	4	20	67	5	96
San Francisco, Cal.	1,103	21	581	325	2,030
Sumas, Wash.	1	7	25	12	45
Portal, N. Dak.	4	2	19	7	32
Malone, N. Y.	.....	2	123	5	130
Richford, Vt.	.....	1	58	1	60
New York, N. Y.	1	.....	2	1	4
New Orleans, La.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total continental United States.	1,113	53	876	356	2,398
Honolulu, Hawaii.	.....	.....	37	95	132
Grand total.	1,113	53	913	451	2,530
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.	1,108	50	908	445	2,511
Department.	5	3	4	6	18
Courts.	.....	.....	1	.....	1

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Sumas, Wash.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.	7	1	1	.....	.....	5	3	1	18
Appealed.	271	14	5	18	14	52	16	1	391
Total.	278	15	6	18	14	57	19	2	409
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted).	21	1	3	3	4	13	6	.....	51
Dismissed (rejected).	163	11	2	9	8	38	13	1	245
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.	70	2	1	6	1	2	.....	1	83
Pending at close of current year.	24	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	30

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TABLE 5.—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY PORTS.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.	425	359	Richford, Vt.	50	46
Seattle, Wash.	213	143	Buffalo, N. Y.	9	.....
Honolulu, Hawaii	226	160	New York, N. Y.	2	.....
Sumas, Wash.	21	33			
Portal, N. Dak.	76	77	Total.	1,102	950
Malone, N. Y.	80	132			

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		836
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		137
Total		973
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	15	
Discharged	146	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	125	
Ordered deported	687	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		687
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		186
Total		873
Disposition:		
Escaped	2	
Deported	601	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United Statesd istrict courts at close of present year	104	
Appealed to United States district courts	166	

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to United States district courts		166
Pending before trial at close of previous year		86
Total		252
Disposition:		
Forfeited bail	10	
Discharged	41	
Pending before trial at close of present year	106	
Ordered deported	95	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		95
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		8
Total		103

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Disposition:		
Died	5	
Escaped	7	
Deported	51	
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	22	
Appealed to higher courts	18	

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		18
Pending before trial at close of previous year		27
Total		45
Disposition:		
Discharged	2	
Pending before trial at close of present year	15	
Ordered deported	28	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		28
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year		1
Total		29
Disposition:		
Deported	13	
Awaiting deportation at close of present year	16	

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests		836
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal		445
Total		1,281
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	39	
Discharged	189	
Deported	665	
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	388	

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY MONTHS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made during present month	87	64	98	99	46	56	68	87	73	42	52	64	836
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	....	....	1	5	2	6	3	3	3	10	....	6	39
Discharged	11	18	9	34	13	16	6	25	8	29	7	13	189
Deported	112	86	50	82	112	10	....	13	146	8	40	6	665

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TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 AND 1909, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908.		1909.	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont	2		8	6
New Hampshire			1	1
Massachusetts			2	1
Northern New York	67	9	63	11
Southern New York			1	4
Western New York	8		28	10
Eastern New York			3	
Eastern Pennsylvania		2	1	
New Jersey			14	
Maryland			1	
District of Columbia			5	
Northern Georgia			1	
Southern Florida	1			
Middle Alabama	1		1	
Northern Mississippi			3	
Eastern Louisiana			3	
Middle Tennessee		1		
Northern Ohio			2	
Southern Ohio	1		1	1
Northern Illinois	2		17	
Eastern Michigan	12		18	2
Eastern Wisconsin			5	3
Eastern Missouri	4		2	1
Western Missouri	3	2		
Nebraska		1	1	1
Idaho	2		2	1
Montana	1	1	1	
Wyoming	2			1
Kansas			6	2
Eastern Washington	1		3	
Western Washington	12	5	18	21
Oregon	4	1	5	1
Nevada	1			1
Utah	2	1		
Northern California	68	43	19	8
Southern California	25	26	41	49
Arizona	307	250	215	170
New Mexico	95	41	89	116
Northern Texas	1	5	42	40
Southern Texas	1	1	4	3
Eastern Texas	4			
Western Texas	275	87	207	211
Oklahoma	1			
Hawaii	9	1	3	
Total	912	477	836	665

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

A large proportion of immigration during the past year, as for a number of years previously, has had its source in southern and eastern Europe. Table III (p. 17) shows that countries of that section furnished about 67 per cent of the total immigration—Italy, 183,218, or over 24 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 170,191, or about 23 per cent; Greece, 14,111, or nearly 2 per cent; Turkey and the small principalities surrounding, 11,659, or about 1½ per cent; and Russia, 120,460, or about 16 per cent. For a graphic presentation of this subject see Chart 2 in back of this report.

The Bureau has repeatedly called attention to the interesting and important economic problem constituted by this increase in the influx of peoples so different racially from the original settlers of the country—peoples who, in their antecedents, ideas, ideals (political and social), and methods of life and thought, are quite distinct from the Teutonic and Celtic stocks, from which our immigration was for

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so many years derived. What will be the result of a continuance of this preponderance is a question which concerns every thoughtful patriotic American citizen. From our point of view, at least, heterogeneousness in a matter of this kind is undesirable, homogeneousness desirable. There can be but little homogeneity between the people of southern and eastern Europe and the real American. Several generations are required to produce assimilation, even under favorable circumstances.

What is the explanation of this increased and still increasing inflow of Iberic and Slavic people? Several facts may be stated in partial explanation—the poor conditions, political and social, of their native countries, the natural desire to better their condition, and the wish for liberty of thought and conscience that are to some extent inherent with all races of men. But these do not afford what is believed to be the principal, the underlying, explanation. The truth of the matter is that the peasants of the countries mentioned have for a number of years supplied a rich harvest to the promoter of immigration. The promoter is usually a steamship ticket agent, employed on a commission basis, or a professional money lender, or a combination of the two. His only interest is the wholly selfish one of gaining his commission and collecting his usury. He is employed by the steamship lines, large and small, without scruple, and to the enormous profit of such lines. The more aliens they bring over the more there are to be carried back if failure meets the tentative immigrant and the more are likely to follow later if success is his lot. Whatever the outcome, it is a good commmercial proposition for the steamship line. To say that the steamship lines are responsible, directly or indirectly, for this unnatural immigration is not the statement of a theory, but of a fact, and of a fact that sometimes becomes, indeed, if it is not always, a crying shame. It has been proven to at least a moral certainty by statements that have been made to the Bureau by its agents detailed abroad in past years, some of which have been quoted in previous reports. It has been demonstrated in both a moral and a legal sense by a report and accompanying documentary evidence submitted to the Bureau during the past year by Contract Labor Inspector John Gruenberg, who spent several months in Europe and in this country in the conduct of a quiet but deep investigation covering the entire field of "artificially induced" immigration. If space permitted, the Bureau would quote extensively from his several excellent and convincing reports, but it is feasible to give only a brief statement of the findings made by the Bureau from a consideration of one of the most important of the reports, all of which are founded upon practically conclusive proofs.

He shows quite clearly that all of the steamship lines engaged in bringing aliens from Europe to this country have persistently and systematically violated the law, both in its letter and spirit, by making use of every possible means to encourage the peasants of Europe to purchase tickets over their lines to this country. They have issued circulars and advertisements, and made use of extensive correspondence, through their own agents in this country and in Europe, and of private correspondence, some of it spurious in character, to impress the peasants with the belief that employment at high wages could be promptly secured on landing in the United States. Some of them have joined hands with money lenders and other sharks for the purpose of exploiting the prospective passengers, providing them with passage under a credit system which amounted almost to robbery, and insuring themselves against loss by taking mortgages and joint notes. Some of them * * * have quite evidently operated regular employment agencies in this country in connection with their trans-

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portation business, and have used these agencies not only as a means of placing the aliens in employment (in which, of course, they could have no direct interest), but to further the transportation business by making the fact of their securing prompt employment the basis for effective communications, written and oral, to other parties they desired to induce to immigrate.

* * * * * * *

The * * * record and the exhibits * * * are well worth reading, and, it is believed, are absolutely convincing that the steamship companies, in their eagerness to successfully compete with one another, have made no effort to control their agents and subagents or to keep them within the limits of the United States immigration law, but have rather encouraged than discouraged their unlawful practices in inducing an artificial immigration.

The Bureau has been meeting this situation as best it could with the law at its disposal by rejecting large numbers of aliens, especially where parties of them have come from the same localities and are destined to the same addresses; but it is difficult to secure in any particular case the evidence that undoubtedly exists to show unlawful inducement. The aliens are coached to hide the facts. If this artificial, and therefore undesirable, immigration is to be prevented or materially reduced, the law must be strengthened by extending the definition of the term "contract laborer" to include aliens induced to migrate by false promises, and by making the penal provisions more definite, as is suggested in the draft of the proposed bill given in Appendix I (see pp. 159, 170, 171, 184, 185).

It may be asserted as a general rule that stimulated immigration is undesirable. As already stated, a large part of our immigration is known to be of that character. In addition to strengthening the law in the manner above described, the Bureau suggests the desirability of so extending the scope of section 7 of the act of 1907 (section 41 of the draft presented in Appendix I, p. 171) as to penalize the stimulation of immigration by any person, company, partnership, or corporation, as well as by any transportation line. It is realized that such an amendment of the law would interfere with the very extensive operations now being carried on by various railway and land improvement companies in this country who have agents located throughout Europe engaged in the procurement of settlers for farms; but it is very difficult for those companies, even when working in the utmost good faith, to prevent their advertising and soliciting producing effects contrary to the spirit of the statute; in other words, their activities result, unwittingly perhaps, in causing the immigration of many aliens who have no intention, and are not at any rate in position, to settle in the rural districts.

Another remedy for the evils of stimulated immigration is here suggested, although, being mainly of a new character, it is not incorporated in the draft of a bill given in the appendix. Neither the provisions of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1893, requiring that transportation companies shall conspicuously post in their foreign offices a copy of the immigration laws printed in the language of the place where posted, nor the provisions of section 7 of the act of February 20, 1907, prohibiting the solicitation of passenger business otherwise than by ordinary advertisement of dates of sailings and facilities offered on vessels, have been sufficient to reduce in any material respect the stimulated character of a large part of our immigration. This ineffective legislation should be supplemented or superseded with provisions authorizing the Secretary of Commerce

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and Labor to require of the responsible representatives of all transportation companies engaged in bringing aliens to the United States sworn reports with respect to the names and addresses of all their foreign agents and subagents, the amount of commissions paid such persons, whether or not any such agent or subagent has, directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicited, invited, or encouraged the immigration of any alien, what measures, if any, such transportation companies have taken to prevent such unlawful action by their agents and subagents, and to satisfy themselves that none of the provisions of the immigration law has been violated by such persons, and from what sources they obtain their knowledge or information with respect to the activities of their foreign representatives; and a heavy penalty, in the nature of a lien upon any vessel of such transportation company, and the refusal of clearance if such penalty remains unpaid, should be fixed for any failure to furnish the required information or for furnishing false information.

PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

The provision of section 9 of the immigration act, under which transportation lines bringing mentally or physically diseased aliens to ports of this country are fined $100 for each such alien with respect to whom the department becomes satisfied that competent medical examination at the time of foreign embarkation would have discovered the existence of the malady, has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous opinion (214 U. S., 320). This leaves intact one of the most useful measures that has ever been designed to prevent the influx of undesirable aliens and the spread in this country of contagion. How extensively it is necessary to apply the measure is shown by the fact that during the year fines aggregating $27,400 have been assessed. Of this amount $25,900 was for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, $300 for tuberculosis, and $1,200 for mental afflictions. An increase in the amount of this fine to $200, as suggested in the draft of a bill given in Appendix I (pp. 168, 183), would be a very important step toward an elimination of the evils that grow out of immigration. The law also should be made more certain in its specification of "loathsome" diseases and tuberculosis, as suggested in said draft (pp. 158, 178).

Table XVII (p. 80) shows that during the past fiscal year 2,390 aliens have been rejected solely on account of physical, 348 solely on account of mental, and 777 on account of moral defects, to which should be added 370 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects sufficiently grave to affect ability to earn a living—a total of 3,885. Table XVIII (p. 84) shows that 280 have been expelled from the country on warrants of deportation on account of physical, 730 on account of mental, and 361 on account of moral defects—a total of 1,371. Therefore, during the year it has been necessary to return to the country of origin as many as 5,256 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the mark set by the law. (See also annual report, 1908, p. 121.)

It is an easy matter to obtain from the tables an exact idea of the physical condition of aliens applying during the year for admission. It appears from Table XVII (p. 80) that 2,390 were rejected on

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account of physical afflictions placing them in the mandatorily excluded classes, and from Table XIX (p. 86) that 443 were certified under sections 2 and 26 of the law as persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found to be physically defective to such an extent as to affect ability to earn a living. These latter cases became applications for admission under bond, of which 201 were denied and 242 granted. Thus 2,591 aliens were turned back on account of physical diseases and 242 were required to secure the Government against the likelihood of becoming a public charge by the giving of a bond. Minor physical defects, not sufficient to be taken into account in determining eligibility, were of course discovered in many others. (See also Annual Report, 1908, p. 122.) The bonding provision of the law (sec. 26) is, in the Bureau's opinion, too broadly drawn. As a general rule, to which there should be only rare exceptions, it should be held unequivocally either that an alien is or that he is not admissible. A bond is by no means a complete protection against an alien's becoming a public charge. Many aliens change their name, rendering identification practically impossible, or remove from their original place of settlement, causing all account of the fact that a bond exists to be forgotten, or the bondsmen are or become irresponsible. Altogether the bonding system is very unsatisfactory. The Bureau suggests, therefore (pp. 163, 180), that the terms of the law on this subject should be narrowed, so as to permit of the acceptance of bond only when extreme individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, and even then of none other than a surety bond. That is the present practice, but such practice should be specifically required by statute.

It will be seen from Table XVII that 348 aliens mentally afflicted have been detected and turned back at our ports, viz, 18 idiots, 141 insane, 42 imbeciles, 26 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, as compared with 20 idiots, 184 insane, 45 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, a total of 395 in 1908. In 1907, when the law did not require the rejection of imbeciles and feeble-minded, 29 idiots and 189 insane were rejected. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our country that extreme care shall be exercised with regard to the mental qualifications of those who settle among us. It was shown in last year's report (p. 97) that the number of insane aliens incarcerated in the asylums of this country had increased, in only four years, from 19,764 in 1904 to 25,606 in 1908, or about 30 per cent; whereas the total number of alien inmates of penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions had increased in the same time only about 34 per cent. It is not an easy task to detect at the ports, in the limited time available for examination, these mental disqualifications. The transportation companies should be encouraged to the utmost to make their examination at the port of embarkation more thorough; hence the suggestion (p. 168) that the fine for taking aliens so afflicted on board be made $200 instead of $100.

With regard to moral shortcomings, the act of 1907 is distinctly in advance of previous immigration laws. Nothing can be more important than to keep out of the country the anarchistically and criminally inclined and the degenerate in sexual morality. Yet these are the most difficult defects to detect, because the easiest and the most naturally covered up. Table XVII shows, however, that 273 "criminals," 323 immoral women, and 181 procurers of women have

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been rejected; and Table XVIII records 1 anarchist, 69 "criminals," 261 immoral women, and 30 procurers apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there have been removed to the country of origin as many as 1,138, compared with a total of 392 for the preceding year (Annual Report, 1908, pp. 122–123).

The campaign so successfully inaugurated against alien prostitutes and procurers in 1908 (Annual Report 1908, p. 123) has been followed up during the past year systematically and unremittingly. Officers have been assigned throughout the country to the special duty of apprehending and bringing about the deportation of such aliens. The result is shown in the enormous increase in the number deported. Whenever possible the cases of procurers of prostitutes and keepers of houses of ill fame have been reported to United States attorneys for prosecution. A recent decision of the Supreme Court (213 U. S., 138) is to the effect that the Federal Government can not constitutionally control the keeping of aliens in houses of ill fame, that being a part of the police power of the States. It is now necessary, therefore, to connect any person whom it is proposed to prosecute under section 3 with the importation of the alien woman or girl—often a very difficult undertaking. The law needs to be materially strengthened with respect to this matter, as pointed out in Appendix I (pp. 170, 184).

The Bureau can imagine no good reason why the Government's right to rid the land of the morally unfit, in particular, should be limited by statute to a period of three years. The law does not contemplate that such persons shall under any circumstances come into the country, but some will enter despite every effort that may be exerted to prevent. If they are not admissible, why should they be permitted, after having eluded or deceived the officers, to stay merely because they have been shrewd enough to keep under cover for a stated period of time? If the anarchist, criminal, or sexually immoral person who is lacking in cunning is undesirable, how much more so is one who adds to his degeneracy a mind trained in the art of deception and fraud. The brighter the intellect of such a person, the more undesirable and dangerous he becomes. It is upon this obvious theory that the Bureau suggests in its draft of a bill that the time limit should be abolished in so far as the law relates to aliens of this class (pp. 166, 181).

In last year's report (p. 124) the Bureau quoted the International White Slave Agreement, to which the United States had recently become a party. So far as observation has extended, there does not seem to have been any great degree of success in handling this matter by cooperation. The difficulty probably is that the United States and European countries occupy quite distinct situations in this regard. Europe is a field in which "white slaves" are recruited by the human demons who seduce or buy the girls; the United States is a field in which they are sold or farmed out, but as a general rule they are not brought here until they have become confirmed prostitutes. Moreover, the term "white slave" as generally employed and understood in European countries does not mean nearly so much as the expression "prostitute" or "immoral woman" which appears in the United States statute. The purpose of the white-slave agreement is to prevent the seduction of and traffic in innocent girls; the purpose of the immigration act is to prevent the introduc-

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tion into the United States not only of innocent girls who have been seduced into a life of prostitution, but of all girls and women of the sexually immoral class. The white-slave agreement deals with exportation as well as importation and is not limited as to the time of its taking effect; the immigration act relates to importation only and as now worded contains a statutory limitation of three years.

As a preliminary to perfecting plans for the exertion of special efforts toward ridding the country of alien prostitutes and procurers, the Bureau had Inspector Marcus Braun conduct, in the first months of the past fiscal year, a general investigation covering all of the largest cities of the United States. As the result of this investigation and of the work which has since been accomplished, the Bureau is satisfied that an enormous business is constantly being transacted in the importation and distribution of foreign women for purposes of prostitution, which business also includes the seduction and distribution of alien women and girls who have entered the country in a regular manner for legitimate purposes, and to some extent of American women and girls. The Bureau's officers have not been able to discover any direct or positive evidence of the existence of a combination or syndicate for the transaction of this nefarious business. There is, however, among the human demons who conduct it a certain esprit de corps, and in some of the larger cities there are regularly established clubs and headquarters where such men congregate. In some places, moreover, the business is apparently controlled locally by men who, by reason of the wealth they have acquired from a long continuance in the trade or by reason of their executive ability, have become in a sense leaders. In some cities, also, the traffic is more or less connected with local political conditions, and the police and other municipal authorities are either implicated or else helpless to assist in even the partial eradication of the evil.

In connection with the foregoing general statement, the fact must be remembered that the Bureau's officers have come into contact with this subject only in the limited incidental manner afforded by a federal statute dealing with a small factor thereof. It could hardly be expected, therefore, that their investigations would show anything of a detailed nature or at all conclusive with respect to those features which are strictly state or municipal affairs. In fact, it is evident, especially since the handing down of the Supreme Court decision in the Keller case, already mentioned, that the Federal Government will never be able to exercise anything like complete control of this subject; that it is essential, if the outrageous evil is to be eradicated, that the States and municipalities shall awake to the situation and proceed to exercise their undoubted authority and power for its control.

Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

> Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

Said section should be so amended as to leave no doubt on the question whether an alien woman, not in her own person entitled to naturalization, who marries an American citizen is thereby invested with citizenship. This matter is now much in doubt, and is of primary importance in the handling of cases of alien immoral women, as well as the cases of those who are mentally or physically defective. One

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of the favorite devices of those engaged in the importing of prostitutes is to have the imported woman marry an American citizen, thereby protecting the importer against a criminal prosecution and his business against the damage that would result from the deportation of the prostitute. There has recently been a decision by a circuit court to the effect that marriage in such a case can not confer citizenship, at least unless followed by a residence in the country (165 Fed. Rep., 980); but in the light of a decision of the Supreme Court (7 Wall., 496) indirectly touching the point, the existing doubt can not be effectually removed otherwise than by a decision of a higher court on the exact question, or by an amendment of the law, so that it would read as follows:

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who herself possesses the qualifications of race and character required by law of an alien applying for naturalization, shall be deemed a citizen upon commencing to reside permanently in the United States.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

In its last report (p. 128) the Bureau asserted that more had been accomplished during the year 1908 in the enforcement of the alien contract labor provisions of the law than in any similar previous period. That good work has continued. No case of alleged violation of the law that has been discovered by the efforts of the Bureau's officers, or been brought to its attention by others, has failed to receive immediate and painstaking attention. Several inspectors have been engaged almost exclusively upon this class of work during the year. Consequently both the Bureau and the public are better informed on the subject than ever before. But these provisions of the law are not easy to enforce. While not criminal, they are highly penal in their nature, and to convict violators requires the production in court of convincing evidence. In this respect, however, a recent decision of the Supreme Court is gratifying (213 U. S., 103), settling, as it does, that the proceeding for the recovery of the penalty fixed by section 5 of the act is a civil suit. This will help materially in matters of both procedure and evidence, and is distinctly in the Government's favor.

Considerable was said in last year's report (pp. 120, 128, 129, 131, and 132) regarding the semicontract-labor law violations that grow out of the systematically induced immigration and padrone and peonage systems of employment, or a combination thereof. Those systems (especially the former, as shown more particularly at pp. 112, 113) have continued to flourish, although a serious blow has been given them by the rejection of large numbers of induced laborers and young boys at the ports and the arrest and deportation of many more.

In accordance with its usual custom the Bureau furnishes at this point a brief statement of facts regarding several of the more important contract-labor cases disposed of during the year:

The Firth Carpet Company case arose at Firthcliffe, N. Y., in July, 1908. The report of Inspector A. P. Schell, who investigated the allegation that the company had been importing laborers from abroad, was regarded as justifying the issuance of warrants for the arrest of 111 aliens. Upon carefully considering the evidence the Bureau and Department reached the conclusion that in 58 of the 111 cases it was not shown that the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit

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and intent of the statute, and that in the remaining 53 cases the evidence was sufficient to justify holding that some of the aliens had been imported contrary to the spirit of the statute and that others were dependent upon those so imported. In view of the opinion of the Attorney-General of March 20, 1907, that under the act of 1903 aliens imported to perform labor in this country can not be deported unless an enforceable contract exists, although the importer may be prosecuted without the existence of such a contract, it was found necessary to direct that warrants of deportation should be executed only in the cases of 5 of the imported aliens, but the entire record of the transaction was placed in the hands of the United States attorney with request that the company be prosecuted.

In the Meyercord Company case, which arose in Chicago in February, 1909, the Department issued warrants for the arrest of 12 aliens who had been induced by the said company to enter the United States from Canada, and upon a careful consideration of the evidence adduced at the hearings they were ordered deported. Their deportation was stayed, however, to permit of the institution of proceedings against the company for the collection of the statutory penalty.

In February, 1909, the Dominion Telephone Manufacturing Company, of Waterford, Canada, entered an appeal from decisions rendered by the board of special inquiry at Detroit refusing admission to 21 Canadians who claimed to be destined to the works of the Swedish-American Telephone Company, Chicago. The claim was made that the young men were coming to this country for the sole purpose of being trained in the manufacture of telephone apparatus, and that they would eventually return to Canada to work for the Dominion Company. As it was thought that the intentions of the company were bona fide, the aliens were permitted to enter under bond conditioned for their departure within two months. Without waiting to learn the Department's decision the aliens returned to Canada, and later it was ascertained that 9 of them entered the country surreptitiously and proceeded to Chicago, where they engaged upon work for the Swedish-American Telephone Company. They were promptly arrested and either deported or allowed to return voluntarily to Canada. It was not possible to obtain any information on which anyone could be prosecuted for their importation.

A case which occasioned the Bureau considerable difficulty and required several minute investigations was that known as the "lacemakers' case." There is only a very limited number of lace operatives in this country, and the margin between the supply and the demand is constantly a narrow one. The American Textile Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., undertook to import a few such workmen from Europe in January, 1909, which raised the question whether the employers were entitled to the exception to the law permitting of the importation of foreign laborers if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in the United States. After careful inquiry and consideration, it was decided that the men should be admitted, as at the time of their importation the supply of such operatives did not equal the demand; but it was also concluded that the margin with respect to this class of labor is so narrow that conditions are likely to change within a very short period of time, making it necessary that careful inquiry shall be instituted whenever foreigners belonging to that skilled trade attempt to enter the country.

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In 1904 the Joseph Benn & Sons Company, of Greystone, R. I., imported from England 3 weavers. These men were carefully examined at the port of entry, and after considerable delay were admitted, the conclusion being reached that labor of like kind unemployed could not be found in this country. Subsequently the said company imported at least 8 additional operatives, some of whom were skilled weavers and others unskilled laborers. These importations were made without the knowledge or consent of the Government, the excuse being that the delay in landing those regularly imported had made it practically impossible to induce others to come in the same manner. The matter was brought to a focus in the spring of 1909. Several of the aliens were deported, and arrangements were made for the institution of suit on account of each of the 8. In the cases of the unskilled laborers the evidence against the firm was particularly strong, but on the question whether the company was entitled to import the skilled help there seemed to be a fair chance to establish such a contention. Under this state of facts the company submitted to the Department of Justice a proposal for the compromise of the suits on the payment of $4,000 and costs. To the acceptance of this compromise the Department consented.

The above have been selected as somewhat typical cases, but are only a few of a number with which the Bureau has had to deal in the last year.

The law on this subject sadly needs strengthening on several points. First and most important is the recommendation which appeared in the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for 1908, viz, that the exception allowing the importation of foreign skilled labor, "if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country," shall be so amended as to require those wishing to avail themselves of the privilege to make their application to the Department and receive its approbation of the proposal in advance of importing the laborers. As the Secretary then said, almost always when an employer is charged with violating the law resort is had to the defense afforded by the exception as now drawn, and the Government is thereby placed at a serious disadvantage. To reach the padrone and peonage operators, moreover, as well as that large and growing element of resident aliens who prey upon and exploit their fellow-countrymen in connection with the inducing of immigration by false promises of employment, it is essential that the law should clearly define the offense as including such operations and should provide a means of criminally punishing those who, because they are actually poor or because they deposit in banks in their own land as rapidly as made the gains of their nefarious operations, can not be reached in the civil suit for the $1,000 penalty. These various suggestions are put in concrete form in Appendix I (pp. 159, 170, 178, 184).

The Bureau had always supposed that the contract-labor provisions of the law related to all classes of labor, skilled or unskilled, mental or manual, and had so applied them. To this view it was led largely by the fact that special exceptions had been incorporated by Congress in those provisions from time to time to cover the cases of "professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, and persons belonging to any recognized learned profession." The Attorney-General has held, however, in an opinion dated June 2,

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1909 (27 Opins., 383), in which he has made a systematic and exhaustive review of the law, the history of its enactment, and the decisions thereunder, that said provisions are intended to apply only to manual labor, skilled or unskilled. The special exceptions mentioned are, therefore, superfluous, and are omitted from the Bureau's suggested bill (pp. 159, 170). Whether the law should be made broader in this respect than it now is does not need to be discussed here.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report for 1908 (pp. 125–128). It was possible then to furnish statistics that were only partial in their scope, and from which no certain deductions could be drawn. It is possible this year, however, to supply detailed figures, and to reach at least a fairly accurate conclusion with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. The experiment has certainly, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, much more completely accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers," as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect, than have the Chinese-exclusion laws ever operated to prevent the immigration of "Chinese laborers," as defined in such laws, and is working at this moment with a greater degree of relative success. How far the definition of "Japanese laborer" reaches was shown in the report for 1908 (pp. 125–126), where it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general understanding with Japan, contemplating that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to foreign contiguous territory.

Tables A to F (pp. 98–103) cover this interesting phase of immigration for the past year, during which it has been possible to keep statistics of a detailed and accurate character. The progress made and the results obtained can now be stated with some degree of assurance, the system having been in operation for two complete years. It is certainly gratifying to note from Table A that there has been a material reduction in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii, as well as in the number of deportations that it has been necessary to make from

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the mainland. In 1908, 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter, while in 1909 the corresponding figures are 2,432, 1,493, 212, and 46, respectively. Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, has been only about 25 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, of the number shown for 1908. Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested to follow this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1908 with that of the past year by months.

Table C is of more direct interest to those who wish to ascertain the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, such occupations being segregated into two classes: (1) Those who under the provisions of rule 21 of the immigration regulations are regarded as nonlaborers, and (2) those who under said rule are regarded as laborers. It will be noted that of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 713 were admitted during 1909 to continental United States, while 1,963 departed, as against 4,041 entering and 2,063 leaving in the preceding year; that the figures for Hawaii are 1,213 and 1,586, against 5,700 and 3,528, respectively.

Table D is a comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government. The variation shown by comparing these figures with those contained in other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the other tables relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice.

Tables E and F supply information for the entire year for continental United States and Hawaii, respectively, of the character which in 1908 it was possible to furnish only for the month of June. (See report for that year, p. 127.) Table E shows that during the year 2,644 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,432 were admitted and 212 debarred. Of the total number applying, 2,407 were and 237 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,407 holding proper passports, 2,203 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 204 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,203 entitled to passports consisted of 768 former residents, 942 parents, wives, or children of residents, and 493 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 204 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of former residents, or settled agriculturists; so that with respect to this number it is reasonable to assume that the passport officials of Japan were deceived as to their status, and that most, if not all, of them produced evidence to show that they were proceeding to this country to join immediate relatives or were the possessors of interests in farms located here. These figures are the result of an urgent desire on the part of the inhibited class to enter continental United States notwithstanding the prohibition, and illus-

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trate the necessity for constant watchfulness to prevent fraud. Of the 2,644 applying for admission 1,777 were males, while 867 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship 14 were "parents" and 273 were "children," while 665 were "wives" of residents. Of the 2,407 passports presented, 1,215 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 141 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,051 failed to state occupation. Other interesting and pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them may be gathered from this comprehensive table.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1,539 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 1,493 of whom were admitted and 46 debarred. All but 11 of the 1,539 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 1,528 holding passports, 1,375 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 153 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 1,375 entitled to passports, 266 were former residents and 1,109 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 153 not entitled to passports consisted of 79 laborers and 74 nonlaborers who were not former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

This subject has heretofore been treated as a distinct feature of the report; but, as already stated, the Bureau believes, being strictly a part of the general question of immigration, and especially as this year to a greater extent than ever before the two branches of the service have been consolidated, the time is propitious to merge it into the main report. The statistical tables regarding Chinese are therefore included in the general series, without extended comment, and are here discussed in detail.

Table 1 (p. 104) supplies a ready means of comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906–1909, inclusive. No table of this kind has heretofore been presented. It will be noted that during the past year 6,395 Chinese have been admitted, against 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906. In other words, the admissions for the past year were 38 per cent greater than for the preceding year, 96 per cent greater than for 1907, and 134 per cent greater than for 1906. With regard to deportation, it is shown that 564 were deported in the past year, 364 in 1908, 259 in 1907, and 205 in 1906; so that the ratio deportations bear to admissions is approximately 1 per cent greater for the past year than for any one of the three preceding years. The worst feature of the increase in applications is that it is confined almost entirely, as pointed out more particularly hereafter, to classes the members of which either are, or soon become, ordinary laborers, and whose presence in the United States, although accomplished in an apparently legal manner, is a violation of the spirit of the law. A total of 31 escapes is recorded for the year. These have been principally due to the difficulty of properly guarding Chinese in the detention station at San Francisco, brought about by recent changes along the harbor front, a condition which will soon be remedied.

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Table 2 (p. 105) is a comprehensive description of action taken on the cases of Chinese who have sought admission to the United States during the year. It is a combination of Tables 1 and 2 of previous reports, and is so arranged as to account for every application and show the disposition, preliminary and final, made thereof, and number pending at the close of the year. It will be noted that 7,085 new applications were made during the year, and 146 were pending from the previous year, making a total of 7,231 cases for consideration. Of these Chinese, 6,343 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports, 51 were admitted by the Department on appeal, and 1 was admitted by a court on a writ of habeas corpus, a total of 6,395; while 564 were deported, 31 escaped, and 241 remain pending. In explanation of the one case being admitted by the court, it should be stated that the court obtained and maintained jurisdiction only because an unfortunate oversight occurred when the evidence procured by the investigation was collated, a statement then taken being omitted from the record. While this statement was not particularly material, the court held that its omission substantially deprived the applicant of his appeal. No such mistake is likely to occur again, and it seems altogether improbable that any Chinese refused admission will ever hereafter be able to resort to the courts and overturn the decision of the immigration officers, to whom Congress has assigned the duty of deciding these matters, and who are apparently deeply impressed with the gravity of their judicial functions in this regard. Attorneys who have endeavored to have Chinese cases reviewed by the courts should be discouraged by the fact that in 15 instances in the past year their efforts failed, as well as in every instance (13) in which the attempt was made in 1908.

At the bottom of Table 2 there is given a recapitulation, arranged by port of application instead of by the class alleged by the applicants. It will be noted that 5,161 cases arose at San Francisco, 1,172 at the five Canadian border ports, 454 at Seattle, and 398 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at the ports of less importance.

The total number of "section 6" cases is also shown separately, that being the technical name for the classes allowed under the treaty and laws to enter the country, viz, merchants, students, travelers, and teachers. It is the custom to admit such applicants promptly upon arrival unless there is some good reason to suspect the bona fides of their claim. This is shown by the fact that no cases remained pending on the last day of 1908 and that only 5 were pending at the close of the year covered by this report. It is also interesting to note that of the 507 members of these classes applying, 484 were admitted and only 18 deported; the majority of the latter, moreover, were deported because afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease and not under the Chinese-exclusion law. Applications by the "section 6" class have increased about 26 per cent over 1908.

With regard to domiciled merchants, it is shown that 985 applications for the privilege of reentry were considered, 947 of the applicants being admitted and 20 deported, while 5 escaped, and 13 cases remain pending. This is an increase in applications of about 16 per cent over the figures for 1908. Those deported, of course, failed to show that they were entitled to the status of merchants formerly domiciled in the country. Next to the "native" and "son of native" classes, hereafter mentioned, the class which lends itself most readily

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to the perpetration of fraud is that known as "minor sons of merchants." From Table 2 it will be seen that 1,151 members of this class (constituting nearly one-sixth of the total admissions) entered during the year, and that 233 alleged members of said class have been deported. The admission of these "children" is based upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459). Clearly, that decision and the opinions of lower courts thereby affirmed, being a judicial exception to the general provisions of the statute, were never intended to authorize the admission of persons who had reached maturity. What the courts had in mind, undoubtedly, was that Chinese of the excepted classes domiciled in this country should not be refused the privilege of having their minor children, dependent upon them for support and education, with them in their adopted home. The judicial exception has, however, been made the means of introducing into this country numbers of young Chinese coolies, who are really mature and whose nurture and education is a thing of the past, and they, immediately or soon after entry, engage in laboring pursuits contrary to the spirit of the law. It is understood that the practice in the Philippine Islands has been to admit no children of members of the exempt classes that are over 16 years of age. In the Bureau's opinion the law could with propriety and with distinct advantage be made to contain such a requirement. Great difficulty is now often encountered in determining whether an applicant is actually a minor, it not being easy to say positively that a person who appears to be over 21 is not slightly under that age. Many apply claiming to be minors who are undoubtedly from 25 to 35 years of age. The law should not only fix the age at 16 years, an age more easily recognized, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, specify that any doubt concerning the question shall be authoritatively and finally settled by a physical examination made by a surgeon of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

A consideration of Table 3 (p. 108), which corresponds with Table 6 of last year's report, is essential to an understanding of the class described in Tables 1 and 2 as United States citizens. It will be noted that it has been necessary to insert in this table a new column in which to place the cases of "foreign-born children of natives." Of these, 1,113 have been admitted, principally at the port of San Francisco; in other words, nearly one-sixth of all the Chinese admitted claimed membership in this new class. The remainder of the 2,530 alleged American citizens shown by said table consists of 53 persons of whose departure from this country there was no record, a class known as "raw natives," and 1,364 persons of whose departure from the country there was a record, a class known as "returning natives." Of the latter, status as native born had been determined previously in 913 cases, and was determined at the time of admission in 451 cases. Table 2 shows that 98 alleged wives of natives have been admitted. While such women are not citizens, their admission is necessary upon the principle that a citizen is entitled to have his foreign wife with him in this country. In many instances it is found that these alleged wives are imported for immoral purposes. During the year 254 alleged natives and 2 alleged wives of natives have been rejected and deported.

There is no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative

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officers as that constituted by these so-called "natives born." Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of the class is coming forward in such numbers the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the privilege of free entry to the United States and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report in the public press that China has recently issued an edict under which all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They indeed seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all of the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects and to which they really, perhaps, more properly belong. This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will constantly be increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rule by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined. (See also quotation from Commissioner North's report, p. 129.)

It will be noted from Table 4 (p. 108), which corresponds with Table 5 of the report for 1908, that during the past year the Department has considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, of which 51 were sustained, 245 dismissed, 83 withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision, and 30 remain pending.

Table 5 corresponds with Table 4 of the report for 1908, and covers the departure and return of registered Chinese laborers, showing that 1,102 have left the country after applying for and receiving return certificates under which they may later reenter, and that 950 have reentered on return certificates previously granted. This is one class with respect to which the Bureau believes, as pointed out more particularly elsewhere (p. 129), the law is unnecessarily rigid. It is known that a great many registered Chinese laborers leave the country without qualifying for return, because they prefer to take their chances of smuggling across the border or returning as seamen and deserting, rather than to incur the trouble of procuring a return certificate.

Table 6 (p. 109), which was numbered 3 in the report for 1908, is compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year, 836 Chinese have been so arrested, compared with 912 for the previous year. There remained pending from the year 1908, 445 cases; so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year has been 1,281. Of these, 39 died or escaped, 189 were discharged, 665 were deported, and 388 cases remain pending. Table 7 (numbered 3A in the report for 1908) shows the districts in which the 836 arrests were made and compares with the figures those for the preceding year. During the past year, as for several immediately

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preceding, the majority of the arrests were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries; and, as in the year 1908, about 89 per cent of those apprehended were taken into custody in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries. It will be noted, however, from Table 6 that the Government has been somewhat more successful in securing orders of deportation in the past than in the preceding year; that in 1908 the deportations were only about 75 per cent of the cases considered, while in 1909 the ratio is 78 per cent.

It will be seen from the foregoing comment regarding the statistics that the experience of the past year has been but a repetition of that of previous years in the effort to render effective what is probably the most difficult piece of legislation to enforce ever placed upon the statute books. Despite all that is said and all that is done, the Bureau is always confident at the close of any year that many Chinese of the excluded classes have evaded the border officers, however vigilant they may have been, have smuggled themselves or been smuggled ashore in seaports as sailors or stowaways, or have by fraud and perjury managed to land in an apparently regular manner. There are doubtless now in this country at least as many Chinese not entitled to residence here as of the lawfully resident class, and they have entered in every way that can be imagined, from the apparently regular method of deceiving the officers to being packed in refrigerator freight cars or in the refrigerators of dining cars crossing the land boundaries, or in the coal bunkers, chain lockers, or forepeaks of vessels sailing from the Orient or the West Indies. A Chinaman apparently will undergo any hardship or torture, take any risk, or pay any sum of money up to $1,000 to enjoy the forbidden but much coveted privilege of living and working in the United States.

The following is a copy of a contract, forwarded to the Bureau through the Department of State by the consul-general at Hongkong, which is interesting evidence that the smuggling of Chinese into this country is a regular and recognized business. An effort was made in the Hongkong courts to enforce the settlement of an unpaid balance under this contract; but as the evidence showed that the "valuable thing" named therein was nothing less than a Chinese coolie, the judge held the contract invalid as being in derogation of a law of a friendly nation:

Whereas Mr. Yan Yuen has agreed to convey a valuable thing to America, and whereas it has been agreed upon that the cost for the undertaking is $1,050, which amount will be paid in installments in the following manner: In Hongkong $150 Hongkong bank notes is paid to him and on arrival in America $200 American dollars will also be paid to him. When the said Yan Yuen returns to Hongkong the balance of about $500 will be paid to him, and if there is any money paid in excess for that $200 American dollars by exchange it should be deducted from the said balance. It is hereby further agreed that the said amount must be paid in full as soon as the firm, Chung Shun Wo, gives instructions for the payment, supported by the proof of the said firm's chop, together with a letter written by the genuine man in respect of the same. If thing (in trust) can not be landed and will be conveyed back to Hongkong and if there will be no instructions supported by the proof of the said firm's chop and if there will be no instructions from the genuine person in respect of the payment, the balance should not be paid and this undertaking will be regarded as waste paper.

This is a written proof.

Made by TAM HIN,
Hip Hing Lung of Chung Wan, Hongkong.

Kwong Sui 34th year 10th Moon 9th day [November 1, 1908].

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No other aliens that attempt to enter are so persistent in their efforts or so cunning in their devices or backed with such financial resources as the Chinese. No matter how poor in body and purse a Chinese may be, if he has a clansman, or tongsman, or fellow "company man" already in this country, the means will be found for his entry.

This interesting, engaging, and puzzling question has had the Bureau's close attention for many years. It long since concluded, and has continually been having that conclusion reaffirmed by experience, that the system of exclusion and expulsion afforded by the laws is but illy adapted either to exclude or to expel the Chinese laborer. The present law, moreover, is unduly harsh at points where rigidity does no good, but much harm. As was said in last years' report (p. 147), "the object to be accomplished in enforcing an immigration law relating to Chinese should be to make easy the admission of those entitled to land and to make sure both the exclusion and the expulsion (for one can not be made effective without the other) of all not entitled to enter and reside in this country." Neither branch of that object is accomplished by the present law. Every plan adopted by the Government to enforce the statute is promptly met by a counter plan to defeat it. The more rigid and successful the port inspections are made, the more persistent become the operations of the smugglers; draw the lines tight on the land borders, and it is soon found that the base of operations has been changed from Canada and Mexico to Jamaica and Cuba and that Chinese are being landed systematically at the seaports as sailors and stowaways. The Bureau is confident that, with its large possibilities for money making, the smuggling of Chinese will never be successfully prevented until there is put into operation a plan whereunder at least the majority of those who enter unlawfully can be promptly deported. Just so long as they can enter with a reasonable assurance that they can labor for several years unmolested, or if apprehended can resort to the courts and delay deportation almost indefinitely by continuances and appeals, just so long will the "companies," or so-called "mercantile firms," located throughout this country and in Canada, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba, and Hongkong, continue to export and import the coolie and to amass fortunes in the business. That these methods are pursued is not fiction, but fact. Papers in the Bureau's files show conclusively that the traffic has been conducted for years, and contain the names of the men and firms and in some instances the approximate size of the fortunes derived by them from the importation of laborers at an average cost to each laborer of about $600, which he must repay with usurious interest by his own labor after he has been placed in a laundry, restaurant, store, private family, or in other employment in the United States. It requires no expert accountant to calculate that, at such an average price with usury, the promoters can well afford to take extraordinary risks and can grow rich, even if a considerable number of their clients are captured and deported. All of these things can be demonstrated to a moral certainty, but when an effort is made to secure convictions in court all kinds of technicalities are encountered and there is no lack of money to procure false testimony. The Bureau repeats that the only way to destroy the traffic is to destroy its profits by applying to these now, in this respect, specially favored aliens the same system of effecting deportation that

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is so successfully invoked in the cases of all others, European and Asiatic.

On the other hand, the present law is unduly and worse than uselessly rigid in so far as it relates to Chinese of the recognized bona fide nonlaboring classes and to Chinese of all classes legally within the country. There is no reason why there should be any more objection to the entry to this country of a real physician or chemist of the Chinese race than to the entry of a merchant. Yet at the time the treaty and laws were adopted and enacted it was thought that "officials," "teachers," "students," "merchants," and "travelers for curiosity or pleasure" were the only classes that needed to be or ought to be regarded as nonlaborers, and the laws have necessarily been so construed, both administratively and judicially. Now, with the advancement of western learning and customs in China, there are Chinese who occupy nearly every occupation or profession that exists in this country, and embarrassment is constantly met, and overcome only with difficulty. Chinese, whether laborers or nonlaborers, who are entitled to be in the country should, as a matter of mere justice, be permitted to leave and return with no more restrictions than are necessary for the establishment of their identity and the enforcement of the general immigration laws. To attach harsh conditions to the reentry of such lawfully resident persons is merely inviting perjury and fraud, with no compensating advantage. No doubt the framers of the law specified those conditions with the idea and purpose to gradually rid the country of every laborer then within its confines; but they did not so operate. Every Chinese now in the country and every one hereafter lawfully admitted should be furnished with indubitable evidence, to be permanent so long as a lawful status is maintained, of his status and rights. This would require a new registration, which necessarily would legalize the presence here of thousands of Chinese who, if the facts were disclosed, have no right to remain in the country. Moreover, the registration would have to be of a continuing nature, so that there might in future be no difficulty in determining instanta whether or not any Chinese is lawfully within the country. On this subject the following statement, made by Commissioner North, of San Francisco, in his report for the year 1908, and repeated in his last report, is quoted:

> The Chinese-exclusion law as it stands on the statute books to-day seems to me to be as fragmentary, inefficient, and unreasonable as might be possible to suppose. In the first place, as a piece of executive machinery it is very incomplete, there being no provision for compelling the attendance of witnesses by subpœna or otherwise and no authority vested in anyone to administer oaths to witnesses, and consequently no way to punish perjurers. Again, there is no good reason, in my opinion, why general amnesty should not be accorded to all Chinese now in the country not under arrest by a reregistration of such persons, and that after this is done any Chinese showing himself to the appropriate immigration officer to be lawfully in the United States should be allowed the privilege of going to China at will, to remain for such a period of time as suits his convenience. On return he should be landed simply upon identification. This would not weaken the exclusion law in any way, but in my judgment would render it much less expensive to enforce, and would do away with the friction that now exists; also, it would generally be beneficial to all concerned. Again, the law should be amended requiring the evidence of other American citizens to establish nativity and consequent American citizenship. Thousands of Chinese persons have been declared by the courts and other appropriate authorities to be natives of the United States during the past fifteen years. Of this number I verily believe nearly 90 per cent are frauds; but their cases have been adjudicated, and there is no gainsaying their present citizenship. These people have learned during the past few

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years that they can go to China and return at will, accompanied by their wives and children, thus manifolding the original fraud. What has been done can not be undone, but it is high time that some appropriate steps be taken to put an end to this ever-increasing fraud. The vast number of men who have been found to be natives are undoubtedly Chinese persons who have surreptitiously entered the United States either from Canada or Mexico, and that since registration closed in 1894.

(See also report of the inspector in charge of the New York-New Jersey district, p. 140.)

All of these matters are covered by the draft of a bill presented in Appendix I (see particularly sections 13, 15, 22–27, etc., pp. 160, 161, 164, 167, 179, 182); and attention is directed anew to all that was said regarding this matter in last year's report (pp. 147–159).

During the past year the Bureau has caused a number of cases of the smuggling of Chinese to be carefully investigated, and its files contain several interesting and valuable reports on that subject. Along the Mexican border in particular the operations of the smugglers have been active, but there has been a renewed effort on the part of the immigration officials to successfully meet the intricate and varying schemes that are adopted by the promoters and smugglers. In the vicinity of El Paso, and also in the southern district of California, many smuggled Chinese have been apprehended, and several important prosecutions of smugglers are now pending. These prosecutions are in such condition that it would not be to the Government's interest to give the details here. Suffice it to say, that the Bureau is satisfied that arrangements exist, and have existed for some time, under which many Chinese are brought across the land boundary and taken to the large cities of the interior, where they become lost in the Chinese population. It is hoped that the prosecutions now pending may result successfully and be a severe blow to the smuggling industry.

Along the Canadian border, also, the activities of the smugglers have continued, resort being had to various devices to evade the inspectors and pass the Chinese into the country. At Buffalo in the fall of 1908 an attempt was made to bring 10 Chinese across the lake in an open boat. A severe storm arose and the boat was dashed against the sea wall, 6 of the Chinese being drowned and 4 rescued with great difficulty. Two of the white men implicated in the smuggling escaped, while another was captured, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. A simliar attempt was made earlier in the year to bring a party of 8 Chinese across the lake in a small boat and land them at Buffalo. This time all of the Chinese were captured, as well as the 2 white men who had charge of the party. One of the latter plead guilty and was sentenced to sixty days in jail and a fine of $1, the judge in imposing such a light sentence evidently taking into consideration the fact that the man had already spent more than five months in jail while awaiting trial because of his inability to furnish bond. The other smuggler plead not guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment and a fine of $1. In another case 5 Chinamen were brought over in the vicinity of Buffalo in an automobile and were captured. The 3 white men who had charge of the party were also apprehended, 2 of them being convicted and sentenced, 1 to pay a fine of $250 and serve one day in jail and the other to pay a fine of $1 and serve seven months in jail, and the third party pleading guilty and being sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $1. In several

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instances it was discovered that Chinese were being placed in bonded cars on the Canadian side of the boundary and passed through the lines.

In December, 1908, information was obtained which led the Bureau to believe that arrangements were being made for the wholesale smuggling of Chinese from Mexico into American gulf ports by the use of sailing vessels. Inspector A. P. Schell, of New York, was detailed to conduct a thorough investigation. He spent several months in Mexico and the Gulf States and submitted a report of great value, having in the meantime so conducted his investigations as to bring about the indictment of 12 persons for smuggling, 3 of whom plead guilty and the trials of the rest of whom are still pending. His investigations also resulted in the forfeiture under libel proceedings of 1 vessel that had been engaged in the unlawful traffic and would doubtless have so resulted with regard to the other vessel but for the fact that it was wrecked. It was shown that at least 39 Chinese had been landed in the vicinity of New Orleans, only 1 of whom, however, was captured, the rest having proceeded promptly to their destinations in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York.

In one respect in particular the year has witnessed what the Bureau regards as distinctly an advance step in a reasonable enforcement of the exclusion laws, viz, the perfection of a system under which each Chinese person regularly admitted to the country may be supplied with a certificate of identity, so prepared as to be noncounterfeitable and practically indestructible, which he may always retain in his possession as indubitable proof of his legal entry. On March 19, 1909, Bureau circular No. 27 was issued putting said plan into operation. The certificate to be used has been prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on secret paper from specially engraved plates. This is an application to Chinese entering the mainland of the same system which was applied a year ago to the cases of American citizens of the Chinese race in the Hawaiian Islands, as described in the report for 1908 (pp. 159–160). The inspector in charge at Honolulu reports that the registration of Chinese-Americans under that plan in the said islands has been practically completed and is found to be entirely satisfactory.

In another respect have the Chinese been favored, viz, by the adoption, in October, 1908, of a plan devised by the Bureau under which Chinese of alleged American birth may have their cases investigated and their status determined before they leave the United States on visits abroad. This is accomplished by an amendment of rule 39 of the Chinese regulations, applying to the cases of such Chinese a system of "return certificates" somewhat similar to that provided by the law in the cases of lawfully domiciled laborers. The plan is found to operate to the distinct advantage of all concerned.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

In accordance with the regular practice reports have been submitted to the Bureau by the various commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge of the several seaports of entry, of the Canadian and Mexican borders, and of the districts into which the country is divided for convenience in enforcing the laws. Those reports cover the administration of both the immigration and the

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Chinese-exclusion statutes and regulations, and indicate in most instances that there is no lack of endeavor and enthusiasm in the work. It would be both interesting and useful to give extracts from many of the reports, which would be the Bureau's disposition were it not so important to keep this document within reasonable limits. Many of the details of the work are at least indicated by the statistics herein given and discussed, but it would be valuable to afford expression in this public manner to the views of the Bureau's chief field officers who have distinct ideas on the live questions with which they have to deal. Space, however, will not permit of the insertion even of extracts from more than a limited few. The most important or typical reports are therefore selected, with the general comment that the others are satisfactory in character.

New York being the most important gateway for immigration, the report of the commissioner there is always inserted in this document. The Canadian and Mexican borders rank next in importance, by reason of the peculiar circumstances under which both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws have to be enforced and the often almost insurmountable difficulties and embarrassments that have to be overcome. Never, however, have the interior districts been as important as during the past year, because the activities of the service have been so extensively directed toward ridding the country of undesirable aliens, who had in the three preceding years gained entry contrary to law or become public charges. In the arrest and deportation of Chinese, also, successful results have increased, as shown in the comment regarding Table 6 (p. 109), but in this respect there has not yet been as much improvement as the Bureau desires. It can be imagined, therefore, that the reports of inspectors in charge of interior districts are by no means lacking in items of interest.

The report of the commissioner at New York reads as follows:

I became commissioner May 28, so that I have held office only during one month and three days of the period to which this report is intended to relate. The tide of immigration, which in 1908 fell to a low point, appears again to be rising rapidly, and I proceeded at once to take steps to reduce so far as possible the number of aliens ineligible under our laws who shall during the next year attempt to pass through Ellis Island. These laws, except as they relate to contract laborers, exclude only such manifestly undesirable persons as idiots, insane persons, paupers, persons likely to become public charges, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, convicted criminals, prostitutes, etc. A mere reading of this list shows that they could not be less exacting without exposing the country to grave danger. Even their strict execution makes it possible to keep out only what may be termed "scum," or the very worst elements that seek to come here. That no one, including particularly intending immigrants, should have any misapprehension as to the policy to be followed at Ellis Island, a notice of which the following is a copy was issued on June 4:

"It is necessary that the standard of inspection at Ellis Island be raised. Notice hereof is given publicity in order that intending immigrants may be advised before embarkation that our immigration law will be strictly enforced; so that those who are unable to measure up to the requirements of the law may not waste their time or money in coming here only to encounter the hardships of deportation."

But actually to raise the standard of inspection at a great immigration office requires something more than a general notice. The whole official force must be carefully and uniformly trained in the exercise of proper care. It is necessary to ascertain who does and who does not know and understand the statutes, and amongst other things to explain the facts and elements to be considered in determining whether or not an immigrant is a "pauper" or a "person likely to become a public charge." All of this requires time and patience, and one month is so short a period that I shall defer report of results until later.

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On June 28 another important notice was issued and at once gave rise to so much misrepresentation that I cite it:

"Certain steamship companies are bringing to this port many immigrants whose funds are manifestly inadequate for their proper support until such time as they are likely to obtain profitable employment. Such action is improper and must cease. In the absence of a statutory provision, no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an immigrant must bring with him, but in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than twenty-five dollars ($25) besides railroad ticket to destination, while in many instances they should have more. They must in addition, of course, satisfy the authorities that they will not become charges either on public or private charity."

This notice is not, as so many have claimed it to be, a rule under which inspectors must exclude immigrants with less than $25, and thus an attempt to create a property test not found in the statutes. It is merely a humane notice to intending immigrants that upon landing they will require at least some small amount of money with which to meet their wants while looking about for employment. That it was time for the Government to serve this warning * * * is shown by a mere inspection of some of the records of incoming vessels. For instance, of 251 alien steerage passengers on a recently arriving vessel, 37 were accompanying wives and children, and of the remaining 214, 30 had no money, 13 had $1 or less, 11 had $2, 15 had $4 or less, 33 had $6 or less, 31 had $8 or less, 21 had $10 or less, and 60 had $10 apiece. And yet the majority of these indigent people were going to congested portions of our large cities where the competition among newly arrived immigrants for a living is very great. One hundred and thirty-five were bound for New York City. Undoubtedly the principal test to which immigrants should be subjected is as to their ability to become self-supporting, but the Government may properly insist that while looking for employment they shall not run the risk of becoming objects of charity. And this leads me to remark that the practice under which penniless immigrants are allowed to qualify after arrival by receiving gifts of money from persons under no moral or legal obligation to support them is a bad one and should gradually be terminated. With this in view I added to the notice of June 28, above referred to, this clause:

"Only in instances deemed by the Government to be of exceptional merit will gifts to destitute immigrants after arrival be considered in determining whether or not they are qualified to land; for, except where such gifts are to those legally entitled to support (as to wives, minor children, etc.), the recipients stand here as objects of private charity, and our statutes do not contemplate that such aliens shall enter the country."

One of many objections to such gifts is that they are often mere subterfuges to defeat the law. Instances are constantly coming to our attention where money so given is taken from the immigrant in indecent haste, at times even before he leaves the Barge Office. Incidentally, I note that Canada (which many will be surprised to learn is now stricter than the United States as regards the admission of immigrants) declines to receive immigrants who are unable upon arrival to show $25 which they have brought with them. They are not allowed to qualify through gifts of money received after arrival.

One reason why so many destitute immigrants come here is that there are certain wicked agencies abroad (and even in this country) whose sole purpose is to exploit immigrants, give them false advice, and circumvent our statutes. Of these agencies I shall have more to say later, and now only point out that they are not receiving the attention they deserve.

I have already adverted to the easy-going character of our exclusion laws and stated that even their strict enforcement keeps out only the very bad elements of foreign countries. Between these elements and those that are a real benefit to the country (as so many of our immigrants are) there lies a class who may be quite able to earn a living here, but who in doing so tend to pull down our standards of living. I am not now concerned with the question whether or not laws can be framed which will correctly describe this undesirable class. I wish merely to emphasize, what must be known to every thinking person, that it is coming here in considerable numbers and that we are making no effort to exclude it. Few people are bold enough to claim that we are in urgent need of any more immigrants who will crowd into the congested districts of our large cities. And yet this is where a large percentage of our immigrants now go and stay. At a time when portions of the West are crying for out-of-door labor the congestion in New York City may be increasing at the rate of many thousands per month. Another way of putting this is to say that much of our present-day immigration is not responsive to the legitimate demands for additional labor in the United States. I think this fact should be made known throughout those sections of our country where many erroneously think that further restrictions of the

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right kind would increase the difficulties incident to obtaining labor for which there is a real demand. Quite the contrary is the case, for poor immigration tends to deter good immigrants from coming.

If the immigration law is to be executed at Ellis Island with the thoroughness which its importance requires, both more men and more space must be provided. It frequently happens that 5,000 aliens arrive in one day. With the force of inspectors at my disposal not over two minutes can be devoted to each of them at the first inspection, at which over 70 per cent are usually admitted. Those held for special inquiry of course receive further investigation, of which I am not now speaking. The inadequacy of the period of two minutes above mentioned is emphasized further when we remember that there are now 38 questions to be asked and notations made in response thereto on the manifest. And to accomplish even this inadequate inspection the inspectors must work nine hours almost continuously. The situation becomes infinitely worse when 5,000 arrive on each of two or three succeeding days. I see that in May, 1907, 150,000 arrived, or an average of 5,000 a day for each of thirty successive days. This may happen again, and I feel it my duty to state plainly that if it does full or proper inspection will, in the absence of increased facilities, be out of the question, both for lack of time and lack of physical and mental endurance on the part of the officials.

The question will be asked, Why should there be received at Ellis Island on any one day more immigrants than can be carefully inspected? My inclination, of course, is to take only such a number (say 3,000), and so far as practicable I shall act accordingly. But if with an average of 5,000 a day for one month I were to decline to receive over 3,000 a day it might well be charged that it was the duty of the Government to make timely provision for the proper inspection of such number of immigrants as were likely to arrive, so that commerce need not be improperly impeded or immigrants unnecessarily kept aboard iron ships, oftentimes in hot weather. As the Immigration Service is self-supporting (or, if not, can readily be made so), there seems special reason why adequate facilities should exist for the prompt and efficient transaction of all business. Even at the writing of this report, with immigration far from its highest figure, many of the officials are obliged to work overtime day after day. Not a few are on duty over ten hours. There is here a force of very willing workers, but that, I submit, is no reason why a large number of them should be called upon, sometimes for several days in succession, to render services involving unusually long hours.

As regards additional space required, I call particular attention to the lack of quarters for the transaction of that very important branch of our work known as "special inquiry." The room in which immigrants held for this purpose are detained is so inadequate as to be a reproach to the Government. Almost the same can be said of the room in which witnesses appearing before the boards are compelled to await their turn to testify. There are but three court rooms proper, whereas six boards have since June 1 frequently been in session. There should be treble the space that we now have for the various kinds of "special-inquiry" work, but I shall defer specific recommendations until later.

Our hospital facilities, thanks to the recent construction of a contagious-disease hospital on the new island, will probably now be adequate, except that there is no proper ward for holding for observation cases in which it is suspected that the alien may be affected mentally. Certain wooden barracks are now used for this purpose. They were never intended to stand permanently, and, furthermore, are dangerous by reason of their inflammability. Here, too, I shall defer specific recommendations until later, only pointing out now that something must be done before long. A fine new dormitory building, recently built at a cost of about $450,000, will facilitate materially the transaction of our business, though it is already taxed to its utmost. Unfortunately no provision has been made either for baths, forced ventilation, or freight-elevator service, all of which are important and must be added.

It is very annoying to have to report that some of the immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island are grossly mismanaged. When I was commissioner before I was compelled to take drastic action in respect of several, and I shall do so again in all instances where investigation may show this to be proper. A few of these societies are mere commercial institutions, in which the immigrant is not only exploited but compelled to remain in filthy surroundings and foul atmosphere. Societies of this class will shortly be either reformed or removed altogether from the island, and none should welcome this action more than the good ones, of which there are several here working really in the interest of the immigrant and incidentally aiding the Government.

The immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are enforced along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports in accordance with

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agreements with the various steamship and railway companies, entered into for the purpose of giving effect to the laws and regulations without any undue interference with a free commercial intercourse between Canada and this country. Beginning with the next fiscal year the enforcement of both sets of laws will be under the general supervision of the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are located at Montreal. During the past fiscal year, however, the said commissioner has been in charge of the enforcement of the immigration law only, the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws being vested in the various inspectors in charge whose districts abut on the boundary and inspectors in charge of the several border ports of entry for Chinese. Concerning the first, therefore, extracts are given from the report of the commissioner, while with respect to the latter it is necessary to quote from a typical report of the inspectors in charge.

The part of the report of the commissioner for Canada which is deemed of particular interest reads as follows:

As suggested in my last annual report, in order that the work performed may be easily understood * * * it is deemed necessary to adhere to the plan of dividing the total number of aliens examined into classes.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:	
Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports	14,218
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports	1,521
Total	15,739
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Feeble-minded	2
Epileptics	2
Insane	5
Tuberculosis	2
Trachoma	51
Other dangerous contagious diseases	2
Likely to become public charges	39
Contract laborers	9
Guardians to deported aliens, section 11	5
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parents	13
Criminals	6
Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act	4
Total debarred	140
Percentage of class A debarred	.9

The accompanying tables contain detailed information as to the number of aliens brought by each steamship line, such tables also showing, by lines, the percentage of arrivals failing to measure up to the standard of fitness demanded by our laws.

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:	
Total number examined	6,480
Number debarred	319
Percentage debarred	4.92
Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:	
Total number examined	9,962
Number debarred	429
Percentage debarred	4.30
Class C C. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:	
Total number examined	4,649
Number debarred	174
Percentage debarred	3.74

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Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:	
Total number examined	13,784
Number debarred	788
Percentage debarred	5.71
Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:	
Total number manifested	34,689
Number debarred	1,452
Percentage debarred	4.18
Total number examined at border stations (including Chinese)	71,339
Number debarred and causes therefor—	
Idiots	3
Imbeciles	1
Feeble-minded	10
Epileptics	7
Insane	37
Tuberculosis	36
Trachoma	568
Favus	5
Other dangerous contagious diseases	36
Beggars	48
Likely to become public charges	1,324
Surgeon's certificate	152
Contract laborers	599
Under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by parents	20
Assisted aliens	15
Criminals	64
Polygamists	18
Prostitutes	97
Procurers	35
Guardians with deported aliens, section 11	25
Under passport provision, section 1	62
Chinese excluded	103
Total debarred	3,265
Percentage debarred of border classes	4.57

In addition to diseases found among the border classes compelling exclusion of the afflicted, the medical examiners also show 1,273 cases having minor physical defects which in many instances contributed to the cause for excluding the applicant.

Augmenting the number of aliens examined at border stations whose debarment was necessary under the law, those stations report a total of 2,022 aliens who were refused examination because of inability or unwillingness to meet the requirements of rule 25 of the regulations pertaining to the matter of head tax.

There must also be added to the number excluded at the border, a total of 1,195 aliens who were held for boards of special inquiry, but who failed to report for examination.

In the foregoing figures are included 1,775 Chinese necessarily mentioned in this report by reason of head tax being assessed through this office.

Grand total examined	90,295
Grand total debarred	6,622
Percentage debarred	7.33

While the above record shows that officers in this jurisdiction, as per the requirements of our immigration laws and regulations, examined a total of 90,295 aliens, it is considered worthy of note that the latter were selected from nearly 8,000,000 regular passengers who crossed the Canadian border into the United States during the twelve months to which this report alludes.

The amount of head tax collected during the same period was $134,650, showing a decrease of $49,578 from the collections for the fiscal year previous.

Manifests received from the Canadian trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific lines show that 4,703 alien passengers departed from the United States during the past year by the Canadian route.

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While immigration of all classes through and from Canada to the United States for the past year, shows an increase of 10,719, yet as compared with preceding years, the records for the year just closed present some peculiar phases. Arrivals of United States destined aliens at Canadian seaports for two years were as follows:

	1908.	1909.	Decrease.
			Per cent.
Atlantic ports	17,381	14,218	18.19
Pacific ports	1,724	1,521	11.77

This falling off in immigration to the United States via Canadian seaports can perhaps be explained by the decrease in all immigration to Canada from abroad, due to the restrictions by which the Dominion immigration officials have set out to improve the standard of present day immigration to their country.

The records for Classes B, C, C C, D, and E, for two years, however, can not be so easily and naturally explained.

	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Class B	14,866	6,480	.....	56.41
Class C	13,599	9,962	.....	26.74
Class C C	.....	4,649	100.00	.....
Class D	12,250	13,784	12.52	.....
Class E	18,111	34,689	91.53	.....

The difference in the figures as regards Classes B and C might be explained in part, when we consider that restricted immigration to Canada has created a greater demand for the labor of those already here; but decrease of immigration of these classes is largely attributable to the increase shown in Classes C C and D, the first claiming residence of more than one year in Canada though unable to show any proof thereof, and the second having convinced the examining officers of a residence in Canada to exceed one year—in other words, the increase is all in the direction of evasion of the head-tax requirements.

Reference to Class E above, shows a remarkable movement in the number of Canadian citizens coming to the United States for a permanent settlement, the increase approximating 92 per cent over the fiscal year of 1908. * * * Should those interested in statistics inquire for a cause for the above exodus of Canadians to the United States, it may be stated, as a result of careful questioning for manifest purposes, that, in many instances, the claim is made that native workmen are being replaced by those brought into Canada under the Government's immigration policy, and to accept this explanation is not difficult when we recall conditions existing in the United States, where in many of the great manufacturing centers, particularly in the New England States, native help has been entirely superseded by the foreign article.

In addition to the foregoing, there is an element in the travel from Canada to the United States, in which I feel our Bureau will be especially interested, reference being had to citizens of our own country who, having settled in Canada, return to again take up their residence in the United States.

Commencing with January 1 of the current year, a record has been compiled, showing that 6,869 of such citizens were interviewed by our officers during the past six months, and as containing important information, it has been directed that a similar record be obtained in the future. As the foregoing record covered that period of the year when the movement would naturally be northbound, I feel it perfectly safe to say that not less than 15,000 American citizens returned from Canada within the year to resume residence in the United States.

As to quality of the immigration reported in the foregoing, some improvement is shown as compared with the immigration of preceding years. Particularly is this true as regards aliens coming to Canadian Atlantic ports, when the record for unfitness is shown to be less than 1 per cent of the total arrivals. This improvement can not be attributed to any less rigid enforcement of the laws by the Bureau's officers at the ports mentioned, but may be credited to the greater care exercised by the steamship lines in selecting their passengers, the latter in large measure resulting from instructions from the Dominion immigration department to its officers whereby aliens disembarking at Canadian Atlantic ports are more carefully scrutinized than

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ever before. The percentage of unfitness among aliens applying for admission at border stations, however, evidences little or no change, the record for the past year showing that more than 7 per cent of the total were rejected, which corresponds practically with the record for former years.

It is felt that the Bureau may regard with interest the following table * * * showing the success which has attended the efforts of Canadian border officers to apprehend and bring to justice offenders against the immigration law.

Civil actions and prosecutions.

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Cecil Roosevelt, Gertrude Baird, and Ella Fox.	8	Pending.
Giovanni Inglesi	8	Guilty; sentence suspended.
H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co	4	Pending.
Samuel Scott	3	Not guilty.
Mrs. Elbertha Blount	3	Guilty; 1 day, $150.
Herbert Wright	8	Nolle prossed, account refusal prosecuting witness, resident Canada, to attend.
Francis Taggart	3	Guilty; 6 months, $200.
Eva Johnson	3	Guilty; 6 months, $150.
Clara Lewis	3	Nolle prossed, account death prosecuting witness.
Ella Wright	3	Not guilty.
Gelardo Spanula	3	Defendant failed to appear for trail; bondsmen held for $2,500 and costs.
Madame Lemoine	3	Guilty; 10 days, $2,000.
Henry White	3	Guilty; 2 years, $25.
Edward Crozier	3	Not guilty.
Joe Ruffino	3	Guilty; 3½ years, $1.
Madeline Gould	3	Guilty; 1 day, $50.
William Schmidt	3	Indictment quashed account U. S. Supreme Court decision.
Georga Reilly	3	Nolle prossed account U. S. Supreme Court decision.
R. J. Northrup	4 and 5	Pending.
American Express Co	4 and 5	Compromised by defendant paying $500.
William Schmidt	3	Not guilty.
Robert Foote	19	Pending.
Warren Cole	3	Prosecution defeated by defendant marrying prosecuting witness.
Flossie Rankin	3	Guilty; 1 day, $250.
Leona Wells	3	Not guilty.
Edith Fisher	3	Do.
Jack Everetts	8	Warrant arrest issued; case dropped, lack evidence.
Burt and Mabel Clark	3	Prosecution defeated by death of defendant Burt Clark.
Mrs. Jessie Bartlett	3	Nolle prossed; Supreme Court decision.
Emma King	3	Do.
Margaret Elliott	3	Not guilty.
Frank Scalzo	3	Do.
Madame Mary Gain	3	Nolle prossed; Supreme Court decision.
Winnie Anderson	3	Do.
Thomas Olsen	8	Guilty; fine $150.
Alexander Weldon	3	Nolle prossed; defendant married prosecuting witness.
John Erwin Moore	8	Not guilty.
Draico Dazoff	25 and 5392, Rev. Stat.	Guilty; 2 weeks, $1.
American Locomotive Co	4 and 5	Pending.
Ida Lewis	3	Guilty; 2 years, $250. Fine paid; remainder sentence suspended.
Mrs. Laura Roland	3	Guilty; 2 years, $100.
Frank Rice	3	Guilty; 3 years, $1,000.
Rocco Labazitti	3	Guilty; 4 months, $1.50.
Thomas Thompson	8	Pending.
Giovanni Di Stasi	3	Do.
Max Miller	3	Do.
Jake Grinwald	3	Do.

The Supreme Court ruling which so curtailed the efforts of federal officers in the matter of prosecuting persons charged with harboring immoral women necessitated discontinuance of many cases where conviction and punishment were well merited; yet, notwithstanding, I am confident that the campaign waged by the Bureau against the importation of alien girls and women for immoral purposes, along the entire northern frontier, has had a most wholesome effect. It is thoroughly realized, however,

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that the above classes are both crafty and unscrupulous and that constant vigilance is demanded from every officer to prevent nullification of the good work already done.

By virtue of authority contained in department warrants, inspectors in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year returned to the countries whence they came 256 aliens, a few of which surreptitiously entered the country, but most of which number became deportable under our laws within three years from date of landing.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to again assure the Bureau that conditions pertaining to oriental immigration through the British Columbia doorway continue most satisfactory. Through rigid adherence to the rule promulgated by the Dominion immigration department, whereby all orientals holding passports to the United States are compelled to disembark at a United States port, and owing to the arrangement whereby restriction of Japanese and Hindu immigration to Canada has been effectively brought about, violations of our laws along the Washington boundary have been reduced to a minimum. In view, however, of the large number of orientals already domiciled in British Columbia, it will be appreciated that relaxation in the border inspection work as now enforced would be most unwise, for such action would only invite infractions of our immigration laws. * * *

In the judgment of the writer, that provision of the present immigration act which exempts the carrying line from payment of head tax in respect of all aliens who have had an uninterrupted residence of one year in Canada should be repealed.

Those who mistakenly argued that such a provision be given a place in the present law were sure that it would make for a freer intercourse between the people of Canada and the United States. As a matter of fact, its workings have been directly contrary to this idea.

Our present immigration law is so drawn as to make all aliens, excepting representatives of foreign governments, amenable to its provisions; those from Canada claiming more than one year's residence in that country—hence being nontaxable—requiring precisely the same examination as those for whom head tax is assessed.

It is left for those interested to imagine what a task is imposed upon the Bureau's officers in this jurisdiction, who are first required to separate the above classes and then to obtain proof of residence of those claiming exemption from payment of head tax by reason of an uninterrupted sojourn of one year in Canada. This latter provision of the law has only put a premium upon falsehood, and despite the efforts of the Bureau's officers to enforce the act as directed, it is firmly believed that the very first requirement of the present law, to wit, "that there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of $4 for every alien entering the United States," is constantly being violated by the deceptions practiced by aliens seeking entry to the United States from Canada.

I respectfully submit that only the slightest reflection is required to justify the conclusion that the phase of the law now being discussed is a positive hindrance to travel from Canada to the United States; is calculated to establish classes among aliens where all should be treated on a common footing; and lastly, on account of the difficulty in proving residence of aliens in Canada, is quite incapable of enforcement as Congress intended.

* * * * * * *

Through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Dominion immigration department, I am enabled to invite the attention of the Bureau to the record of immigration to Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, such record being as follows:

Month.	British.	Continental.	United States.	Total.
July	4,674	2,177	4,479	11,330
August	3,708	1,690	4,684	10,082
September	3,655	1,748	4,689	10,092
October	2,994	1,510	4,585	9,089
November	1,584	1,418	4,028	7,030
December	1,011	1,087	2,862	4,960
January	770	1,031	2,296	4,097
February	1,021	1,150	2,620	4,791
March	4,327	2,955	9,182	16,464
April	6,584	5,044	12,609	24,237
May	10,577	7,346	11,107	29,030
June	6,502	5,159	9,208	20,869
Total	47,407	32,315	72,349	152,071

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For easy comparison of emigration from the United States to Canada with immigration from Canada to the United States during the past year, the showing of our records regarding the number of aliens admitted is given.

Aliens manifested on board steamship and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States	15,417
Aliens coming originally to Canada, and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival	6,116
Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports, and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year	9,495
Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof	4,454
Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class	12,920
Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence	33,118
Total	81,520
To which there should be added United States citizens returning to the United States after residence in Canada, approximated	15,000
Total	96,520

Inspector Harry R. Sisson, in charge for several years of the New York-New Jersey district and of the ports of entry for Chinese of New York City and Malone, N. Y., has submitted a concise report, from which the following, with regard to the enforcement of the law on the border, is quoted:

There were 530 applicants for admission at Malone, 41 at New York, and 3 at Buffalo, the number at Malone being by far the largest handled at that port during any one year and an increase over the preceding year of about 35 per cent, this being about the corresponding increase of the general work in this district. In addition to those applying for admission, the privilege of transit was granted to 956 at Malone and 309 at this port. * * * During the year, 109 Chinese were arrested in the district, and complaints filed before United States commissioners charging them with being unlawfully within the United States, which with 19 pending from the preceding year, made a total of 128 considered, of which number 53 were discharged, 25 actually deported, 6 awaiting deportation, 14 forfeited bail, and the remainder pending at the close of the year.

While this report shows that about 50 per cent of the Chinese were ordered deported by the United States commissioners, I would call attention to the fact that of the 49 cases taken before [three of the] commissioners * * * in the northern district of New York, 30 were discharged, 3 ordered deported, and 16 [remain] pending. The results obtained before [another] commissioner * * * who ordered 19 deported out of 25 cases considered, have been very satisfactory, yet no more than the Government is entitled to when the general conditions and the character of the evidence offered in these cases in that district are taken into consideration.

The number of vessels arriving at this port having Chinese aboard as members of the crew has steadily increased during the last several years, there having been 194 vessels in port during the past year, with 2,906 Chinese employed thereon, this being an increase of 58 vessels and 535 Chinese over the preceding year. Of this number, there were 14 escapes from 8 vessels, the masters of which were indicted with but two exceptions.

As I have outlined in preceding reports, it is practically impossible to convict a master of a vessel under the present statute unless we are able to show gross neglect or connivance upon his part, and it is also very difficult to bring this class of case to trial for the reason that the courts refuse to interfere with commerce by compelling a master to remain in port.

The general work along the Canadian border, particularly at Buffalo, in connection with the prevention of the smuggling of Chinese, has been very gratifying, there having been arrested in the latter city 28 Chinese and 10 white men, some of the most notorious smugglers in that vicinity being included in this number. Action against the following named persons has been taken for aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of Chinese:

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Charles Roth, convicted November 30, 1908; sentenced to seven months in Erie County Penitentiary.
Thomas Roach, pleaded guilty November 30, 1908; sentenced to sixty days in Erie County Penitentiary.
Henry Reischel, convicted November 30; sentenced to seven months in Erie County Penitentiary.
Charles Slosberg, convicted November 30; fined $250.
Thomas W. O'Brien, pleaded guilty December 4; sentenced to one year in Erie County Penitentiary.
William Riley, pleaded guilty December 4; sentenced to one year in Erie County Penitentiary.
Edward Baltz, indicted January 19, 1909. (In Canada.)
Charles Friese, held for grand jury March 27; $500 bail.
William Dickman, held for grand jury March 27, $500 bail.
George White, held for grand jury April 17; $1,000 bail.
Harry Lee, held for grand jury April 17; $1,000 bail.
Frank Roth, indicted by grand jury. (In Canada.)

MALONE, N. Y.

Napoleon Labonty, pleaded guilty June 10; sentenced to six months in Broome County Jail.
Joseph L'Aventure, indicted by grand jury; $5,000 bail.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cardo Lorenzo, pleaded guilty April 13; sentenced to one month in New York County Jail.

On the 1st of July, 1907, the Mexican border from the Gulf westward to the California line was placed under a supervising inspector, whose experience and record in the service had been such as to assure the Bureau that he would be able to cope with the extremely difficult task of bringing about a systematic, uniform, and efficient administration of both sets of laws on the southern boundary. This expectation has not been disappointed. The improvement effected in the two years of Mr. Frank W. Berkshire's administration, and particularly in the past year, is almost incalculable. The following, quoted from his report, will show in a general way what has been accomplished with both laws during the year:

* * * Legitimate immigration over the southern land boundary is largely confined to Mexicans and aliens of other races who have acquired a residence in Mexico and thereafter come to the United States. This class of immigration shows an increase from year to year as the territory adjacent to the boundary becomes more thickly populated. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that there will be in the near future any large increase in the legitimate immigrant arrivals by way of the Mexican border.

As pointed out in the previous year's report, the notable examples of illegitimate immigration via the ports of this district have been in the past Japanese and Syrians, whose advent into Mexico was caused principally by the idea that the said country afforded an easy means of securing ingress to the United States. During the year just ended, Syrian arrivals in this district have experienced a large falling off, and there is no evidence now at hand to indicate that there is likely to be any increase in this character of immigration by way of the Mexican border district for some time to come. It seems therefore but fair to assume that the prediction previously made, to the effect that Syrian immigration would naturally show a diminution when the impression was removed at the seaports of southern Europe that the Mexican route afforded the most favorable means of entry into the United States, has been borne out and that the undesirable of that race are at last realizing that the extra expense attending their passage from their native country to the United States through Mexico is not justified.

It is distinctly gratifying to this office, and will doubtless prove so to the Bureau, to note that with the agreement had between the United States and Japan, combined with an alert administration of the law on the part of our officers, Japanese immigra-

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tion through this district has been reduced to the minimum, and, as pointed out one year ago, there is no reason to believe that under the existing arrangement Japanese immigration can prove in any way a source of embarrassment to our service. * * *

Criminal prosecutions and civil suits were instituted within the Mexican border district during the fiscal year just ended for violations of the immigration laws as follows:

Criminal prosecutions.

Name.	Section of act Feb. 20, 1907, violated.	Disposition.
Harry Lockfeesh	3	Discharged by United States commissioner.
Jesus R. Pesquera	3	Grand jury refused to indict.
Tomas Valdez	8	Six months' imprisonment.
H. C. Kitamura	3	Do.
Simon Chavez	3	Indictment quashed.
Zacarias Holquin	3	Discharged by district court.
Pedro Padella	3	Do.
Teodoro Villescas	3	Discharged by grand jury.
Mateo Avila	3	Discharged by district court.
Tom John	Bribery	Bond forfeited.
Apolinio Florez	3	Discharged by district court.
Refugio Ruiz	3	Discharged by commissioner.
Ramon Zamora	8	Bound over to fall term.
Juan Lopez	8	Six months' imprisonment.
Jose Flores	8	Do.
Francisco Ruiz	3 and 8	Bound over to fall term; section 8 only.
Justino Lopez	3	Discharged by United States commissioner.
Manuel Salazar	3	Four years' imprisonment.
William French	8	Bound over to fall term.
Pedro Moran	8	Do.
Cecilio De Leon	8	Do.
Deamaso Guzman	8	Do.
Ramon Arroyo	8	Do.

Civil suits.

James McCoy	4	Continued to December, 1909.
A. H. Boyt	4	Compromised by payment of $250 and costs.
St. L., B. & M. Ry. Co	4	Continued to December, 1909.

* * * * * * *

By direction of the Bureau this office detailed two inspectors for special investigation work in the Mexican border district in the enforcement of those provisions of the immigration laws relating to the "white-slave" traffic. This office is pleased to report that the work is being conducted with commendable zeal and meeting with success, and it is believed that this investigation will have the effect of accomplishing at least a temporary eradication of the evil in this section of the country. To effect a permanent solution it will, of course, be necessary to continue an active pursuit of lawbreakers of this character.

* * * * * * *

In view of the fact that there are no ports of entry for Chinese on this border, the work consists principally in the prevention of illegal entry of Chinese and the apprehension of such as escape detection at the time of crossing the border.

In addition to this feature of the work [784 Chinese have passed out of the United States at ports of this district, passing through the United States in transit, and 279 Chinese have entered at ports in this district to pass through the United States and out at other ports].

* * * * * * *

Investigations have been made as follows:

Applications for laborers' return certificates	37
Applications for duplicate certificates of residence	19
Preinvestigations relative to status of merchants, alleged natives, and their children	13
Applications for admission at ports of entry in other districts	29
Total	98

* * * * * * *

During the year there was a total of 557 arrests [of Chinese], and in addition to this number 134 cases were pending before trial and 172 awaiting deportation or appeal at

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the close of the previous fiscal year, making a total of 863 cases considered. Of this number, it will be noted, 72 were discharged, 540 deported, 12 died, escaped, or forfeited bail, 135 are pending, and 104 were at the close of the year awaiting deportation or appeal. * * *

As pointed out in the last annual report, this office recognized that the most difficult proposition confronting it in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws was the situation at El Paso, Tex. By reference to the report of actual arrests which occurred during the fiscal year 1908 as compared with the arrests for the fiscal year just ended, it will be noted that there has been a decrease. This is accounted for by the fact that the inspection on all lines of railways leading from El Paso has been made uniform and rigid, while during the previous year such inspections were, particularly in reference to freight cars, only periodical. Since rigid inspection of all trains has been undertaken contraband Chinese have been driven to more difficult and expensive means of effecting illegal entry; hence it naturally follows that a lesser number of attempts are made to use the more hazardous routes by which to reach the interior of the country.

There has been no change worthy of mention in respect to the manner in which Chinese cases are prosecuted at El Paso. This subject was recently treated in great detail in a special report addressed to the Bureau, and it would seem unnecessary to review conditions in that respect at this time. A comparison of pending cases, however, shows that at the close of the fiscal year just ended there were 122 cases pending in the western district of Texas, as against 116 pending at the close of the previous year, which would indicate that in this respect we are losing rather than gaining ground.

During the fiscal year 1908 there were 8 arrests made for violations of the exclusion laws, 6 of which cases were pending at the close of the said year. During the present year there were 32 such arrests, and, including those pending from the previous year, dispositions of the cases are as follows:

Convicted and sentenced	8
Fugitive from justice	8
Indictment dismissed and defendant permitted to accept order of deportation to China	1
Convicted, but granted new trial	1
Died before trial	1
Pending before trial	13
Acquitted	6
Total	38

The convictions secured during the year were important ones, and some of the defendants to be tried are among the leaders of smuggling operations at El Paso.

* * * * * * *

Considering the number of arrests accomplished for violations of the exclusion laws during the past year, the number of important convictions secured, the fact that a number of persons are now fugutives from justice, together with the rigid inspection of every avenue of escape (from El Paso in particular), it is the firm belief of this office that the effect during the year has been to reduce to a minimum the smuggling of Chinese who have never been in the United States before. But the unsatisfactory situation still exists in reference to Chinese who hold valid certificates of residence, but who have doubtless been out of the country and have effected an illegal entry at El Paso, as is evidenced by the number who appear at the office for the purpose of securing permission to leave the place. This subject has been fully presented to the Bureau on various occasions in the past, and there is no apparent necessity for dilating on same at this juncture. To eradicate this evil, one of two remedies is necessary—either increase the force to an impracticable extent or amend the law in the manner recommended in the last annual report.

A report showing very satisfactory conditions has been received from the inspector in charge of the important district of southern California, Mr. Harry H. Weddle, who was placed in charge of that section as a separate district in October, 1908. The report of Commissioner North, of San Francisco (the most important port in Chinese matters), is quoted elsewhere (p. 129), and the statistics for that, as well as for each of the other ports, may be found in the regular statistical tables (pp. 15–111).

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IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

At none of the Atlantic ports except New York does the Government own and control its own landing station. The Ellis Island main building has now been in use since 1901, and each year has witnessed the erection of additional structures or the improvement and extension of those already existing. The station is now in many respects an ideal one, but because of the inconvenient and illogical manner in which the main building was planned when first constructed, changes still need to be made. This is clearly shown by the report of Commissioner Williams, elsewhere quoted (see p. 132).

Provision having been made by Congress for the establishment of government-owned stations at the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, careful attention has been given the matter of selecting suitable sites on which to locate such stations. Sites will no doubt be decided upon early in the ensuing year, and the contracts will then be let promptly and the construction of the buildings completed as soon as possible.

The situation with respect to proposed landing stations at New Orleans and Galveston remains practically the same as stated in last year's report (p. 136). It was found necessary to defer any action regarding the station proposed for Charleston, by reason of the depleted condition of the immigrant fund.

The station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, has been completed, but has not been occupied, the depleted condition of the immigrant fund during the past year and the fact that the service must in the forthcoming year be conducted within the limits of a fixed appropriation not being regarded as justifying the incurrence of the large additional expense involved in conducting the new quarters. The following is quoted from a report on this subject made to the Department on January 28, 1909, by former Assistant Secretary Wheeler, who personally inquired with regard to the expense that would be involved in opening the station and the question whether there was any necessity for its immediate occupancy:

> This is a modern and commodious plant, the construction of which has cost to date $189,721.76. Further expenditures involving approximately $10,000, comprising oil-burning equipment, outside electric wiring, laundry machinery, and artesian well, have been contracted for and are presumably now under construction, if not by this time completed. In addition it is roughly estimated that $20,000 will be required for furniture and kindred equipment. (See Acting Commissioner-General's memorandum of November 19, 1908, hereto attached.)
>
> The station is delightfully located, so far as scenic, climatic, and health conditions are concerned, but in my opinion is rather too remote from San Francisco, the trip from wharf to wharf consuming approximately forty-five minutes. Furthermore, in my opinion, the station is many years in advance of the requirements of the service, and, so far as European immigration is concerned, will not actually be required until trans-Atlantic steamers are passing through the Panama Canal.
>
> Commissioner North estimates that the opening of the new station would result in an increase of not more than $2,000 per month in the expenses of conducting the service at his port. (See his letter to the Commissioner-General dated October 16, 1908, hereto attached.) While I do not question Mr. North's good faith in making this estimate, experience teaches that almost invariably estimates of that nature are found to fall short of the expenditures eventually required to be made.
>
> I note that Mr. North makes no mention of one item which it seems to me is especially important, viz, the supplying of food to aliens who would be detained at the new station. It is not believed that this would be a self-supporting proposition as it is at Ellis Island, for at Angel Island there are no collateral opportunities to make the

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business attractive as a financial enterprise. While the steamship companies would have to contribute a considerable sum to pay for the feeding of their passengers, nevertheless, in the last analysis, the Government would certainly be called upon, in one way or another, to bear a very considerable expense in this connection. My own opinion is that a fair estimate of the additional expense which would be entailed upon the Government by the opening af the new station would place that sum at about $50,000 per annum rather than at $24,000 per annum, the sum estimated by Mr. North. But even taking his figures, the additional expense would not be inconsiderable.

[It is recommended, among other things,] that a watchman be detailed from the Immigration Service to act as caretaker and watchman at the Angel Island station until such time as the volume of European immigration entering the port of San Francisco is sufficient to justify the Government in opening the station for the purposes for which it is intended.

Mr. Wheeler's recommendation was adopted by the Department.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It has become customary to insert in this report a brief statement regarding the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws, respectively. All of such expenses during the past year were paid from the immigrant fund. The following statement shows the several objects to which the $3,237,669.08 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act passed by Congress March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, will hereafter be paid from an annual appropriation. The act mentioned stipulates that no more than $500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. In the Bureau's opinion, it would be advisable in future appropriations for this object to completely merge the enforcement of the two sets of laws. It is all immigration business. To keep separate accounts for the Chinese part of it is of no particular advantage, and often is extremely inconvenient, as the same officers are, under the present practice, engaged upon both classes of work.

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM THE IMMIGRANT FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Expenses of regulating immigration	$1,872,186.38
Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act, 1909	452,601.30
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y.:	
Remodeling main building	308,890.71
Additional buildings, contagious disease hospital group	181,198.22
Mechanical equipment, etc., contagious disease hospital group	102,188.45
Addition to old hospital building	219,322.50
New water main	189.97
Dredging new channel and construction of new docks	1,579.74
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal., construction of immigrant station	66,744.96
Immigrant station, Galveston, Tex., construction of immigrant station	10,766.85
Boarding cutter, immigration service, San Francisco, Cal., construction of steel boarding cutter	22,000.00
Total expenditures	3,237,669.08

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THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

The Bureau at Washington is the headquarters of the Immigration Service, in the comprehensive sense. From it are directed the operations of all the employees stationed throughout the United States and Canada, engaged in the enforcement of the immigration, the alien contract labor, and the Chinese-exclusion laws. Through and by it the Department announces the policies and directs the work as a whole. An account is given in the appendices of the special work of the Divisions of Naturalization and Information, respectively (pp. 187 and 215); but it is necessary to a clear conception of the year's accomplishments that a few pages shall be devoted to recounting the activities and accomplishments of the Bureau proper. For a full description of its duties reference may be had to the report for 1906 (pp. 100–105).

The work of the Bureau is constantly on the increase. Every one of the frequent changes in practice, whether brought about through legislation, judicial determination, or administrative discretion, immeasurably enlarges its duties, by taking it from the known and beaten course and starting it where each step must be studied and measured with caution. The volume of its work can not be gauged by the increase or decrease in the number of aliens entering the country. Thus, although the year 1908 showed the smallest immigration since 1902, the figures covering the work of the Bureau for that year indicated an increase in its volume of 17.8 per cent over the year 1907, during which the immigration was 64 per cent heavier. Likewise there was in 1908 an increase of 29 per cent over the year 1906, when immigration was more than 40 per cent heavier. The nature of its duties is such that they can not be adequately expressed in figures, and the following statements dealing with some of the larger items which permit of classification are only illustrative at best.

Under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence have been considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending	42
Cases reopened	6
Applications	211
Total	259

Duplicate certificates of residence issued	151
Original certificates of residence found	1
Applications denied	42
Applications dropped	21
Applications pending	44
Total	259

The duplicate copies of all Chinese certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau, in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the

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United States with the intention to return. In addition to the 259 applications for duplicates above enumerated, verification has been had of the certificates presented by the 1,102 Chinese laborers, shown by Table 5 (p. 109) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it has been necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor.

Appeals from decisions excluding aliens, under the immigration laws, from admission into the United States have increased from a total of 1,630 for fiscal year 1908 to a total of 1,877 for the year just closed. Applications for admission under bond during the same period have decreased from 1,215 to 443. This makes a total of 2,320 cases brought to the Bureau and presented by it to the Department with appropriate recommendation for approval or disapproval of the action of the inspection officers. Table 4 (p. 108) shows that in Chinese cases there have been 409 appeals. All of the appeals—ordinary immigration, contract-labor, and Chinese—must be given a most painstaking examination, involving, as they often do, close questions of law or complicated questions of fact, and the records in the last-mentioned two classes are usually voluminous because of the various matters involved. As already stated, the figures merely indicate in a very inadequate manner what the work of the Bureau is; to comprehend their full meaning, it is necessary to handle the work itself.

The respect in which the Bureau comes into closest contact with the field work consists of its duty in connection with the arrest and deportation of aliens who enter the country contrary to law or become public charges within three years after entry from causes existing previously. The power to arrest and deport is an extraordinary one to be vested in administrative officers, and its exercise requires great care and deliberation. No warrant is issued by the Department without the Bureau's specific recommendation, and no such recommendation is made where a warrant of arrest is applied for unless a good prima facie case has been set up by the inspector submitting the application, or where a warrant of deportation is sought, unless it is clearly shown by the evidence submitted and adduced at the hearing accorded under the arrest warrant that the arrested person is an alien and is subject to deportation. No abuse of discretion would be countenanced for a moment, for the Bureau realizes too fully the gravity of the matter. In order that this feature of the work may be clearly presented, it is customary to insert at this point a table compiled from the records of the Bureau, and consequently dealing with the subject much more comprehensively than is otherwise practicable (Annual Report, 1908, pp. 166–169). It is a source of great disappointment to the Bureau that the said table must be omitted from this report; but, as will later appear, the force of employees at its disposal has been worked to the limit in the performance of absolutely essential duties, and the compilation of the table in question is only one of several important items which it has been impossible to accomplish. It may be stated, however, as a general indication of the extent to which this work has increased, that during the past year the Bureau has had to pass upon 3,237 applications for warrants of arrest, compared with 3,026 in the year 1908. These applications were divided, as to cause for the request, approximately as follows:

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Criminals, 197; prostitutes and procurers, 732; public charges, 1,353; contract laborers, 314; entry in violation of passport provisions (Japanese and Korean laborers), 80; illegal entry, otherwise, 561.

The work indicated by the foregoing, and much more which it is impossible to describe, has been accomplished with a force of employees made up as follows:

The Commissioner-General and Assistant Commissioner-General and chief clerk	2
Private secretary to Commissioner-General	1
Law division (chief, 2 law clerks, and 2 stenographers)	5
Chinese registration division (chief)	1
Correspondence division (chief and 9 clerks and stenographers)	10
Accounts division (chief and 5 clerks and stenographers)	6
Files and records division (chief and 7 clerks and stenographers)	8
Statistical division (chief and 6 clerks and stenographers)	5
Two messengers and 1 assistant messenger	3
Total	41

In order that the work might not fall seriously in arrears (and as it deals with human beings it can not be allowed to lapse), it has been necessary during the entire year to have 9 clerks detailed from other offices, and even with that accretion to require all the employees to work extra hours. Therefore, if the manifestly correct policy of keeping all of the affairs of the service under close supervision from a centralized headquarters is to be continued with success, it will be necessary that Congress shall supply such headquarters with sufficient clerks to carry on the work involved. Any change in that policy would be a backward step; in fact, in the Bureau's opinion, there must, to meet the ends of good administration, be brought about a more complete and minute centralization than has heretofore been possible, so that the enforcement of the laws may be placed upon an absolutely uniform basis and the officers throughout the country be kept in constant touch with the administration at Washington.

CONCLUSION.

The Bureau never fails in its annual reports to call attention to the high estimate it places upon the character and capacity of its employees, as a whole and taken individually, and to its appreciation of their loyalty, zeal, and industry. The work upon which they are engaged is quite different from that performed by many other classes of government employees. They handle human beings, and must, in order to be successful in the highest sense, exhibit qualities of mind and heart that have no particular place in the handling of books, papers, or commodities. The ideal immigrant inspector, or government doctor (for the Bureau always includes in such expressions as these the surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service who so ably assist in its work), must know the law and have an abiding belief in its enforcement, must be rigid and exacting in his investigations and yet kindly and courteous in his attitude toward aliens, must often perform not only difficult but dangerous duties in the regular course of his employment, and must constantly exercise a wise discretion and a discriminating estimate of human nature if he expects to enforce the law without giving unnecessary offense. It is not every man who possesses all or even any of these qualities; nor is the Bureau able to say that each of its employees does,

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but it believes that no other body of men could be brought together in which a larger proportion would be found to meet the requirements.

The duties of the Bureau constitute a great and growing work. Each year added experience throws additional light on the subject and makes possible the further perfection of methods of administration. The past year has been peculiarly fruitful in this respect, and the Bureau feels that it enters upon the ensuing year with every reason to expect to make during its course a record in the enforcement of the laws which will eclipse that of all preceding like periods. If the law can be strengthened in the several respects contemplated in the suggestions herein contained, the opportunity and means of effecting the exclusion of the undesirable will have been so increased that, with the employees and machinery at its command, the Bureau should be able to attain an almost ideal performance of its duties.

The Bureau momentarily looks backward, as in this summary of the year's work, that it may gain warning and inspiration from the experiences of the past; at the same time it is proceeding with the present performance of the daily task with such ability and light as have been vouchsafed it, and is looking and moving always toward the future in its hopes and plans and expectations, in the firm belief that to-day is better than yesterday and that to-morrow will surpass to-day. Thus it looks to the future, not to the past; moves forward, not backward.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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APPENDIX I.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT AND MEMORANDUM IN EXPLANATION THEREOF.

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word alien wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and the term United States wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further,* That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, or other conveyance, or vehicle. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, conveyance, or vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided,* That the said tax shall not be levied upon aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor upon otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor upon aliens employed on vessels who are brought to and are shown to depart from ports of the United States in the pursuit of

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such employment; but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said manifest, furnish with regard to each alien accurate and full information in relation to the following: name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks for identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. It shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel sailing from ports in the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any port of the United States on the North American Continent to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival manifests made at the time and place of embarkation, giving the names of all aliens on board said vessel.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking passengers out of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers and all citizens of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent

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residence; amount of money possessed; if a United States citizen, whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, all in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials a statement in relation to the following matters regarding such passengers, aliens and citizens: number of males and females, respectively, under fourteen years of age; number of males and females, respectively, ranging from fourteen to forty-four years of age; and number of males and females, respectively, forty-five or more years of age. No master or commanding officer of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 5. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be manifested in convenient groups, and no one manifest shall contain more than thirty names. The names of those coming from the same locality shall so far as practicable be assembled on the manifest. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the manifest in which his name and the prescribed data concerning him are contained, and his number on the manifest. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in section ten hereof, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign each of the manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or

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with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officials of the immigration service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine Hospital Surgeons employed under section seven hereof, for service in foreign countries. The duties of Commissioners of Immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 7. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors, and such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being

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conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpoena issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving it or to subject such person to a penalty shall not excuse such witness from testifying; but such evidence or testimony so obtained shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceeding. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers, or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may permit a temporary removal, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration to insure their maintenance at the expense of the vessel, of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remained on board, would bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees, including the expense incident to the maintenance and necessary medical treatment of such temporarily removed aliens, pending decision of their eligibility to enter the United States: *Provided*, That where a suitable building is used for the detention and examination of aliens the immigration officials may there take charge of such aliens, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration to insure their maintenance and necessary medical treatment at the expense of the vessel, and the transportation companies, masters, agents, owners, and consignees of the vessel bringing them shall be thereafter relieved of the responsibility for but not of the expense of their detention until the return of such aliens to their care, or until they have been allowed to land.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of

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special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official in charge at the various ports as may be necessary for the prompt determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards: *Provided*, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but the said boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all testimony produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of a board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration or other immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration or other immigration official in charge of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board of special inquiry. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration officials that such an applicant for admission is an alien and is inadmissible shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of the said board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section ten of this Act.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the

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overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as contract laborers; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting his exhibit or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted

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under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any said fair or exposition in connection with such exposition, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such person or persons.

SEC. 11. That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is, in the opinion of the board of special inquiry, primarily, or of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on appeal, required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof, respectively, and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who may be entitled by this Act to come within the United States and who shall be about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of and by such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese alien shall be a subject, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and shall state the individual and family name or names of such person in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States, and to which certificate there shall be attached a photograph of such permitted person. If the alien so applying for a certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid; and the

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term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than such as is necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person so applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country by an official of which such certificate is issued. The certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statement set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge of the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and minor natural-born children of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture or minority continues and shall be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character described in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company

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with them and that coverture or minority exists at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least two years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the minor natural-born children of members of the said excepted classes shall upon reaching their majority establish and maintain themselves in a status or occupation which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, failing which they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe such rules and regulations with respect to the recording and inspection of aliens of nationalities and races other than Chinese employed on vessels entering ports of the United States, and the assessment of head tax on account of such as seek to land in the United States for purposes other than those of their employment, or whose departure in the pursuit of such employment is not shown, as may be necessary, on the one hand, to prevent violation or evasion of the terms of this Act by aliens who, arriving as employees of vessels, or in the guise of such employees, determine to enter and remain in the United States, and, on the other hand, to avoid in the enforcement of this Act any undue interference with navigation and commerce. Full information shall be furnished immigration officials by the master, owner, officer, or agent of any vessel employing aliens with respect to every alien employed thereon who shall desert the vessel in a port of the United States, and also all such alien employees as may be pronounced under said regulations inadmissible to the United States shall be held on board and carried to the foreign port of shipment, subject to the penalties prescribed in sections thirty-four and thirty-five hereof.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States shall, unless entitled to enter the United States under the various provisions of this Act, be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished in form and amount to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to be issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease was contracted, or developed into a discoverable stage, during the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure

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of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond approved by said Secretary in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the country whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act, if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness in such a prosecution and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, said alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is proved that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, and it is so certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily

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curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claim to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the Governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdiction of

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any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated as a port of entry for aliens under section twenty-six hereof, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the deposited certificate shall be

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returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act; any alien who shall become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing, within three years after such landing; any alien who, within said period, shall be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, at any time within three years after entry; any alien who, within said period, shall import or attempt to import a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or who shall within said period be found to be supported in whole or in part by the proceeds of prostitution; any alien woman or girl, or any alien procurer or importer of women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose, or any alien found within said period to be supported in whole or in part by the proceeds of prostitution, who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years after the date of entry into the United States, and the burden shall rest upon such aliens to establish the date of their entry. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such person is an alien and is deportable shall be final: *Provided,* That any term of imprisonment imposed by reason of the conviction of an alien within three years after landing shall not be regarded as a part of the period during which deportation may be effected hereunder, but during such term the limitation shall cease to run: *Provided further,* That the limit of three years after entry fixed hereby as the period within which deportation of aliens may be effected shall not apply to aliens shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have been at the time of entry anarchists, or persons who have been convicted of or admitted having committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, not of a purely political nature, or prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons procuring or attempting to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons supported by or receiving in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; but aliens of said classes shall be deported whenever found within the United States.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the

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excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter the United States in violation of this Act, shall be taken into custody on warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor whenever and wherever found in the United States, and be deported to the country whence he came.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if effected at any time within three years after the entry of the alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owners of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than three years after the entry of the alien, or if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the deportation and disposition of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall be to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are not subjects or citizens of the country from which they entered the United States and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes

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any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens.

SEC. 31. That in case of the failure of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by sections three, four, and five of this Act, he shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as in said sections prescribed. No vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any building, vessel, railway car, or other place, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in, or so concealed or harbored, or with respect to whom there has been such an attempt to conceal or harbor, or assisting or abetting another to conceal or harbor. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States any alien, including alien employees of vessels, belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien or alien employee so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said

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diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section six of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to absolutely insure that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than three hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officers, or agent of any such vessel, the maximum pecuniary penalty mentioned shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officers, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libelled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels on which aliens are employed entering any port of the United States to absolutely insure that no such alien employee, concerning whom notice of inadmissibility has been served on such owner, master, officer, or agent by an immigration official in accordance with regulations for the enforcement of this Act with respect to alien seamen, as prescribed by section sixteen hereof, shall land in the United States, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to insure against such landing shall be deemed a misdemeanor, for which the owner, master, officer, or agent shall be punished, or on account of which the vessel shall be libelled, as prescribed in section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of the owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels on which any Chinese alien is employed entering any port of the United States to absolutely insure that no such Chinese alien employee shall land in the United States in any other manner than that prescribed in section seventeen hereof, and the failure of any such owner, master, officer, or agent to insure against such landing shall be deemed a misdemeanor, for which the owner, master, officer, or agent shall be punished, or on account of which the vessel shall be libelled, as prescribed in section thirty-four hereof.

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SEC. 37. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 38. That the importation into the United States of any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien woman or girl for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place any alien woman or girl in pursuance of such illegal importation for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. If any alien woman or girl, or any alien procurer or importer of women or girls for purposes of prostitution or other immoral purposes, excluded and deported or arrested and deported under any of the provisions of this Act shall later return to and enter the United States, such alien shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. Prosecutions brought hereunder may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur, or at which the person charged with such violation may be found; and in such prosecutions the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 39. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the importation or migration of any alien into the United States, in pursuance of any offer or promise of employment, whether true or false, or in pursuance of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless such alien is exempted under the terms of the last proviso of section ten of this Act, or has been imported with the permission of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in accordance with the third proviso thereof; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by so inducing, assisting, encouraging, or soliciting, or attempting to so induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the migration or importation of any alien into the United States shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid,

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as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit or prosecution when brought by the United States.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section thirty-nine of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but such States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 41. That no transportation company or owner of vessels, or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, either by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage, the immigration of aliens into the United States, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall promulgate such regulations as will enable him effectively to determine whether the provisions of this section are violated; but this shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements, stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision, any such transportation company, and any such owner of vessels, and all others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, and the agents by them employed, shall be severally subjected to the civil penalty imposed by section thirty-nine of this Act. For the purpose of proceeding under this section service upon any officer or accredited agent of a transportation company or owner of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States shall be deemed sufficient service.

SEC. 42. That any person to whom an oath has been administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to

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pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 43. That the expense of the maintenance and care of all aliens brought to ports of the United States, prior to admission by the immigration officials, as well as the expense of the return of such as are excluded and of the deportation of such as are arrested and ordered deported within three years after entry, shall be borne by the owners of the vessels on which they respectively came; and if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall refuse to pay any of the said expenses, or shall refuse to receive on board any such vessel, or on board any vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens as are rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under the provisions of this Act, or shall fail to safely guard and detain them thereon, or shall refuse or fail to return them to the foreign port from which they came, or shall make any charge for their return, or shall take any security from them for the payment of such charge, such master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every such offense; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, or if there is a second such refusal in the case of any one alien until such refusal is withdrawn. For the purpose of proceeding under this section service upon any officer or accredited agent of a transportation company or owner of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States shall be deemed sufficient service.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-

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three: *Provided*, That said Secretary in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner-General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by Government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

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SEC. 50. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and ten. The Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act, except that this Act shall be construed to require the deportation of aliens of the classes specified in the second proviso of section twenty-six hereof irrespective of the time of the entry of such aliens to the United States; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, with the one exception mentioned, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

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MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The proposed bill, containing 50 sections, is arranged in what is conceived to be the most logical sequence to which such a measure will accommodate itself. Its various subjects are, to that end, arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Collection of statistics; (4) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in serious doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221 and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; also 128 Fed., 652; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830; 166 Fed., 536 and 1007, and 158 U. S., 538).

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, and require no comment.

SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more

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convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law in this respect, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite as good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, arriving and departing in the pursuit of their calling, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

SECTION 3.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereafter explained.

SECTION 4.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. A statement regarding the "outward passenger movement," now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means, is also required of the steamship companies. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. It is to be furnished *before* sailing; this because a plan can easily be arranged under which the data, recorded at time of selling passage, can be collected as the passengers board the vessel.

SECTION 5

is a combination of sections 13 and 14 of the act of 1907, the former being relieved of repetitions and modified to require the assembling

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of names on manifests (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions), and the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

SECTION 6,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner-General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial importance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 39).

SECTION 7.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpœna witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., p. 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are for the purpose of rendering perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies bringing aliens to United States ports and there permitted to place them temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear all the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, some of the steamship companies have been disposed to raise a question concerning it.

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SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several slight changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the disease—which were clearly covered by the term "dangerous contagious disease" contained in the law of 1903. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act, and in the clause relating to criminals the modifying words "involving moral turpitude" have been made to apply only to less offenses than "felonies and other crimes." The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4–7 becoming sections 39–41, hereafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing their immigration are true or false—so as to reach a very large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "*manual*" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney-General (27 Opins., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the altogether meaningless proviso exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly *mental*, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers, if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations.

SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

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SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used, of course, in the professional sense.

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consist with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 31*a* of the Chinese regulations in force now for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and minor natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), it has been prac-

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tically impossible to do so. The handling of alien seamen generally must be accomplished in such a way as to avoid undue interference with navigation and commerce. The details of such a plan can hardly be outlined in a statute; hence the proposal to invest the department with authority to adopt suitable regulations, which is altogether feasible and ought to be reasonably effective.

SECTION 17

is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, and prevent serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Recently the district court at Philadelphia has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989), but has never been made absolute by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section.

SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens' being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft.

SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in the deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting of the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective.

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SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is absolutely essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration, that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regarding Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the ideal plan for removing aliens from the country.

SECTION 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, 35, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18). An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as to effectively rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and provisos have been added to prevent terms of imprisonment served for offenses committed in this country running against the three-year limit, and eliminating the three-year limit altogether in the cases of aliens who are shown

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to have been at the time of admission members of said especially objectionable classes. If the law is thus slightly broadened with regard to the classes mentioned, it will be strengthened almost incalculably. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. In this respect, of course, it would not be wise to limit the time within which deportation may be effected; to do so, moreover, would be a wide departure from existing law and inconsistent with the registration provisions of the drafted measure.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country later than three years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense, as at present, when deportation is effected within three years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added at the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, so modified as to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien (not a citizen of that country, or, if a Chinese, not having paid the $500 head tax) who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country.

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SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 3, 4, and 5 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the $10 fine for failure to furnish accurate statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the $100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case United States *v.* Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, mentioned in commenting on section 3 of this draft.

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence also the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

slightly modifies section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in Oceanic Navigation Company *v.* United States (214 U. S., 320), and makes it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made $200; this in order to encourage the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442) under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal,

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or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are covered more specifically by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject.

SECTIONS 35 AND 36

need no additional comment, further than to call attention to the fact that they are so drawn as to conform with sections 16 and 17 of the draft dealing with Chinese and other alien seamen.

SECTION 37

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

SECTION 38.

Modified to meet the decision of the Supreme Court in Keller *v.* United States (213 U. S., 138), and in several other minor respects, section 3 of the act of 1907 is proposed for reenactment. A provision is added making it a misdemeanor for an alien prostitute or procurer of prostitutes to return to and reenter the United States after once being deported; also that prosecutions may be instituted wherever the parties concerned may be located, as a jurisdictional doubt has arisen on that point; also that in proceedings under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admitted against a wife or husband, which is required for the reason that the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in and often the couple are the only parties having actual knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 39

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (sec. 10 of the draft), and so as to punish the *attempt* to import, etc. As the law now stands, if the attempt is frustrated by the immigration officials, or otherwise, while the alien may be deported, the guilty person escapes punishment. An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible.

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SECTION 40

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

SECTION 41

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree generally with sections 4, 5, and 6 (preceding), but attaches the civil penalty only, as in cases arising under it suit would be instituted against financially responsible parties. There is also drawn a provision to make service of process in cases arising under this section easy and certain.

SECTION 42

is so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission, or readmission to, residence within, or transit through, the United States. This is an absolutely essential provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 43.

This is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as places upon transportation companies the duty and expense of returning excluded and expelled aliens, and penalizes a failure or refusal to comply literally with its terms—one of the most essential elements of immigration legislation. The modification to allow refusal of clearance in case of a second refusal to receive the same alien back on board is made to meet the attitude of least one line, and which might be assumed by others, that, rather than carry back an alien afflicted in an especially serious manner (a leper, for instance), the chance of being heavily fined will be taken. The power to refuse clearance will remove all temptation in this direction. There is also added a provision to make service of process easy and certain.

SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications.

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SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect.

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APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: The third annual report of the Division of Naturalization, which is herewith respectfully presented, embraces both the administrative and the court work, under the naturalization laws, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

As a summary of the office work during the year the accompanying table, which shows the amount of incoming and outgoing mail, may afford an approximate view. It shows that a total of 64,556 pieces of mail were received during the year, an average per day of 217 pieces; and that there were sent out a total of 89,528 pieces, or an average of more than 300 daily. The division handled, therefore, a daily average of 517 and an aggregate of 154,084 pieces of mail.

TABLE I.—VOLUME OF MAIL HANDLED BY THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Incoming mail:					
Unregistered	12,712	13,162	12,783	11,994	50,651
Registered	3,247	3,818	3,548	3,292	13,905
Total	15,959	16,980	16,331	15,286	64,556
Average per working day	228—	221—	221—	199—	217—
Outgoing mail:					
Letters	9,820	10,767	9,423	9,611	39,621
Form letters	11,653	8,332	12,072	8,140	40,197
Documents	773	1,908	5,955	1,074	9,710
Total	22,246	21,007	27,450	18,825	89,528
Average per working day:					
Letters	140+	139+	127+	125—	133—
Form letters	166+	108+	163+	106—	135—
Documents	11+	25—	80+	14+	32+
Total average	318—	273—	371—	244+	300+

How to dispose of this large volume of mail matter has been the subject of the most careful observation and thoughtful study of its character and relative importance, so as to accomplish its dispatch at the minimum cost of time and labor. This has been made possible by the adoption of such form letters as experience showed to be admissible, which, with the addition of matter pertinent to any particular case, reduced by about 90 per cent the time previously consumed in writing many classes of letters. The extent to which the use

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of form letters in the correspondence has grown is evidenced by the number of 40,197, as against 39,621 original typewritten letters. It may be said without hesitation that unless some such expedient had been resorted to the small force of this office would have been unable to cope with such a large correspondence, as at no time during the year has there been more than 14 clerks engaged exclusively upon correspondence.

In guiding clerks of courts in the execution of naturalization papers in conformity with the law, considerable increased correspondence must be expected annually because of the change in office of a large number of clerks of courts by election of their successors, new courts assuming jurisdiction, and other features to be referred to hereafter. To meet these conditions every effort has been made to prevent the number of letters from increasing beyond the limits of actual requirements.

The table does not show nor is there any sufficiently brief and comprehensive way completely to disclose what these figures involve. Many of the single pieces of mail received contain numbers of declarations of intention, or petitions for naturalization, or certificates of naturalization, each of which requires the same care in numbering, filing, and indexing as does a letter, and involves the exercise of even more care in the process of examination than the average letter. Also very many of them are the occasion of correspondence with the clerks of courts, the naturalization examiners, and the parties in whose names the papers are filed.

The number of such papers filed in the courts during the year, as indicated by the duplicates received in the division, is shown in the following table, in which are also given, for comparison, the corresponding figures for the preceding two fiscal years:

TABLE II.—DECLARATIONS AND PETITIONS FILED AND CERTIFICATES ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.	Grand total.
Declarations of intention	72,684	136,725	143,212	352,621
Petitions for naturalization	20,802	43,878	42,178	106,858
Certificates of naturalization	7,735	25,517	37,337	70,589
Total	01,221	206,120	222,727	530,068

[a] Nine months.

The declarations filed, 143,212, exceed the number of similar papers filed last year by 6,487, while the petitions for the year, 42,178, were less by 1,700 than those filed last year. There were issued by the courts 37,337 certificates of naturalization, or an excess over the number during the previous year of 11,820. The total number of duplicates of naturalization papers, therefore, which reached the division was 222,727, of which special note should be taken in connection with what has been said with reference to the constituents of the 64,556 pieces of mail of all sorts which were received and handled during the year, as shown by Table I.

It will be seen from Table III that the number of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction increased from the 2,244 reported last year to 2,394, which represents an increase in the regular correspondents of the division of 150. The transmittals of duplicates of papers filed with these courts, the accompanying monthly reports,

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and quarterly accounts covering remittances, and the general correspondence naturally arising, made a material addition to the work of the division.

TABLE III.—STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS EXERCISING NATURALIZATION JURISDICTION DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

Courts.	1907.[a]	1908.	1909.
State	1,678	2,016	2,177
Federal	201	228	217
Total	1,879	2,244	2,394

[a] Nine months.

Attention is directed to the fact that the increase in the number is entirely in the state courts, the number of federal courts engaged in conferring citizenship during the year being actually less than was reported a year ago. In most cases this is doubtless due to the fact that the state courts are, as a rule, more accessible, though, as will be seen hereafter, another cause is assignable.

The following tables, Nos. IV and V, show another feature of the work of the division, which is made effective through the use of examiners in the field, in connection with their chief work of investigating the claims of petitioners for naturalization and the competency and credibility of their witnesses to petitions.

TABLE IV.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION PRESENTED BY THE STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE FOR EXAMINATION AS TO THEIR VALIDITY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Number received	[a] 1,013
Reported favorably	920
Reported unfavorably	[b] 35
Canceled	20
Pending cases	58

TABLE V.—SPECIAL CASES ON WHICH THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION WAS REQUESTED TO PASS BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Number received	[c] 14
Reported favorably	8
Reported unfavorably	[d] 6
Canceled	3
Pending cases	0

The total number of cases, 1,013, in Table IV shows the proportion to which this branch of the work has already grown, after being so recently undertaken, as was shown in the last annual report. That the work is important is shown by the fact that in 35 of the cases it was disclosed that naturalization had been illegally procured. The "pending cases" are cases awaiting a final report by examiners to whom they have been referred. Of the 35 cases "reported unfavorably" 15 are awaiting appropriate action by the courts, while the 20 cases "canceled" were thus disposed of judicially in consequence of unfavorable reports by the examiners.

[a] Includes 60 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.
[b] Includes 15 cases pending cancellation.
[c] Includes 2 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.
[d] Includes 3 cases pending cancellation.

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These investigations were inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining whether naturalized applicants for licenses under the steamboat laws of this country had procured citizenship by a compliance with the law and were entitled to such licenses.

In connection with the investigation of applications under the steamboat-inspection laws of this country for licenses, it has been ascertained that a number of naturalizations have been accomplished in the past by persons who have had no actual residence in the United States. They have, in many instances, held an actual residence in Canada during the five years of residence claimed to have been maintained within the limits of this country. Their only claim to residence in the United States is based upon the fixing of some point, generally at some port along the Great Lakes, at which they receive their mail, while serving in some capacity upon American vessels sailing the Great Lakes. At the end of the open season they have returned to their homes in Canada. This course has been pursued for a number of years, and after the lapse of sufficient time they have taken the final steps for naturalization. Under the lax observance of the law before federal supervision had been provided by Congress, there was little difficulty encountered by them in receiving the certificates of naturalization upon which they could then apply for and receive appointments to the positions of masters, pilots, first and second officers, and engineers of steam vessels of the American merchant marine, which, under the navigation and steamboat-inspection laws, are reserved for Americans.

The investigations made at the instance of the Civil Service Commission aggregated but 14, as shown by Table V, of which the large proportion of 6 resulted in the discovery of illegally obtained certificates, 3 of which the courts have canceled, while 3 are awaiting judicial action. It seems not improbable that this branch of investigation will hereafter assume larger proportions.

During the past year a large number of naturalization certificates have been taken up by the immigration authorities at the border and forwarded to this office. These certificates were taken up for the reason that their holders had, subsequent to their naturalization in this country, become subjects of the King of Great Britain and Ireland in some of the British dominions. In most instances they had become such subjects in the Dominion of Canada, and suitable steps have been taken in each instance to prevent the issuance of certified copies of certificates so surrendered without this office being first notified.

From partially completed statistics it has been shown that 282 native-born Americans naturalized in other countries have returned subsequently to the country of their nativity, and during the past year declared their intention to again become citizens of the United States. These persons have, in all respects, the same status as alien-born candidates for citizenship, and must comply with all the formalities prescribed in order to resume their American citizenship.

There has been, also, considerable correspondence with the General Land Office, in the Department of the Interior, in relation to the evidence to be supplied by persons who have filed claims under the public land laws, regarding the evidence to be produced by them to secure title to their lands.

As a result of such correspondence, the division has acquired information of instances of fraudulent and illegal procurement of

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citizenship, and has been enabled to report such cases to the appropriate United States attorneys for the institution of cancellation proceedings, in accordance with the terms of section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. While no effort has been made to discover such cases as a part of the regular occupation of the examiners, in the course of their work of ascertaining the competency of witnesses to petitions for naturalization, through correspondence of the kind indicated above, by information from immigration inspectors, and by reports from the Department of State many cases of illegal naturalization have been discovered and reported for cancellation.

Some of these cases have resulted in cancellation orders by the courts, in others the Department of Justice has not thought it advisable to bring them before the courts, while others are pending. The following statement embodies information as to what has been done in this line during the year.

TABLE VI.—SUITS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY CAUSES.

Cause.	Pending June 30, 1908.	Suits instituted.	Certificates canceled.	Pending June 30, 1909.	Cases dismissed.
Violation of United States Revised Statutes:					
Section 2165	9	195	199	5	
Section 2166		2	2		
Section 2167	20	450	355	106	6
Section 2169		2	2		
Total	29	649	558	111	6
Violation of act of June 26, 1894	1	2	3		
Renunciation of United States citizenship:					
Wrong renunciation of allegiance		2	1	1	
Formal renunciation of United States citizenship	4	6	9		
Total	4	8	10	1	
Not resident five years	14	255	150	119	
Incompetency of witnesses:					
Perjury of vouchers or witnesses	3		3		
Lack of proof of residence	15	36	43	6	2
Alien witnesses	1	8	7	2	
Petitions not completed	2	10	8		4
Total	21	54	61	8	6
Irregular procedure:					
Under 21 years when naturalized		60	33	30	
Not two years between declaration and petition	2	18	14	6	
Not ninety days between petition and final order	3	5	6	2	
Illegal declaration		2	1	1	
Admitted within thirty days of election		1	1		
Already a citizen		2	2		
Married woman living with alien husband		1	1		
Admitted under old law after Sept. 26, 1906		34	34		
No hearing in open court		1	1		
Declaration and petition filed same day	1		1		
No record of admission	1		1		
Petition filed and certificate issued same day	3		3		
Under 21 years when making declaration under old law	2		2		
Total	12	124	100	39	
Court without jurisdiction	14	25	30	10	
Lack of knowledge of Government		1			1
Immoral character		4	3	1	
Miscellaneous	4	5	6	3	
Total	18	35	39	14	1
Grand total	99	1,127	921	292	13

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In addition to the foregoing, correspondence has been carried on with over 1,000 clerks of courts authorized to naturalize, to ascertain whether their courts had naturalized any aliens since the operation of the act of June 29, 1906, and to obtain the names and addresses of the aliens. This action was taken for the reason that these clerks of courts had not been supplied with legal forms. Without obtaining complete responses from all of these clerks, it had been discovered at the close of the fiscal year that 163 declarations of intention had been illegally filed and 192 orders of naturalization issued under the terms of Title XXX of the Revised Statutes, and without regard for the act of June 29, 1906, which repealed the vital sections of that title. As these cases were prepared they were promptly forwarded to the Department of Justice for the institution of proceedings to vacate the orders of admission.

It seems not unreasonable to anticipate, as stated in the last report, that hereafter there will be correspondence with the appropriate authorities in regard to those who, as naturalized citizens, seek employment under the terms of the laws in relation to appointment in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as well as regards employment on public work under the laws of certain States which confine employment thereon to citizens of the United States.

Another branch of the office work which has increased greatly is the examination and approval, or correction, of accounts of moneys received by the clerks of courts as fees, and the transmission of the one-half of such fees due to the Government to the disbursing clerk of the Department, for deposit in the Treasury. The amount due the Government is ascertained by a comparison of the statement and accompanying remittance from each clerk of court with the number of duplicate naturalization papers on file in the division. Such reports and remittances are made by all clerks of courts who have been supplied with the official naturalization forms, and an examination of the files is as necessary in cases in which clerks report no transactions during the preceding quarter as where they report the contrary and inclose checks or drafts for the portion of collections due to the Government.

TABLE VII.—FEE ACCOUNTS PASSED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, AND PERIODS TO WHICH THE ACCOUNTS RELATE.

	1907.				1908.					1909.				Grand total.
	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	4th q'r.	Total.	1st q'r.	2d q'r.	3d q'r.	Total.	
Transactions	2	3	7	12	13	28	108	1,598	1,747	1,549	1,567	1,499	4,615	6,374
No transactions	5	10	13	28	31	61	74	439	605	556	565	584	1,705	2,338
Total	7	13	20	40	44	89	182	2,037	2,352	2,105	2,132	2,083	6,320	8,712

As the above statement shows, the division examined and passed during the fiscal year 6,320 fee accounts for the current year, 2,352 relating to the preceding year, and 40 for the fiscal year 1907. The work of auditing these 8,712 accounts involved the writing of between 2,500 and 2,600 letters.

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The official force of the division during the year consisted of substantially the same number and was assigned to the same grade of work as indicated in the last annual report. Under that arrangement, despite the many unforeseen obstacles that always appear to check the progress of official business, it is gratifying to be able to report that not only has the current work been kept up, but much accumulated work, reported heretofore, has been disposed of, bringing the division at the close of the year more nearly abreast of its business than it has ever been heretofore.

Perhaps the chief annoyance that has been experienced was the lack of another messenger. As the division is located outside of the main Department building, it makes the messenger work very onerous, resulting constantly in the delay of regular clerical work and in the assignment of clerks for extended periods to perform messenger service. This can be easily remedied and much valuable time thereby saved for more important business by authority to employ another assistant messenger.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

The accompanying statement shows that there has been a total of 2,394 courts engaged during the year in the naturalization of aliens, of which 2,177 were state courts and 217 were federal courts. These figures represent a net increase of 150 naturalization courts, 161 additional state courts having exercised such jurisdiction and 11 federal courts having ceased naturalizing. The reasons for the decrease in the number of federal courts and the increase in the number of state courts resorted to by aliens seeking naturalization are doubtless to be found in most instances in the greater convenience of access to the latter. It can not be denied, however, that the fluctuations in the amount of such business transacted from year to year by the different courts are occasioned by resort to those courts which are disposed to construe the law more liberally in favor of the petitioners than is found to be the case in other courts. In practically every State the petitioner has his election to resort to either a state court or a federal court, and naturally the choice falls upon that tribunal before which the least difficulty is experienced in acquiring citizenship.

Still another reason for such fluctuation is found in the attitude of clerks of courts, many of whom turn away applicants upon the ground that some other accessible court is transacting such business and that they have neither the time nor the inclination to undertake the business, or, having once assumed it, to continue doing so, in view of the alleged discrepancy between the onerous duties imposed upon them by the law and regulations and the fees they are allowed to retain as compensation. In addition to these reasons, in certain courts in the larger cities the amount of other business with which their dockets are burdened renders it impracticable, irrespective of the inclination of their clerks, to assume much, if any, naturalization work. This subject is discussed in another part of this report in connection with a consideration of the appropriation for the allowance to clerks of courts of additional compensation under certain conditions.

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TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION BUSINESS PERFORMED BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State	2,177	93,028	29,166	25,628
Federal	217	50,184	13,012	11,709
Total	2,394	143,212	42,178	37,337

In Table IX (page 197) there is presented, in condensed form, a complete view by quarters of the fiscal year of the naturalization papers filed in and issued out of the courts of each State.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama	4	23	27	28	56	84	17	17	34	15	25	40	26	1	27	185
Alaska	6	.....	6	77	.....	77	89	.....	89	102	.....	102	97	.....	97	365
Arizona	5	a 8	13	42	32	74	48	23	71	52	25	77	62	12	74	296
Arkansas	8	48	56	12	6	18	11	10	21	15	12	27	22	9	31	97
California	4	57	61	193	1,483	1,676	179	1,373	1,552	340	1,146	1,486	436	782	1,218	5,932
Colorado	2	58	60	43	391	434	54	390	444	49	357	406	58	342	400	1,684
Connecticut	2	8	10	350	207	557	348	342	690	195	191	386	241	178	419	2,052
Delaware	1	3	4	48	6	54	43	3	46	43	6	49	57	2	59	208
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	101	.....	101	86	.....	86	90	.....	90	101	.....	101	378
Florida	6	24	30	70	11	81	66	9	75	100	5	105	90	11	101	362
Georgia	10	36	46	23	19	42	31	13	44	63	8	71	38	8	46	203
Hawaii	1	a 8	9	47	16	63	37	10	47	34	26	60	19	3	22	192
Idaho	3	24	27	15	151	166	15	151	166	22	152	174	22	284	306	812
Illinois	5	98	103	331	2,812	3,143	756	3,185	3,941	491	2,732	3,223	407	1,677	2,084	12,391
Indiana	5	80	85	336	324	660	2,734	3,963	6,697	23	48	71	30	211	241	7,669
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	465	465	.....	610	610	.....	437	437	.....	275	275	1,787
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	353	353	.....	1,263	1,263	.....	569	569	2	122	124	2,309
Kentucky	4	53	57	14	32	46	21	33	54	15	28	43	10	25	35	178
Louisiana	5	29	34	122	13	135	300	78	378	161	34	195	121	31	152	860
Maine	1	15	16	88	67	155	66	71	137	55	88	143	46	84	130	565
Maryland	1	23	24	56	130	186	54	159	213	39	105	144	74	84	158	701
Massachusetts	2	16	18	1,620	592	2,212	1,733	1,225	2,958	1,430	907	2,337	1,511	1,001	2,512	10,019
Michigan	5	85	90	5	1,149	1,154	10	1,120	1,130	15	1,211	1,226	16	1,095	1,111	4,621
Minnesota	12	85	97	171	947	1,118	246	1,302	1,548	177	867	1,044	152	1,005	1,157	4,867
Mississippi	6	46	52	2	5	7	6	8	14	10	15	25	7	8	15	61
Missouri	8	100	108	880	53	933	703	62	765	730	34	764	588	26	614	3,076
Montana	2	28	30	5	436	441	1	577	578	2	483	485	5	934	939	2,443
Nebraska	2	91	93	4	1,320	1,324	5	1,109	1,114	.....	397	397	1	346	347	3,182
Nevada	1	14	15	2	95	97	.....	81	81	3	80	83	.....	97	97	358
New Hampshire	1	11	12	4	76	80	11	277	288	4	81	85	4	89	93	546
New Jersey	1	20	21	3	1,471	1,474	11	1,280	1,291	.....	1,207	1,207	2	806	808	4,780
New Mexico	6	a 20	26	48	23	71	15	36	51	18	18	36	28	23	51	209
New York	5	62	67	2,857	3,185	6,042	3,146	3,671	6,817	3,552	3,486	7,038	3,108	3,330	6,438	26,335
North Carolina	7	32	39	2	10	12	.....	5	5	5	5	10	.....	8	8	35
North Dakota	3	46	49	19	534	553	38	717	755	12	535	547	21	601	622	2,477

a Territorial courts.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Ohio	3	85	88	108	988	1,096	130	1,136	1,266	132	976	1,108	153	935	1,088	4,558
Oklahoma	2	59	61	3	97	100	7	96	103	3	112	115	4	47	51	369
Oregon	2	34	36	9	331	340	10	391	401	12	359	371	12	423	435	1,547
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	2,410	913	3,323	3,020	974	3,994	3,326	1,039	4,365	2,283	806	3,089	14,771
Rhode Island	2	1	3	235	.....	235	256	19	275	287	39	326	436	67	503	1,339
South Carolina	5	15	20	12	1	13	4	2	6	6	8	14	11	11	22	55
South Dakota	1	55	56	1	426	427	1	1,052	1,053	2	282	284	1	339	340	2,104
Tennessee	6	20	26	28	.....	28	20	3	23	30	2	32	33	3	36	119
Texas	21	145	166	67	149	216	125	201	326	177	564	741	84	132	216	1,499
Utah	1	27	28	3	150	153	12	206	218	8	129	137	9	151	160	668
Vermont	2	14	16	63	28	91	129	24	153	33	11	44	237	7	244	532
Virginia	9	48	57	68	23	91	45	19	64	66	20	86	68	25	93	334
Washington	6	38	44	461	693	1,154	422	1,783	2,205	316	640	956	528	724	1,252	5,567
West Virginia	8	35	43	43	87	130	68	78	146	42	89	131	32	46	78	485
Wisconsin	2	71	73	72	1,351	1,423	93	3,090	3,183	79	808	887	46	805	851	6,344
Wyoming	1	13	14	5	159	164	11	273	284	12	99	111	13	114	127	686
Total	217	2,177	2,394	11,206	21,866	33,072	15,233	32,520	47,753	12,393	20,497	32,890	11,352	18,145	29,497	143,212

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	4	23	27	8	19	27	13	4	17	12	13	25	7	6	13	82
Alaska	6	.....	6	24	.....	24	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	16	.....	16	88
Arizona	5	a 8	13	19	9	28	10	11	21	16	5	21	20	4	24	94
Arkansas	8	48	56	5	4	9	9	6	15	5	7	12	4	9	13	49
California	4	57	61	114	519	633	67	244	311	80	351	431	94	265	359	1,734
Colorado	2	58	60	16	168	184	10	112	122	10	97	107	8	107	115	528
Connecticut	2	8	10	134	80	214	82	69	151	48	47	95	72	76	148	608
Delaware	1	3	4	19	.....	19	13	2	15	10	1	11	14	1	15	60
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	23	.....	23	30	.....	30	52	.....	52	130
Florida	6	24	30	19	9	28	27	9	36	24	4	28	12	13	25	117
Georgia	10	36	46	10	2	12	15	9	24	9	4	13	12	.....	12	61
Hawaii	1	a 8	9	14	4	18	5	1	6	9	.....	9	3	1	4	37
Idaho	3	24	27	6	50	56	3	77	80	3	94	97	.....	113	113	346

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Illinois	5	98	103	119	824	943	159	705	864	92	690	782	76	419	495	3,084
Indiana	5	80	85	20	37	57	44	65	109	8	40	48	4	47	51	265
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	152	152	.....	232	232	1	148	149	.....	128	128	661
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	123	123	.....	182	182	1	114	115	.....	100	100	520
Kentucky	4	53	57	2	10	12	2	10	12	.....	6	6	2	11	13	43
Louisiana	5	29	34	33	2	35	84	15	99	50	12	62	33	10	43	239
Maine	1	15	16	45	33	78	21	38	59	9	18	27	16	36	52	216
Maryland	1	23	24	28	44	72	17	43	60	27	31	58	49	48	97	287
Massachusetts	2	16	18	404	263	667	370	343	713	390	320	710	319	421	740	2,830
Michigan	5	85	90	4	410	414	2	460	462	7	488	495	2	561	563	1,934
Minnesota	12	85	97	98	475	573	65	561	626	83	557	640	69	494	563	2,402
Mississippi	6	46	52	1	10	11	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	7	23
Missouri	8	100	108	243	30	273	162	23	185	115	24	139	109	60	169	766
Montana	2	28	30	.....	148	148	2	144	146	1	125	126	2	113	115	535
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	195	195	.....	243	243	.....	174	174	1	183	184	796
Nevada	1	14	15	.....	28	28	1	16	17	.....	13	13	.....	21	21	79
New Hampshire	1	11	12	.....	39	39	2	83	85	3	31	34	.....	39	39	197
New Jersey	1	20	21	.....	423	423	.....	382	382	.....	449	449	.....	333	333	1,587
New Mexico	6	[a] 20	26	8	7	15	6	12	18	9	9	18	5	11	16	67
New York	5	62	67	617	1,048	1,665	660	902	1,562	901	1,355	2,256	1,033	1,266	2,299	7,782
North Carolina	7	32	39	1	3	4	.....	2	2	3	1	4	.....	4	4	14
North Dakota	3	46	49	.....	416	416	.....	474	474	.....	392	392	.....	393	393	1,675
Ohio	3	85	88	40	280	320	35	247	282	25	247	272	30	296	326	1,200
Oklahoma	2	59	61	6	73	79	1	73	74	.....	76	76	1	63	64	293
Oregon	2	34	36	15	79	94	12	79	91	12	111	123	9	125	134	448
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	756	271	1,027	743	222	965	841	328	1,169	713	314	1,027	4,182
Rhode Island	2	1	3	137	.....	137	68	.....	68	140	.....	140	219	.....	219	564
South Carolina	5	15	20	1	2	3	.....	1	1	2	4	6	.....	7	7	17
South Dakota	1	55	56	6	125	131	2	115	117	2	112	114	.....	147	147	509
Tennessee	6	20	26	13	3	16	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	6	3	9	40
Texas	21	145	166	26	74	100	32	69	101	32	74	106	25	49	74	381
Utah	1	27	28	4	41	45	15	35	50	7	39	46	6	32	38	179
Vermont	2	14	16	23	1	24	102	4	106	19	.....	19	89	5	94	243
Virginia	9	48	57	14	5	19	22	8	30	24	11	35	24	15	39	123
Washington	6	38	44	115	322	437	114	245	359	99	220	319	97	241	338	1,453
West Virginia	8	35	43	7	17	24	15	15	30	10	25	35	12	16	28	117
Wisconsin	2	71	73	40	514	554	39	649	688	59	539	598	48	462	510	2,350
Wyoming	1	13	14	2	62	64	2	22	24	2	19	21	3	31	34	143
Total	217	2,177	2,394	3,241	7,453	10,694	3,114	7,264	10,378	3,339	7,345	10,684	3,318	7,104	10,422	42,178

[a] Territorial courts.

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TABLE IX.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama	4	23	27	6	1	7	6	14	20	7	8	15	6	.....	6	48
Alaska	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	14	.....	14	8	.....	8	55
Arizona	5	[a] 8	13	8	1	9	19	9	28	3	2	5	12	11	23	65
Arkansas	8	48	56	.....	3	3	4	.....	4	9	10	19	5	1	6	32
California	4	57	61	69	390	459	44	287	331	57	274	331	48	141	189	1,310
Colorado	2	58	60	15	142	157	17	129	146	12	91	103	8	68	76	482
Connecticut	2	8	10	98	79	177	149	107	256	112	66	178	42	34	76	687
Delaware	1	3	4	26	.....	26	13	.....	13	17	.....	17	13	2	15	71
District of Columbia	1	.....	1	13	.....	13	20	.....	20	16	.....	16	25	.....	25	74
Florida	6	24	30	18	2	20	11	6	17	25	8	33	35	.....	35	105
Georgia	10	36	46	.....	1	1	18	1	19	9	9	18	6	2	8	46
Hawaii	1	[a] 8	9	3	2	5	12	4	16	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	33
Idaho	3	24	27	4	44	48	.....	84	84	3	42	45	6	65	71	248
Illinois	5	98	103	49	784	833	83	588	671	108	688	796	68	324	392	2,692
Indiana	5	80	85	.....	40	40	.....	23	23	1	52	53	75	38	113	229
Iowa	4	104	108	.....	258	258	.....	117	117	.....	220	220	1	114	115	710
Kansas	1	103	104	.....	45	45	.....	109	109	.....	171	171	1	128	129	454
Kentucky	4	53	57	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	7	9	1	12	13	36
Louisiana	5	29	34	.....	3	3	40	6	46	72	10	82	57	7	64	195
Maine	1	15	16	25	35	60	22	13	35	38	47	85	6	16	22	202
Maryland	1	23	24	20	31	51	30	15	45	18	52	70	22	25	47	213
Massachusetts	2	16	18	424	289	713	342	203	545	374	298	672	265	258	523	2,453
Michigan	5	85	90	4	752	756	3	184	187	.....	406	406	1	387	388	1,737
Minnesota	12	85	97	64	535	599	110	485	595	60	395	455	68	598	666	2,315
Mississippi	6	46	52	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2	5	7	.....	2	2	12
Missouri	8	100	108	119	17	136	149	17	166	232	25	257	90	7	97	656
Montana	2	28	30	.....	179	179	1	132	133	2	103	105	.....	93	93	510
Nebraska	2	91	93	.....	127	127	.....	198	198	.....	147	147	.....	222	222	694
Nevada	1	14	15	3	28	31	.....	13	13	.....	6	6	.....	10	10	60
New Hampshire	1	11	12	2	69	71	.....	12	12	.....	32	32	3	43	46	161
New Jersey	1	20	21	.....	585	585	.....	239	239	.....	440	440	.....	237	237	1,501
New Mexico	6	[a] 20	26	1	3	4	1	4	5	5	8	13	1	11	12	34
New York	5	62	67	735	712	1,447	578	789	1,367	685	936	1,621	754	1,247	2,001	6,436
North Carolina	7	32	39	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	8
North Dakota	3	46	49	.....	446	446	.....	556	556	.....	205	205	.....	527	527	1,734
Ohio	3	85	88	34	288	322	33	174	207	27	176	203	17	184	201	933

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Oklahoma	2	59	61	.....	58	85	.....	55	55	6	80	86	1	37	38	237
Oregon	2	34	36	4	107	111	15	74	89	10	64	74	7	103	110	384
Pennsylvania	6	59	65	969	322	1,291	568	132	700	884	212	1,096	722	234	956	4,043
Rhode Island	2	1	3	209	.....	209	136	.....	136	73	.....	73	139	.....	139	557
South Carolina	5	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	1	2	3	10
South Dakota	1	55	56	3	136	139	3	127	130	4	109	113	1	91	92	474
Tennessee	6	20	26	1	1	2	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	2	.....	2	18
Texas	21	145	166	10	39	49	27	68	95	20	92	112	49	64	113	369
Utah	1	27	28	1	36	37	7	30	37	11	23	34	7	33	40	148
Vermont	2	14	16	18	8	26	26	.....	26	90	5	95	.....	.....	.....	147
Virginia	9	48	57	6	5	11	14	8	22	12	1	13	17	15	32	78
Washington	6	38	44	100	358	458	84	242	326	78	258	336	89	209	298	1,418
West Virginia	8	35	43	20	20	40	.....	7	7	5	18	23	11	17	28	98
Wisconsin	2	71	73	34	281	315	40	487	527	56	403	459	45	692	737	2,038
Wyoming	1	13	14	3	38	41	1	13	14	1	21	22	1	9	10	87
Total	217	2,177	2,394	3,126	7,306	10,432	2,662	5,766	8,428	3,179	6,235	9,414	2,742	6,321	9,063	37,337

a Territorial courts.

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DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZATION.

From an analysis of the foregoing tables it will appear that, as might be anticipated, the four States in which the principal work of naturalization is transacted are, in the order in which they are given in the subjoined statement, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding ones in the last annual report shows but comparatively slight variation in the number of petitions filed in each of these States during the two years. It is worthy of note, however, that in each of these States there has been a marked increase in the number of certificates issued. The figures are as follows:

Certificates issued in—	1908.	1909.
New York	5,051	6,456
Pennsylvania	1,967	4,043
Illinois	1,711	2,672
Massachusetts	1,669	2,453
Total	10,398	15,624

The increase in these four States in the number of persons naturalized is thus seen to be 5,226, or more than 50 per cent, as compared with those admitted to citizenship in the same States last year. The figures are taken for these four States simply for illustration, because in them has been transacted between 40 and 50 per cent of the total naturalization business of the country, and what is shown in regard to them is true of the entire United States. Thus there were filed altogether in the fiscal year 1908, 43,878 petitions, while in 1909 the number was 42,178, or a decrease for the year under consideration of 1,700. On the other hand, the total number of certificates of naturalization issued in 1908 was 25,517, and in 1909, 37,337, an increase for the year just completed of 11,820, or more than 46 per cent.

This particular feature of the returns for the year is confirmatory of the opinion expressed in the last report, that the actual naturalization of aliens had not reached the average that might be anticipated, nor has the average yet been reached. As the statutory limitation of seven years vitality for declarations approaches, there must be a very great increase in the number of petitions filed and certificates granted. The 72,684 declarations filed in 1907 are maturing now and must be used within five years; the 136,725 filed in 1908 are beginning to mature, and must be used to support petitions within six years; while the 143,312 filed during the past year will begin to mature in a year. Thus, it is plain that there will be some 350,000 petitions filed within the next ensuing seven years, an average of 50,000 per annum, leaving out of consideration very many that will be filed during the same seven years on declarations yet to be made. It seems not unreasonable to assume that at no time in the near future will the number of persons naturalized annually fall below 50,000, and it may within a few years considerably exceed that figure.

It is both interesting and of practical value to note from the foregoing tables the division of the business of naturalization between the state and federal courts. Virtually throughout the country, except in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, this work is

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performed chiefly by the courts of the States, an arrangement that seems more convenient on the score of accessibility to the public, and to impose a lesser burden upon any one court, since the state tribunals so far exceed in number those of the United States. It is also in the direction of good administration of the law, as it enables the courts to devote more time and care to each case than is possible where they have to dispose of a very large docket of such cases.

The accompanying statement gives the amount of work in the state and federal courts, respectively, during the past year, in the three Eastern States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts; in the three Middle Western States of Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, and in one Pacific Coast State, California.

TABLE X.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION WORK IN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS, RESPECTIVELY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, IN SPECIFIED STATES.

State.	Number of courts.	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
New York:				
Federal courts	5	12,663	3,211	2,752
State courts	62	13,672	4,571	3,684
Pennsylvania:				
Federal courts	6	11,039	3,053	3,143
State courts	59	3,732	1,135	900
Illinois:				
Federal courts	5	1,985	119	308
State courts	98	10,406	2,638	2,384
Massachusetts:				
Federal courts	2	6,294	1,483	1,405
State courts	16	3,725	1,347	1,048
Michigan:				
Federal courts	5	46	15	8
State courts	85	4,575	1,919	1,729
Minnesota:				
Federal courts	12	746	315	302
State courts	85	4,121	2,087	2,315
California:				
Federal courts	4	1,148	355	218
State courts	57	4,784	1,379	1,092

It appears that in the three great Eastern States mentioned, more naturalization business is handled by 13 federal courts than by 137 state courts. It follows that there is a congestion of such business in these federal courts, with all the embarrassments which attend over-crowded dockets, both to the dispatch of other business and to the effective disposal of naturalization cases. In New York and Pennsylvania this situation is accentuated by the refusal of the clerks of two of the federal courts in large cities to assume the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization law. As a natural result of this condition, complaints are made that applicants for naturalization are not attended to promptly, that not enough compensation is allowed for clerical work, and that the courts are embarrassed by the amount of work they are called upon to do.

The figures from the courts of the three Western States and from California show a much more reasonable division of the work, the courts of the State discharging a fair proportion of naturalization. From these States come no complaints such as those from New York and Pennsylvania.

Congress has recently passed an appropriation bill, with a view to relieving the condition in those States from which complaints have come, providing for an allowance of additional compensation for clerical service in those courts in which the maximum annual fees,

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provided by law to be retained by clerks, $3,000, proves insufficient to pay for as many additional clerks as are required to promptly dispose of the cases presented.

There seems to be a good reason to doubt, however, whether such an arrangement will do more than shift the congestion from the clerks' offices to the dockets of courts, thus merely transferring the trouble instead of overcoming it. Certainly such will be the result in those courts which have already as many cases as they can properly dispose of, a situation that apparently exists in those very courts whose clerks are not, with the $3,000 retained by them, caring for all of the applicants appearing before them. It may not be perfectly clear how such a result can be accomplished, but there can be little doubt that the true remedy is not an increase of compensation to the clerks of the courts, but a more uniform assumption of the work between state and federal courts, such as is shown to prevail in the Western States by the figures given above. In any event, it does not seem that complaint can be made justly by persons who elect to remain in the large centers of alien population if they are delayed in securing citizenship there because the number of petitioners is in excess of the power of the courts to hear and dispose of promptly. Their removal to other States would avoid the delay and, incidentally, accomplish the purposes of legislation passed specifically to avoid other embarrassments resulting from the habit of aliens to settle in the large eastern cities.

In the State of Rhode Island, although some declarations were filed, no other naturalization business was transacted by the state courts. On the other extreme, all the naturalization business in the State of Iowa was done by the state courts. In New Jersey and North Dakota petitions for naturalization were filed exclusively in state courts, and in New Jersey, North Dakota, and Nebraska the state courts alone issued certificates of naturalization.

These variations are doubtless caused by local conditions, of which the division has no information, nor does there appear any necessity to ascertain the reason, unless, as in some instances, the federal courts refuse to assume the duty imposed upon them by the naturalization law, notwithstanding the loading of courts in the same jurisdiction with more cases than they can properly dispose of, thereby greatly delaying applicants for citizenship. Such instances are found in the United States circuit courts in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Pa., although in both of said cities the clerks of other courts attending to the naturalization of aliens state that it is impossible, within the compensation allowed them by law, to dispose promptly of the cases presented before them. As intimated elsewhere in this report, this is a situation to which due weight must be given in deciding whether compensation additional to the $3,000 fixed by law shall be allowed out of the special appropriation therefor to the clerks who are forced to assume more than they can now dispose of in places where there are other federal courts refusing to undertake the business of naturalization.

The accompanying statement of the relative amount of naturalization work done in the courts mentioned during 1908 and 1909 shows that in all courts in New York City, except the supreme court for Kings County, fewer papers were filed during 1909 than in 1908, not-

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withstanding the large number of applicants for naturalization papers and complaints of inability to have their papers filed.

TABLE XI.—AMOUNT OF NATURALIZATION WORK IN SPECIFIED COURTS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907–1909.

	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.	Total papers.
Supreme court, New York County:				
1907 (five months)	1,478	547	80	2,105
1908	3,457	1,140	753	5,350
1909	2,742	1,090	822	4,654
Total	7,677	2,777	1,655	12,109
United States circuit court, New York:				
1907 (nine months)	6,714	106	44	6,864
1908	11,319	367	207	11,893
1909	7,913	320	380	8,613
Total	25,946	793	631	27,370
United States district court, New York:				
1907 (nine months)	337	968	427	1,732
1908	1,340	1,427	966	3,733
1909	753	1,491	1,101	3,345
Total	2,430	3,886	2,494	8,810
United States district court, Brooklyn:				
1907 (nine months)	5,060	1,141	556	6,757
1908	4,692	1,783	1,392	7,867
1909	3,736	1,271	1,172	6,179
Total	13,488	4,195	3,120	20,803
Supreme court, Kings County, Brooklyn:				
1907 (five months)	1,015	158	13	1,186
1908	3,173	866	310	4,349
1909	3,663	1,226	1,029	5,918
Total	7,851	2,250	1,352	11,453
United States district court, Pittsburg:				
1907 (nine months)	847	189	76	1,112
1908	2,863	910	295	4,068
1909	3,439	935	1,049	5,423
Total	7,149	2,034	1,420	10,603

The evident congestion of work in the United States district courts in Brooklyn and Pittsburg, respectively, can be relieved by requiring the clerks of the United States circuit courts in those cities to receive naturalization papers.

DENIALS OF PETITIONS.

The number of petitions denied during the year was 6,341, as compared with 3,300 in 1908 and 250 in 1907.

As the following table shows, the majority of the denials were based upon other grounds than the personal qualifications of the petitioners, although the evidence before the courts also involved the morals of the petitioners in a large number of cases, as well as their failure to comply with the law as shown by the orders of dismissal. Thus, for failing to appear after repeated notification, at the various times set for the hearing of their petitions, 2,067 cases were dismissed; incompetency of witnesses occasioned 1,820 denials; 193 petitions were withdrawn; lack of jurisdiction caused the rejection of 325 cases· 267 applicants were denied because the declarations upon

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which they petitioned had been filed during minority, before the passage of the act of June 29, 1906; 124 because petitioners were shown to be already citizens; 241 because petitioners had not proven the statutory residence; 103 because petitions had been filed prematurely; and 647 for various other reasons. The denials upon the ground of lacking the requisite qualifications—that is, on the merits of the cases—were 554 cases, or a little over 8 per cent of the total denials. Of these, 84 were on the score of immorality, 449 because of ignorance of American institutions, and 21 because they were not "white persons" in the sense of those words in section 2169 of the Revised Statutes.

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TABLE XII.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION DENIED, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of Government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, U. S. R. S.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Alabama														1	1	48	49	2.04
Alaska			1									2			3	55	58	5.17
Arizona		1	2		3	1	3		1	3		14		2	30	65	95	31.58
Arkansas			2											1	3	32	35	8.57
California	5	9	170	21	41		2		11	77	8	300		26	670	1,310	1,980	33.84
Colorado	4	2	55	7		2	10	5	13	1	3	40		9	151	482	633	23.85
Connecticut			8	5	9					2		7		2	33	687	720	4.58
Delaware		1		1											2	71	73	2.74
District of Columbia					10							9		2	21	74	95	22.11
Florida																105	105	.00
Georgia			1											1	2	46	48	4.17
Hawaii							1								1	33	34	2.94
Idaho	3	1	6				11		2	1		17		6	47	248	295	15.93
Illinois	3	2	145	10	19	1	21	3	20	28	6	224		35	517	2,692	3,189	16.21
Indiana			8							2		2		4	16	229	245	6.53
Iowa		1	57	1	5		5	1	2	3	6	24		11	116	710	826	14.04
Kansas		1	43	5	3		2	2	8	4		26		45	139	454	593	23.44
Kentucky			1						1	1		1		1	5	36	41	12.20
Louisiana			1							1					2	195	197	1.02
Maine		1	1	2	2				2						8	202	210	3.81
Maryland			1									20		2	23	213	236	9.75
Massachusetts		4	8	6	12				5	6	2	35		23	101	2,453	2,554	3.95
Michigan	1	7	183	20	15		29	5	10	5	5	134		39	453	1,737	2,190	20.68
Minnesota	11	2	37	14	4		20	3	22	4	11	121		33	282	2,315	2,597	10.86
Mississippi														2	2	12	14	14.29
Missouri		3	29	5	25		1	1	1	5	2	13		9	94	656	750	12.53
Montana	6		1	3	15		22		4	2	10	30		15	108	510	618	17.48
Nebraska	4	4	84	5			20	3	25	2	3	20		12	182	694	876	20.78
Nevada			3	1						4	1	21		1	31	60	91	34.07
New Hampshire			4	1	1				1	1				2	10	161	171	5.85
New Jersey	6	6	243	25	17		5	1	28	2	1	149		26	509	1,501	2,010	25.32
New Mexico	1		2	1			3					3		2	12	34	46	26.09
New York	2	14	235	19	170		1	5	52	6	3	387	4	75	973	6,456	7,429	13.10
North Carolina			1												1	8	9	11.11
North Dakota	33	3	76	14	3	1	19	2	20	3	8	49	6	40	277	1,734	2,011	13.77

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TABLE XII.—CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION DENIED, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Certificates granted.	Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of Government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2169, U. S. R. S.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Ohio	.....	4	124	16	22	.....	3	.....	7	6	4	117	.....	16	319	933	1,252	25.84
Oklahoma	13	.....	18	2	3	.....	1	.....	20	2	2	8	.....	36	105	237	342	30.70
Oregon	4	.....	3	3	2	.....	15	.....	2	1	.....	16	.....	6	52	384	436	11.93
Pennsylvania	5	2	136	20	52	.....	.....	.....	8	8	13	123	.....	20	387	4,043	4,430	8.74
Rhode Island	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	557	566	1.59
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12	16.67
South Dakota	10	.....	6	7	.....	.....	5	.....	7	1	3	14	.....	9	62	474	536	11.57
Tennessee	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	5	13	18	31	41.94
Texas	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	14	369	383	3.66
Utah	.....	1	21	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	8	.....	2	41	148	189	21.69
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	14	147	161	8.70
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	78	80	2.50
Washington	4	4	8	9	7	.....	26	2	26	4	3	63	11	16	183	1,418	1,601	11.43
West Virginia	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	5	29	98	127	22.83
Wisconsin	2	9	63	7	4	.....	33	1	24	2	2	43	.....	37	227	2,038	2,265	10.02
Wyoming	7	1	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	21	57	87	144	39.58
Total	124	84	1,820	241	449	6	267	38	325	193	108	2,067	21	603	6,341	37,337	[a] 43,678	14.46

[a] 43,678 petitions disposed of during year; 42,178 petitions filed during year; 1,500 petitions heard during 1909 which were filed during preceding year.

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As indicative of the effectiveness of the investigations by the naturalization examiners in the administration of the law by the courts, attention is directed to the following statement:

Fiscal year.	Certificates issued.	Certificates refused.	Ratio of denials.
			Per cent.
1907	7,735	250	3
1908	25,517	3,330	11
1909	37,337	6,341	14
Total	70,589	9,921	.....

If one is disposed to think, in view of the fact, as already shown, that only about 8 per cent of the denials during the year was based upon the merits of the cases, that the results reported are trivial, it should be considered that in each of the cases denied, constituting more than 14 per cent of the petitions actually heard, a violation of some provision of the law was prevented. If such a law as the act of June 29, 1906, was necessary to avoid the abuses which were so notorious under former acts, it must be conceded that the only way of testing the value of the recent act is to enforce its provisions strictly. That the courts are requiring a strict conformity thereto on the part of petitioners, as shown by the increasing ratio of denials, gives the gratifying assurance that the law will be observed for the all-sufficient reason that it is the law, be the grounds of such denials substantial or "merely technical," to use a disparaging term resorted to by those who are not in genuine and intelligent sympathy with the reform sought. The number of cases of the latter class will become fewer as the years advance and the time and attention of administrative officers and the courts will be concentrated more on those cases in which the merits of the petitioner are alone under question. Besides, in those cases in which admission was refused on "formal" grounds, it is wholly gratuitous to assume that there was no "substantial" reason to support the same conclusion. As has been stated previously, the courts dismissed many petitions because they did not comply with the law, neither the court nor the examiners representing the Government at the hearings taking into consideration the qualifications of the petitioners, since such consideration, under the circumstances presented, would have been futile.

Table XIII, on page 210, shows the number of criminal prosecutions instituted under the act during the year and the disposal made of those cases.

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TABLE XIII.—PROSECUTIONS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT OF JUNE 29, 1906, AND UNDER SECTIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, BY STATES.

State.	Prosecutions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Fines.	Jail sentences.	Pending.
California	1					1
Connecticut	1		1		1	
Illinois	1					1
Michigan	1		1	1		
New Jersey	5		4	3	1	1
New York	21	4	5	2	3	12
Ohio	1					1
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	1	1	
West Virginia	1					1
Total	35	5	13	7	6	17

AMOUNTS OF THE FINES IMPOSED.

United States district courts:	
Trenton, N. J	$100.00
	100.00
	500.00
New York, N. Y	50.00
	15.00
Philadelphia, Pa	300.00
Circuit court of Wayne County, Mich	50.00
Total	1,115.00

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

The following table shows the total number of court records which have been destroyed by fire. The duplicates of the records now in the files of the division furnish the only authoritative source of restoration.

TABLE XIV.—DESTRUCTION OF COURT-HOUSES AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS.

Place and date of destruction.	Declarations.			Petitions.			Certificates.		
	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.	Furnished.	Destroyed.	Restored.
Hudson, N. Y. (Jan. 27, 1907).	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....
Houston, Tex. (Dec. 1, 1907).	105	105	96	60	60	26	10	10	4
Oconto, Wis. (Sept. 18, 1907).	200	a 200	.....	200	a 200	.....	30	.....	.....
Vermilion, S. Dak. (July 8, 1907) b	40	2	.....	20	5	.....	10	.....	.....
Milan, Mo. (June 27, 1908)	10	10	1	10	10	2	10	10	2
Harrison, Ark. (May 5, 1908).	10	9	1	10	5	5	10	6	.....
Nowata, Okla. (Jan. 30, 1909) c	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	20	20	.....
Mercer, Pa. (Apr., 1909)	300	a 5 6	.....	150	a 84	.....	50	39	.....
Red Lake Falls, Minn. (Apr., 1909)	45	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	85	.....	.....

a Loose sheets destroyed; record books preserved.
b Fire in mail car.
c No business had been transacted in this court.

An interesting and suggestive subject for consideration will be found in the accompanying statement, which shows the number of declarations filed during each fiscal year since the act of June 29, 1906, has been in operation in those States which bestow the privilege of suffrage upon alien declarants.

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TABLE XV.—DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED IN THE STATES WHICH ALLOW ALIENS THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE AFTER MERELY DECLARING THEIR INTENTION.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	State.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Arkansas	42	85	97	Texas	622	1,233	1,499
Indiana	1,195	772	7,669	Oregon	912	1,663	1,547
Kansas	545	631	2,309	Wisconsin [a]	1,709	5,193	6,344
Michigan	1,692	4,164	4,621				
Missouri	1,126	2,769	3,076	Total	8,588	18,161	30,344
Nebraska	745	1,651	3,182				

[a] A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1907 agreeing to a proposed amendment to the constitution of Wisconsin granting the right of franchise to those aliens only who declared their intention prior to December 1, 1908, and terminating that right on the 1st day of December, 1912.

At the head of the list, as regards utilizing the expeditious method of making voters, stands the State of Indiana, in which during the "off year" of 1908 but 772 declarations were filed, as compared with 7,669 during the year 1909. The natural inference as to the cause of such a sporadic desire to take the initial step toward acquiring citizenship becomes irresistible, where it is shown, by inspection of the table exhibiting the number of declarations filed during the year throughout the country, that in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1909 (beginning July 1, 1908) 660 declarations were made in Indiana; in the second quarter (October, November, and December), 6,697 aliens declared their intention, while in the third quarter, after the elections were over, but 71 filed preliminary papers.

As bearing upon the continuance of this condition, so far as declarations of intention made prior to June 29, 1906, are concerned, some of the courts have held that no declaration is valid after the expiration of seven years from the date on which it was made. Whether the person who holds a declaration which has through lapse of time lost its value as a preliminary step toward acquiring citizenship is thereby deprived of a privilege granted to him by the constitution and laws of a State because he has signified his purpose to be a citizen is, however, an entirely distinct question.

FIELD SERVICE.

With the close of the fiscal year was terminated an anomalous and highly unsatisfactory arrangement of the field officers. They were employed by the Department of Justice as adjuncts of the offices of the United States district attorneys and as such were, of course, nominally subject alone to the control of that Department. That Department was charged with no duties by the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, except under that section which imposes upon its United States attorneys the duty of instituting proceedings to cancel illegally or fraudulently obtained certificates of naturalization. All the administrative machinery of the act was expressly placed under the control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as necessarily were also the power and duty of making all provisional constructions of the law, pending ultimate interpretation by the courts. Thus the records and administrative machinery in Washington were under this Department, and the agents by which the law was to be made effective "in the field" were under the Department of Justice.

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Notwithstanding the employment of the examiners by that Department this office necessarily supervised the work of those agents and "advised" them regarding their duties, because the records used as a basis therefor did not exist in any other office, but it could not enforce its views upon officers not entirely subject to its direction and control, nor could it in many instances induce them willingly to stand before the courts for its provisional constructions of the act. A very little reflection will suffice without argument to show the confusion and misdirected and ineffective effort that resulted from this arrangement. It naturally follows that the transfer of the examiners to this Department, by unifying the entire naturalization service, central and dispersed, under one executive control, must facilitate the promptness and the effectiveness of the field work, dispel the confusion and uncertainty as to the line of demarcation between the appropriate functions of the two departments and render possible an economical employment of the force of examiners.

As some uncertainty seems to have prevailed in regard to the work of the examiners, it is as well to say that they are not, even in a very restricted sense, detectives or "sleuths." They are not hunting for fraud. They are simply preparing the evidence on which naturalization petitions are to be heard and determined by the courts. Such fraud as they incidentally to this work discover is reported, with the evidence, to the appropriate United States attorney. At this point the duty of this Department ends and the duty of the Department of Justice begins. The line can easily and plainly be drawn.

Those who look among the causes of denials of petitions for a recital of crimes and misdemeanors misconceive the duty and work of the examiners, and mistake the tabulated reports of work done by the civil courts, for the dimensions of the dockets of the criminal courts have no relation to the usefulness of the examiners. There seems also to be some misconception as to the dimensions of the work of the field force. It is large and important. It is not, however, vast and costly. There is no reason to believe that it will ever cost nearly so much to supervise the admission of aliens to citizenship as it now costs to supervise their physical landing on our soil, nor will it ever be necessary to have anything like the number of examiners that is needed of immigrant inspectors. And yet, it must be conceded, the interests of American institutions are more nearly affected by the granting of citizenship than by the permission to land on our soil.

In the large cities where most of the petitions for naturalization are filed, the simple device of advising petitioners and their witnesses, immediately after the work before the clerks of courts is completed, to call for examination at the office of the chief examiner entails no extra expense or hardship upon the former and makes the work of examiners both rapid and effective. At such points they can dispose of as many cases as the clerks of courts, as comparatively few of the cases require further investigation than that made in the examiners' offices.

While it is more difficult, where the petitioners are spread over a wide territory and resort to courts remote from the station of an examiner there is the compensating advantage that the character of such petitioners gives reasonable assurance that there is comparatively less risk of admitting unworthy aliens to citizenship than there is in

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the great cities, where the wiles of designing persons and the conditions of existence are such as to tempt a resort to fraud.

In addition to directing the work of this field force, it was necessary to exercise a close supervision over the work of the clerks of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in the execution by them of declarations, petitions, and certificates of naturalization, their compliance with the requirements of the law in forwarding naturalization papers, accounting for the fees collected by them in naturalization proceedings, furnishing the copies of orders of courts prescribed by law, and obtaining an observance by them of the requirements of the regulations framed to render effective the provisions of the law; thus bringing directly under the supervision of this office a field force of 2,450 officers actively engaged in the discharge of the responsibilities imposed upon this division by the act of June 29, 1906. To accomplish this supervision with the small force provided it has been necessary to systematize carefully the work of this office and to require a maximum amount of productive work of each of the members of the clerical force.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The moneys collected by this division, as naturalization fees, authorized by the act of June 29, 1906, and forwarded to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor for deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act referred to were as follows:

First quarter	$58,259.40
Second quarter	42,285.03
Third quarter	45,945.85
Fourth quarter	40,091.00
Total	186.581.28

The appropriation for the salaries of the Division of Naturalization was $38,960, of which $38,789.42, were expended. In addition to this there were expended out of the contingent fund of the Department $5,639.03 for stationery, supplies, and office equipment. Thus, it is seen that the amount of receipts under the act of June 29, 1906, which was deposited, account of miscellaneous receipts, in the Treasury was $142,152.83, in excess of the cost of administration under this Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The two principal recommendations made in former reports were acted upon by the last Congress, one favorably to the view held by the division; the other unfavorably. The former was in relation to the transfer of the examiners in the field from the Department of Justice to the Department of Commerce and Labor. This step was the most conducive to good administration, and therefore the most important.

The other was in relation to the fees of clerks of courts, which the division recommended should be increased. The matter was fully discussed in the House of Representatives upon a consideration of a disagreement by the House conferees to a provision in a Senate bill making such an increase, and voted down. The question is, there-

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fore, for the present settled. Some arrangement should, however, be made better than that contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill for allowing clerks who have collected more than $6,000 in any fiscal year to employ such additional clerical assistants as may be necessary to discharge promptly the naturalization business presented to them, provided such business is not in excess of the capacity of the court to dispose of properly with a due regard to its other business.

The method by which this is to be accomplished is not entirely clear, especially as it is intimated elsewhere in this report that, although much dissatisfaction has been occasioned by the insufficiency of the number of assistants in some clerks' offices to dispatch promptly more than a small proportion of the amount of business offered at such offices, a material increase in the number of papers filed would simply result in overloading the dockets and would occasion the same delay and expense in securing a judicial hearing as is now incurred in obtaining a chance to file the necessary papers with the clerks of the courts.

The division again recommends appropriate legislation to determine definitely which provisions of the act of June 29, 1906, apply to those aliens referred to in sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes and the act of July 26, 1894, and what of such provisions do not apply to them. This legislation should be made sufficiently comprehensive to remove all doubt, also, as to what is required of all other aliens who claim exemptions, under certain laws, from some of the conditions with which other persons seeking citizenship must comply.

As regards the recommendation heretofore submitted, that provision be made by express legislation for appeals in all naturalization cases, it is gratifying to report that the United States circuit courts of appeal are uniformly entertaining applications for review of decisions rendered in such cases by federal courts, and that as to authority of said courts to review similar judgments of state courts a United States circuit court of appeals has certified the question to the United States Supreme Court for determination at the October term of the current year.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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APPENDIX III

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: There is herewith submitted the report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Tables, which explain part of the work of the division, are submitted. Tables I and II are for the time between July 1, 1907, the date of the organization of the division, and June 30, 1909. Table III is for the twelve months ended June 30, 1909.

Table I shows that a distribution of 5,008 persons was effected by the division for the fifteen months ended June 30, 1909. The work of distribution did not begin until about the first of April, 1908.

From this number deduct the 840 distributed prior to June 30, 1908, and it will be seen that 4,168 were distributed to specific employment during the last fiscal year. Of the total number, 2,565 were distributed to agricultural communities, where they secured permanent employment on farms. Not all of these should be classed as farm laborers, for many of them occupy positions of trust, having charge of dairies, stables, or of others employed on farms.

There were 1,215 common laborers and 269 domestics directed to permanent places of employment. A majority of the domestics were wives of men who availed themselves of information given them by the division.

The 192 children were of tender years who accompanied their parents.

It will be seen that 4,241 persons not classed as mechanics or skilled workmen were directly benefited by information furnished by the division.

Of the 168 designated as miners in Table I, it is probable that many were employed as laborers in or about the mines. It is not easy to determine how many, for all who seek information do not state what their qualifications really are; some profess a knowledge they do not possess, others are reticent or doubtful as to their own qualifications or abilities, and this does not become known until a test is applied on being employed.

This leaves 599 of those distributed by the Division of Information to be divided among 72 occupations, many of which are not what is commonly known as skilled trades, as, for instance, the 68 woodsmen

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and the 31 settlers, the latter representing a class that, it is hoped, may grow in numbers as the opportunities for such become better known to home seekers.

Of those classed as skilled workers, outside of those referred to, over 50 per cent went to small towns or villages and are now doing business for themselves. The aim of the division all along has been to divert the stream of immigration toward the land or to small towns and away from the large cities.

In no instance was a strike, lockout, or other labor disturbance in progress or contemplated at a time when any of those directed by the division went forward. It is apparent also that great care was exercised in the selection of those who applied for information and were directed to opportunities, for very few complaints have been filed with the division and these have been more than offset by commendatory letters where employers have been satisfied and thanked the division for its work in directing the labor where it was needed.

The records of the division show that but 20 of those directed to employment failed to reach proper destination. Of this number the cost of transportation was advanced by the employer in 11 cases. Five of the 20 paid their own transportation expenses, and the cost of transportation in the other 4 cases was advanced by various charitable organizations. Of the 11 cases in which the employer advanced the cost of transportation, disappointment was avoided in 7 of them by directing other men, who paid their own transportation.

In 2 of the 11 cases the employers reported that the men arrived, but in one instance that he left the railroad station next day without proceeding to the employer's farm or notifying him of his arrival; in the other the employee undoubtedly arrived at or near the proper destination and went to work for another employer in that vicinity.

Of the aforementioned 20 who went astray en route, 11 were destined to points west of Chicago, which necessitated a transfer from one railroad station to another at that point. This emphasizes the importance of adopting some system of regulating the passage through that city of aliens destined to points beyond.

Table II is of value in that it shows what a wide field of activity has been covered by the Division of Information. Seekers for information have been directed to and have found employment in 40 States and 1 Territory. No aliens or others have secured employment, so far as known, through the efforts of the division in Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, or the Territory of Arizona, although information regarding the resources of all of them have been given to applicants.

The fact that 2,202 of those applying for information located in New York State and 676 in New Jersey does not indicate that the inducements offered in those States were greater than those of other States. The lack of means to defray expenses of transportation was, no doubt, a prime factor in determining many applicants to avail themselves of opportunities at points within those States to which the cost of transportation was not beyond their means.

It must be borne in mind that the work of the Division of Information is yet in its initial stage; that its purpose and scope are just beginning to be understood. All of its work has been done in the face of adverse conditions. Actual distribution did not begin until nine

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months after the division began to collect information, and then in the midst of a financial and industrial depression the evil effects of which are but now being hidden by the smoke from furnaces, factories, and workshops that are again renewing the activities so suddenly paralyzed in October, 1907.

Thousands of able, healthy, willing workers have anxiously scanned the records of opportunities presented to them by the Division of Information, only to turn away disappointed, for the most alluring of them lay at points hopelessly beyond their grasp because of financial inability to reach destination. Even when the panic was at its height, the Division of Information could have directed thousands of people to places where they could secure employment on the land, were it not for the lack of means on the part of applicants to defray traveling expenses.

Forty-five nationalities contributed to the number of those benefited by the work of the division. Many of those applying for help express a preference for certain nationalities or races. The division has therefore included in the list of questions submitted to prospective employers one which gives them the opportunity to state whether they have a choice in the matter.

Among aliens, those coming from northern Europe are preferred by perhaps a majority of applicants for farm labor. As the value of the southern European as a fruit grower becomes known, the demand for his services grows in volume.

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TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State.	Ax factory laborers.	Bakers.	Baker helpers.	Blacksmiths.	Boarding-house keepers.	Bowling-alley pin boys.	Bricklayers.	Butcher.	Cabin boy.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters.	Carpenter helper.	Children (unemployed).[a]	Cigar making.	Clerk.	Deck hand.	Domestics.[b]	Donkey men.	Dressmaker.	Drillers.	Dyer helpers.	Electricians.	Factory work.	Farm work.	File cutter.	Firemen.	Fireman helper.
Alabama				1							4		1				1							2			
Arkansas		2											18											15			
California																								3			
Colorado																								2			
Connecticut													2	1			8							62		2	
Delaware													6											24			
District of Columbia																	1										
Georgia													6				8							26			
Illinois				1							1		16				4							121			
Indiana																							1	12			
Iowa													17				4					1		60			
Kansas								1			1		1				1							15			
Kentucky					1								8				7							24			
Maine																	4							14			
Maryland				1									2				1							108			
Massachusetts																								20			
Michigan										1			6				3						14	19			
Minnesota																								52			
Mississippi													14											39			
Missouri													1				1							23			
Montana																								5			
Nebraska																								12			
New Hampshire													3				1							8			
New Jersey		1	1		1						14	1	7				39					1	1	512			
New York		1	1	2	1	16			1	1	13		48		1	1	145	2	1	15	4			791	1	1	1
North Carolina																								1			
North Dakota																								12			
Ohio													8				9							53			
Oklahoma				2			2			1	9		1				2							14			
Oregon																								1			
Pennsylvania				1									4	42			8							134			
Rhode Island																								7			
South Carolina										4			7											22			
South Dakota													1				2							6			
Tennessee																								1			
Texas																	1						16	18			
Vermont													9				13							271			

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State.	Florist.	Florist apprentices.	Furrier apprentice.	Gardeners.	Hairbrush work.	Horticulturists.	Hospital attendants.	Hostlers.	Interpreter.	Ironwork.	Janitors.	Laborers (common).	Laundry work.	Leather work.	Locksmith.	Lumbermen.	Machinists.	Machinist helpers.	Medical attendant.	Miners.	Mine work.	Molder.	Novelty works.	Nurse.	Painters.	Painter helpers.
Virginia				2						1		4			5							41				
West Virginia		29			2							2										1				
Wisconsin															1							14				
Total	29	4	2	10	5	16	2	1	1	7	43	1	192	43	1	1	269	2	1	15	4	2	32	2,565	1	3	1
Alabama													3														
Connecticut													44														
Georgia				1									6														
Illinois													2							1		1					
Indiana										1																	
Iowa													1	1													
Kentucky													3							30	3						
Maine				3																							
Maryland				5									13														
Massachusetts													1														
Michigan													26														
Minnesota				1									3														
Missouri													2														
Montana						2																					
New Jersey		7		5				2					54							7					1	3
New York	1		1	13	6		2	13	1		4		960	1			3	2	1				1	1	8	
Ohio													7														
Oklahoma													7			1	1										
Pennsylvania													20							10							
Texas													57							6							
Vermont				1				1					2				1										
Virginia																2											
West Virginia																				114							
Wisconsin													4														
Total	1	7	1	29	6	2	2	16	1	1	4	1,215	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	168	3	1	1	1	9	3

[a] The designation "children" has reference to those who merely accompany the parents and are too young to work.

[b] It should be explained that a great majority of the 269 persons here designated as "domestics" were wives who secured work as domestics in the family of the employer to whom the husband was directed.

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TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OR TERRITORY, AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory.	Paper hanger.	Plasterer.	Porters.	Ranchman.	Sailors.	Sawmill work.	Seamstresses.	Settlers.	Shipwright apprentice.	Shoemakers.	Soldier.	Tailors.	Teamsters.	Textile work.	Tinners.	Tinner helpers.	Tool maker.	Upholsterer.	Waiters.	Watchman.	Weavers.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Woodworker.	Total.
Alabama																									12
Arkansas								14														3			52
California																									3
Colorado																									2
Connecticut																				1		2			122
Delaware																						1			31
District of Columbia																									1
Georgia																									47
Illinois												2										3			152
Indiana																									14
Iowa																						3			87
Kansas													1												20
Kentucky																						2			78
Maine																									21
Maryland														1							1	3			135
Massachusetts												1													22
Michigan																						2			71
Minnesota																									56
Mississippi						2							2										7		64
Missouri																									27
Montana																									7
Nebraska								5																	17
New Hampshire																									12
New Jersey	1	1	1			2				1			1						2		3	1	6		676
New Mexico				1																					1
New York			13		14		5	1	1	1	1	1	14	8	2	2	1	1	5		8	5	55		2,202
North Carolina								1																	2
North Dakota																									12
Ohio																									77
Oklahoma																								1	41
Oregon																									1
Pennsylvania						1																			220
Rhode Island																									7
South Carolina								8						1								1			43
South Dakota																									9
Tennessee																									1

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Texas																																		138
Vermont				1																														300
Virginia																1																		57
West Virginia																		1												1				149
Wisconsin																														1				19
Total	1	1	15	1	14	42	5	31	1	2	1	4	19	10	3	2	1	1	7	1	12	28	68	1	5,008									

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TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1909, BY STATES OR TERRITORY, AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African.	Australian.	Bohemian.	Bosnian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Corean.	Croatian.	Cuban.	Danish.	Dutch.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Lettish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
Alabama										1	1			1		2							
Arkansas	1										8		1	3		10				7			
California																3							
Colorado																1							
Connecticut		3								5				25		11		1	1		1	1	
Delaware										1			1			2		1	2			2	
Georgia						1				5			2			20							
Illinois					5					9				1		84			2	2		1	2
Indiana																11							
Iowa			2							1	1		1	1		34			1				
Kansas			1										1			5							
Kentucky										2			1	1		22							1
Maine								1		1						7							
Maryland			2								5		1	2		35		3		2		1	3
Massachusetts					1						1			1		3							
Michigan											2					15	4				2		
Minnesota			1							5				1		21	3						
Mississippi										1						11		1	1		1	3	
Missouri													2			17							
Montana										2			1			3							
Nebraska										4													
New Hampshire						4				2				3	1								
New Jersey			5			1	1	1	1	38	2	1	13	23		127	1	7	18	5	3	16	8
New Mexico																1							
New York	2		4	2	12	1	2	10		77	13	1	22	51	5	247	26	19	36	222	18	36	36
North Carolina													1			1							
North Dakota																9							
Ohio										5	3		1	1		23		1					
Oklahoma													1	1		10							
Pennsylvania			2					4		10	1		3	2	1	68		2	2	2		1	3
Rhode Island										1				1							1		
South Carolina										1	1					10				16			
South Dakota																3							
Texas					79					2						5	3	1					6
Vermont			1		2	2		6		27	6		4	9		27		4	8		2	4	1
Vriginia			5		2					1			1			6		1	2				
West Virginia			2					1					2		1	19	35						5
Wisconsin										1						6							
Total	3	3	25	2	99	9	3	23	1	202	44	2	59	127	8	879	72	41	73	256	28	65	65

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State or Territory.	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Moor.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Servian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South American.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama					3						1						1			2			12
Arkansas																	2	6		14			52
California																							3
Colorado																				1			2
Connecticut				11	24	1			2	5			1				23			7			122
Delaware				1	3				9								2			7			31
District of Columbia																				1			1
Georgia					15				4											18			47
Illinois				1	5	2			3								15	2		1			152
Indiana					2															1			14
Iowa				6	2				3								17			18			87
Kansas				4	2												7			2			20
Kentucky				2					12	1		1					2	3		9			78
Maine				3	1				1		1						5			1			21
Maryland				1	18			1	18	1	1		2				2			39			135
Massachusetts				2	6	1			6	5							1			3			22
Michigan					17				6	7							3			17			71
Minnesota				11	7												6	7		1			56
Mississippi					22				6	7										4			64
Missouri					2												2			4			27
Montana					1																		7
Nebraska					2				4								4			1			17
New Hampshire				2										1	1	3				2			12
New Jersey				29	175	2			43	13			6			4	52	6		73	1		676
New Mexico																							1
New York	1	14		94	534	3	2	4	259	82	2	5	9			4	174	10	1	160		2	2,202
North Carolina																							2
North Dakota									2								1			2			12
Ohio				1	5				6	11			3				4	1		30			77
Oklahoma				2	2												2			3			41
Oregon																		1					1
Pennsylvania				11	45				6	13	2		3				18	1		20			220
Rhode Island																	2			2			7
South Carolina					3				2								2			8			43
South Dakota					2					1										2			9
Tennessee				1																1			1
Texas					1			7	15			19											138
Vermont				34	51	3		1	6	5			3				56	5		35			300
Virginia				1	8				5								1			24			57
West Virginia			1		50				13	4	1	1	3			9		1		2			149
Wisconsin				4					2								2	1		3			19
Total	1	14	1	221	1,028	12	2	13	428	148	8	25	30	1	1	16	406	43	1	517	1	2	5,008

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Architect.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineer (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.
Armenian														4				
Australian																11		
Bohemian		1		3			6	3	1			1		8	1	65		
Bulgarian														2		120		
Canadian				5			2									22		
Croatian								1								6		
Cuban														15		8		
Dalmatian				2						3								
Danish		5		60		2	120	26	62	13		1		96		561	51	
Dutch			1	11			16	16	2	2				8		160		
East Indian																4		
English				4	3		14	14	7	2				2		122	11	
Finnish				40			105	33	7	11				52		355	27	
Flemish							5		1							9	2	
French				7			13	5	6	2				12		76	3	
German		29	4	63	6	2	140	126	79	18		6		182	2	1,525	43	
Greek				13			33	3	8	5				165		51	41	
Hebrew		9	1	10	3		31	38	22	9		2	1	242		114	7	2
Herzegovinian								3						6		4		
Irish				2			19	9	28					35		216	2	
Italian		1	2	15	4		34	11		9		7		128		203	7	
Lettish							1							2		13		
Lithuanian							9	2						17		77		
Magyar		2		4			23	1	7					6		189	2	
Mexican														22		15		
Montenegrin											1	1					3	
Norwegian		13	5	45			163	18	79	18				125		676	47	
Polish		10	3	64	7		146	11	42	1		4		337		1,398	4	1
Porto Rican							2	2						24		37		
Portuguese														16		10		
Roumanian				2			6	5				1		18		74		
Russian		1		13			29		16			2		127		468		1
Ruthenian							10		5					83		174		
Scotch									1			1				29	1	
Servian														3		2		
Slovak				1			3		3					53		61		

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Slovenian																1		
Spanish							7		3					64		20	6	
South American			4				7		4					4				
Swedish		5	1	84	15	1	195	52	106	20		1		122		843	49	
Swiss				2			2	3	6					12		105	2	
Turkish														19		3		
United States born	1	2		26			64	46	44	10		11	1	92	3	449	28	
United States born (negroes)									2			2				12		
United States naturalized citizens				23			21	13	25			4		69		171	25	
Welsh																11		
Total	1	78	21	499	38	5	1,226	441	566	123	1	44	2	2,172	6	8,470	361	4

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Molders.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.
Armenian						11			3									
Australian															1			
Bohemian	2		10	1		112			2		1				4			
Bosnian		1																
Bulgarian				1		48			3						2			
Canadian	4		4			5									6			
Croatian						37									4			
Cuban						13			2									
Dalmatian						6				1	5				3			
Danish	32		33			288			85	9	2		1		16			9
Dutch	3		13			86			8	2			1		6			7
English	3		3			70		1	15	1	2				5			4
Finnish	15		35			298			53		5				20			14
Flemish						12												
French	1		3			93		2	16	1								
German	88		94	9	2	454		5	144	10	9	22		3	96	2	2	12
Greek			68			486		9	42						135			3
Hebrew	10	5	14			87		2	33		2		4		6			10
Herzegovinian						1												
Hindoo			3															
Irish	14		13			164			1						10	3		
Italian	1		1			680			30		21				48	6		
Japanese			2															
Lettish			5			19												
Lithuanian	2					62			7						9			
Magyar	6	5	4			116			18		1				22			5
Mexican						50												
Montenegrin	2																	
Moor															1			
Norwegian	19		48			436			75	3	2				31	5		13
Polish	59		95	13		1,468	1	7	178	4			4	2	197	7		24
Porto Rican			3			17												
Portuguese			1			17			6									
Roumanian	2		8			40			20									
Russian	7		25	3		818			30						75	4		
Ruthenian	15		18			213			14						35		1	

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Scotch			1			19							1		2			
Servian						26												
Slovak	3		5			94			3						48			
Slovenian	4					3												
Spanish			11			115			8						32			
South American			2			9			5						5			
Swedish	67		45			507		2	133	16					64	3		20
Swiss	2					26			2									
Syrian			1			2												
Turkish						43			4						7			
United States born	9	1	48	23	2	422			64	4	2		3		20			23
United States born (negroes)			17	2		20			1						4			
United States naturalized citizens	8		4	4		152			20		4				7			5
Total	378	12	637	56	4	7,645	1	28	1,025	51	56	22	14	5	921	30	3	149

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TABLE III.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Servants.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
Armenian					1													19
Australian																		12
Bohemian				3	3		2		4		1					1	14	249
Bosnian					2													3
Bulgarian																		176
Canadian																		48
Chinese					2													2
Croatian					6													54
Cuban					5													43
Dalmatian					2													22
Danish		2			103								1					1,578
Dutch		1	1		16								1					361
East Indian																		4
English		3	1		19		1											307
Finnish					57													1,127
Flemish																		29
French					22						1							263
German		3	5	7	142		3	1	2	2	5		1	3	1	3	21	3,376
Greek					35													1,097
Hebrew		5	5	11	8		5	5	10		4	3	1	11	7	1	6	746
Herzegovinian											1							15
Hindoo																		3
Irish					9													525
Italian					39		1											1,248
Japanese					1													3
Lettish																		40
Lithuanian					10												6	201
Magyar					28				4					1	3		4	451
Mexican					3													90
Montenegrin					4													11
Moor																		1
Norwegian					118													1,939
Polish					98		3		3				1	2	5	2	12	4,213
Porto Rican					7													92
Portuguese																		50
Roumanian					2													178

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Russian					8		1		1								9	1,638
Ruthenian					9												3	580
Scotch					1						1					2		59
Servian					2													33
Slovak					1													275
Slovenian																		8
Spanish					14													280
South American																		40
Swedish		1			149				3		7					6		2,517
Swiss					8													170
Syrian																		3
Turkish					5													81
United States born	3	36	16		56	4	4	5	9		4	2	1		1	1	7	1,547
United States born (negroes)		1			4													65
United States naturalized citizens		3			34						1			1				594
Welsh																		11
Total	3	55	28	21	1,033	4	20	11	36	2	25	5	6	18	17	16	82	26,477

NOTE.—The above table is a compilation of the total number of persons who have applied personally for information at the various branch offices of the Division of Information. These applicants for information are listed but once, though they may return to the office several times thereafter for additional or other information. The branch offices whose reports are consolidated in the above table are New York, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., and Galveston, Tex. Of the total number of applicants for information, 24,692 persons applied at the New York branch office during the entire fiscal year. The Baltimore office has been in operation since August 15, 1908, the total number of applicants since that date being 1,714. The office at Galveston did not begin operations until April 1, 1909, since which date the number of applicants has been 161, or a total for the three offices, as shown by the table, of 26,477 applicants for information.

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A total of 26,477 applicants for information were served at the branch offices of the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. Care was exercised in noting these applicants so as to avoid duplication. While the same person may have made inquiry on several different occasions, he was listed but once. The figures given do not and can not show the full number benefited by receipt of information, for many applicants represented groups ranging from 5 to 50. The division has no means of ascertaining how many acted on the information received.

When an applicant makes his selection and is specifically directed to an opportunity, he is provided with a note of introduction to the prospective employer. This serves to identify him, and the employer is requested to notify the division of his arrival. In cases where applicants call at the branch offices of the division, look over the opportunities presented, make notes of the same, and take the addresses of prospective employers, it is impossible for the division to ascertain how many of these are employed, since the employers are not requested to notify the division of their arrival, and unless conditions are not favorable to either party no information will reach the division concerning the matter.

APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION.

Applications have been received from 2,823 skilled workers, professional men, journalists, and scientists for aid in securing employment, but the work of the division having been principally directed to diverting the unemployed to opportunities on the land, little assistance could be rendered in these cases.

MAIL.

Letters prepared in the division exclusive of duplicates	4,729
Postal cards mailed to Southern States	776,016
Postal cards mailed to Middle West	1,129,950
Circular letters replying to applications for domestics	693
Circular letters forwarding blank forms	14,326

In a majority of instances when applications are received, it happens that replies to certain questions are omitted, and the division is obliged to call the attention of the writers to the omissions, which is done by means of a circular prepared for that purpose. Invariably the filling in of this form requires such preparation of original matter as to constitute a letter in itself.

Each postal card sent out contained a suggestion to the recipient to lay it aside for future use in case no immediate necessity for help existed. That this suggestion has been acted on is evidenced by the fact that replies are now coming in from postal-card inquiries sent out a year ago.

CHARGE OF FURNISHING STRIKE BREAKERS.

A report gained circulation during the year that the Division of Information was furnishing strike breakers to cigar-manufacturing firms in Pennsylvania. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows: On October 23, 1908, Emanuel Cadilak, of 371 East Seventy-second street, New York, called at the New York branch of the division,

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No. 17 Pearl street, and made the statement that 400 cigar workers were wanted by the Harrisburg Cigar Company, at Harrisburg, Pa. He stated labor conditions were good, that no strikes or labor troubles were in progress, and that the union scale of wages would be paid. On October 24, when the matter was referred to the division, a letter was sent to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor inquiring whether there was "a strike or lockout in progress or in contemplation, also the union scale of wages for Harrisburg." The letter was answered on the same day by the president of the American Federation of Labor, who, among other things, said he could not "definitely answer either question you propound, but I can state that there are now in the United States fully 25 per cent of the cigar makers of the country unemployed." On receipt of this communication, on October 24, the secretary of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 244, of Harrisburg, was written to with request that he "inform the division as to the regular union scale of wages which prevails in the cigar-making industry in your district. We would like this in detail, showing wages paid to female as well as male help; also inform us if there is a scarcity of labor existing in the Harrisburg cigar factories at this time." That letter was dated October 24, 1908; an early reply was requested. An answer was received on November 13, 1908, in which the secretary said, "Positively no demand for cigar makers, union or nonunion. * * * Union wages start at $7 per 1,000 to $13 per 1,000." The question referring to strikes or lockouts was not answered.

Through unofficial channels it was learned that no strike was then in progress and that no strike had taken place in recent years in the cigar trade in Harrisburg or vicinity.

On November 5, 1908, Mr. Cadilak again called at 17 Pearl street, and as agent of the Columbia Cigar Company, of Columbia, Pa., made application for 100 girls to go to Columbia to engage in cigar working. He made the same statement concerning labor conditions as in the case of the Harrisburg Cigar Company. It appears that Mr. Cadilak about this time inserted an advertisement in certain New York papers, published in foreign languages, advising those desirous of going to Harrisburg and Columbia to apply at No. 17 Pearl street (the New York branch of the division) for particulars. This was unauthorized by anyone connected with the division, and information concerning it was not received until workmen applied for details as to terms of employment in response to said advertisements. Those who called were given such information as could be gathered. A number, perhaps 30, went to Columbia. When reports were received to the effect that they were not being treated properly, the inspector in charge of information work at 17 Pearl street wired the division on November 20, 1908, as follows: "Advisable to investigate Columbia and Harrisburg cigar factories." Immigrant Inspector John J. Grgurevich, attached to the Baltimore immigrant station, was detailed by the Bureau to investigate conditions in the cigar factories not only in Harrisburg and Columbia, but in adjoining territory as well. Instructions were issued to branch offices of the division not to direct any persons to either Harrisburg or Columbia until after a thorough investigation had been made, but notwithstanding this fact a number of those applying at the New York branch of the division, and who were advised not to go, went to both places.

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Mr. Grgurevich made a thorough and painstaking investigation and submitted a full and comprehensive report of his findings. From this report, which is too lengthy to include with this, it was learned that the New York agent of the cigar-manufacturing firms in question had either misrepresented conditions of employment or else failed to impart full information to those whose services he had engaged. Aside from the questions of wages or hours of employment, the Division of Information regarded it as inadvisable to direct the attention of seekers for information to the cigar factories involved.

It was clearly proved that no strike or lockout was in progress or in contemplation or that either had occurred in recent years in that particular part of Pennsylvania.

The report, therefore, that the Division of Information was furnishing strike breakers, or was being used for that purpose even remotely, was without foundation.

BRANCHES OF THE DIVISION.

NEW YORK.

The inspector in charge of information work at New York, in his report for the six months ended June 30, 1909, among other things, said:

The progress made by this branch of the division may be readily judged by the following figures:

Total to definite employment, January 1 to June 30, 1908	815
Total to definite employment, July 1 to December 31, 1908	1,636
Total to definite employment, January 1 to June 30, 1909	2,176

showing an increase of more than 100 per cent for our second half year over the first, of nearly 33 per cent for the third half year of our existence over the second half, and during the third half an increase of nearly 167 per cent over the corresponding six months of the previous year. It must be borne in mind that the demand for labor is always greater during the second than during the first six months of any year.

There has been of late a marked improvement in the quality, though a falling off in number, of men applying for information; the percentage of applicants directed to employment has materially increased for these reasons. Marked appreciation upon the part of employers has been the general rule, but in some cases the applicants have misrepresented their qualifications and have not given satisfaction; on the other hand, in rare instances, employers have not properly stated their requirements and the existing conditions, and employees have been dissatisfied. Cases have come to my notice of where an employer considered the applicant worthless and the same applicant has been praised in the highest terms by another employer. As compared with previous periods, the demand for farm laborers has been abnormal this year, as has also the demand for common laborers. The available supply of qualified men who are willing to accept such employment does not nearly meet even the local demand, where wages are about the same as at more distant points. The applicants naturally select the nearby employment, as the factor of transportation is not so great. There still exists in this vicinity a large body of unemployed men, but they are either not possessed of the proper qualifications to perform manual labor or have not the desire. A large percentage of the unemployed are men of trades or those accustomed to skilled labor. As this division gives information concerning farm labor, common labor, domestics, and settlers only, the class last mentioned are not benefited by its operations. Many skilled mechanics apply and are all referred to such organized bodies as represent the particular trade or calling of the applicant. Every precaution possible is taken to prevent directing men to relieve strikes or other labor troubles. Particular care is exercised to direct no common laborers to work where they may be used to replace labor now employed. The demand for men is so great from sources which require additional help that the restrictions above named do not in any way affect the number directed, as the supply of good men does not meet this demand. How long these conditions will continue can not be predicted, but if the future can be properly judged by the past there is no prospect of immediate relief, as immigration is normally low during the summer months.

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The late business depression seems to have had a demoralizing effect on certain classes of laborers. Enforced idleness during this period caused them to resort to every known device to live without employment. Finding it possible to exist, idleness seems to have become a habit, and now that the parks are pleasant and the fields hot, they prefer to enjoy the former, living as best they can. I do not say nor mean to imply that this refers to all or even the major portion of the unemployed, but only to a certain class. It has come to my notice that the greatest enemy the division has is the unscrupulous type of employment agent who deals in foreign-born mankind for his livelihood. These agencies are located in the sections of the city where the foreign element reside and congregate, and they have, to my knowledge, warned immigrants and other aliens not to apply to this branch, giving as a reason that they will be deported by reason of the fact that they are not employed. The agencies have also used their best efforts to influence labor-union men to believe that the work of the division is all wrong. They do not appear openly, as the object in casting reflections upon our work would be too evident to anyone who gives the matter the least thought. Each man directed by the division means $2 or $3 less income for the agent, but the greater loss is the fact that the applicant is liable to secure permanent employment and not return to be sold to some other employer.

BALTIMORE, MD.

One of the staff of the Immigration Service at Baltimore was detailed to act as inspector in charge of information work on July 1, 1908, but suitable quarters were not provided for him until December, 1908.

The offices occupied by said officer in the custom-house are so far removed from the congested center of that city that but few of the unemployed were able to locate it until very recently. The number of applicants for information is increasing as the existence of this branch of the service becomes known to the public.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

On October 14, 1908, the following letter of instructions was issued to all commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge in the Immigration Service:

To aid the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in promoting a beneficial distribution of arriving aliens and others, as provided by act of Congress, it is directed that active cooperation be extended to the said division and the same measure of attention given to the work of this branch of the service as is accorded other immigration work.

It is directed that one employee, whose name is to be sent to the division as early as possible, be detailed to take charge of information and distribution work at each station; to receive and distribute documents; to keep and mail to the division on proper blanks a comprehensive record of all applicants for information and of those who are directed to employment, and to perform such other duties as circumastnces may require. It is understood that the person so designated shall devote as much of his time, under the direction of his superior officer, as may be necessary, and such designation shall not relieve him for the remainder of his time from the performance of his other duties.

The fullest measure of assistance is expected and required.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary.

Complying with instructions contained in said letter, the immigrant inspector in charge at Galveston, Tex., took up the work of imparting information to admitted aliens and others. But little headway was made until toward the close of the last fiscal year when, during the

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months of May and June, he provided 129 applicants with information which resulted in their securing employment as farm and common laborers in the State of Texas.

NECESSITY FOR OTHER BRANCHES.

An effort was made during the year to establish a branch of the division in Chicago, Ill. It was the intention to secure quarters which would be adequate to the needs of the Immigration Service in Chicago and at the same time provide space for the inspector in charge of information work, who was to be assisted in his duties by the entire immigration force in Chicago. The necessary room could not be found, and in order to initiate the work of distribution in Chicago one of the immigrant inspectors was detailed to act as inspector in charge of information work. He was instructed to investigate and report on a number of offices. One of the places reported on by this officer was approved of and a lease entered into for the balance of the fiscal year. It was deemed inadvisable to renew the lease and as a consequence the branch office in Chicago was not continued.

The Division of Information is of opinion that a branch of the division should be established in Chicago, Ill., and another in St. Louis, Mo. Applications by the thousand are on file from the Western and Southwestern States to which no one can be directed because of lack of funds on the part of those seeking information and the great distance from the Atlantic seaboard.

Chicago and St. Louis have thousands of able, willing men out of employment before whom the division could lay its best opportunities, but there is no way of reaching them or of imparting this information to them.

If during the coming year arrangements can be made to secure office room for the Immigration Service in these two cities commodious enough to give space to a branch of the Division of Information, it will enable this branch of the service to "promote a beneficial distribution of aliens" and others who may be in need of information concerning opportunities to engage in labor on farms, to settle on land, or to engage in profit sharing on the land.

STATE AGENCIES AND BOARDS OF IMMIGRATION.

Correspondence has been had with the Minnesota state board of immigration with a view to effecting such an understanding with that institution as would result in securing its cooperation in the work of distribution. As the fiscal year drew to a close this work was well under way and progressing. Applications for farm laborers coming from Minnesota have been transferred to the state board of immigration of that State, and in turn the division is being notified of opportunities for farm and ordinary laborers in Minnesota. The result so far is satisfactory, and it is expected that effective cooperation will follow the effort to bring the Minnesota state board of immigration and the Division of Information into harmonious working relations.

The New York state department of agriculture, which makes immigration a prominent feature of its work, is now in active cooperation with the Division of Information. The groundwork for this

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cooperation was laid during the closing months of the fiscal year just closed and is now well under way.

The Kentucky state immigration bureau appointed a representative to visit Ellis Island and the New York branch of the division for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of distribution. As the fiscal year was drawing to a close the Kentucky state immigration bureau was engaged in establishing an office in Louisville, and the Division of Information has its assurances of willing cooperation in the work of securing information and distributing aliens and others through the State of Kentucky.

Several years ago the legislature of Missouri enacted a statute providing for a state board of immigration, but nothing was done to give it effect until some time during the early part of 1909, when appropriation was made for the maintenance of the board and officers appointed to conduct its affairs. An official of the Missouri state board of immigration visited the Division of Information and its branch office at New York, and said board is now considering the most effective way of cooperating with the division in the work of distribution of aliens and others through Missouri.

ADAPTABILITY OF SETTLERS.

The effort to divert the tide of immigration to agricultural sections of the country is of doubtful value unless conditions are favorable. Soil and climate should be suitable, the latter approximating to that of the home of the immigrant, the former not only fertile but adapted to crops like those the immigrant, if a farmer, was accustomed to raising at home. Many other things enter into the question of a "beneficial distribution" of aliens and others. The person directed by the division must be protected from the greed of those who would possibly take advantage of his ignorance. So far as possible those who do not speak English should be directed to localities where others of their race have settled, for the most heart-breaking experience that can come to a man is to find himself anchored in a place where he can not converse in his mother tongue—or any other—with his neighbors. More aliens have, perhaps, remained in large cities or congested centers or have drifted back to them through this cause than any other.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

Intensive farming is better understood by alien land workers than any other, and for that reason small farms with good transportation facilities and near-by markets are more attractive than large holdings.

The difficulty in securing labor at harvest time to gather in the crops on large farms, which has embarrassed the owners, or managers, and which was seriously acute the last two seasons, has given rise to a movement in favor of cutting up large farms into small holdings, each one capable of supporting a family in comfort and more likely to find a man desirous of owning and operating it himself than one who would prefer working on a large farm for another, or on shares.

That many owners of large holdings are considering the advisability of dividing their acreage into small farms is the information

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that comes to the division, and it regards this movement as in the right direction and calculated, if carried out, to result favorably to the settler—whether citizen or alien—as well as the country at large.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion attention is called to the fact that in an endeavor to promote a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens the utmost conservatism has been exercised as regards conduct of the division and its branch offices, selection of men for direction to opportunities, and financial expenditures. Such results as have accrued in the way of distribution are traceable to a genuine demand for laborers in the agricultural sections. Employers were not only ready to cooperate with the division to the extent of submitting applications, but were willing in many instances to advance transportation. The division is satisfied that, apart from ignorance of our language on the part of a large number of immigrants, and the want of transportation money, the principal drawback is the lack of understanding on the part of newcomers regarding our agricultural resources, methods of farming, and advantages to be derived away from the crowded cities. Inducements to settlers on the land constitute a line of inquiry as yet hardly touched upon. It would be instrumental in distribution, but progress in this direction has been retarded in the interest of economy. Propositions of this nature require investigation prior to the direction of anyone, and investigations can not be conducted by correspondence.

The argument that the division induces immigration is without foundation in fact, and no evidence has been produced to support it. Immigration will continue as long as the law permits; those who are here bring others in times of prosperity, and the only question is whether they shall be allowed to settle, as heretofore, in the crowded centers or be directed to opportunities elsewhere. It was with a full realization of the need for distribution that Congress created the Division of Information, and its importance, now that prosperity will swell the tide of immigration, is augmented. Success in large measure can only come by slow growth and experience gained through persistent effort. All things considered, the division has, so far, performed its work well. The good it has done outweighs the criticisms, many of them made in ignorance of facts, and the benefits conferred on employer and employee entitle it to consideration and support.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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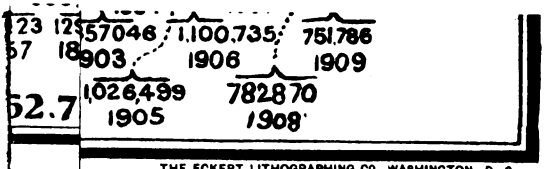
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